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HISTORY
OF
TAYLOR COUNTY,
IOWA,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.,

A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF MANY OF ITS LEADING CITIZENS, WAR RECORD OF
ITS VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE REBELLION, GENERAL AND LOCAL STATIS-
TICS, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN,
HISTORY OF IOWA AND THE NORTHWEST, MAP OF
TAYLOR COUNTY, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED
STATES, REMINISCENCES, MISCELLANE-
OUS MATTERS, ETC.

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PREFACE.

THERE is no proper place in history for the element of fiction. In the correct delineation of the landscape the artist judiciously employs both lights and shades; so the historian must need contrast the true and the false, that the eternal beauty and symmetry of truth appear, but draw upon the imagination, he may never. As in the landscape, the true outline of objects is obscured in the shadows, requiring the full blaze of day to bring them into proper view, so history brings out the facts partially obscured in the haze of tradition—itself never history.

The history of the growth of any branch of knowledge has a double interest; that which comes to it from the knowledge itself, and that which comes from its relations to the history of the operation of the human mind. Men think under the limitation of their times; they reason on such material as they have; they form their estimate of changes from the facts immediately known to them. What Matthew Arnold has written of man's thoughts, as he floats adown the "River of Time," is most true. Says he:

"As in the world on the banks,
So is the mind of man.
Only the track where he sails
He wots of: only the thoughts
Raised by the objects he passes, are his."

Impressions thus received, the mind will modify and work upon, transmitting the products to other minds in shapes that often seem new, strange and arbitrary, but which yet result from processes familiar to our experience, and to be found at work in our own individual consciousness. And this is the necessity that renders history, as entirely distinct from tradition, imperative. Here the province of the historian begins. It is imperative on him that he record facts as they are, freed from the gloss given them by verbal transmissions.

Taylor county ranks among the first in political influence, and is not behind in the intelligence of its people and its jealous regard for education; its material resources are practically unlimited, and the promise for its future ever brightening. Now, to clearly understand this happy present, its glories and its greatness, its opportunities and its wonders, it is our duty to look back to their sources. We shall find that the seeds which have so auspiciously borne fruit in this present generation were sown by men tried and true; men who deserve to be remembered, not merely as historic names, but as men in whose broad breasts beat the noblest hearts, and within whose rustic homes were to be found the very bone and sinew of this Western world; men whose sterling worth and integrity have contributed *very* largely to its present high position.

The whole history of this county is one of surpassing interest, and the more it is studied the clearer does it become that underlying its records are certain truths, which afford a clew to the causes that have contributed so powerfully to bring it to its present marked prominence. They will be found identical with those which have influenced the history of the nations during many centuries. To narrate these facts is the object of these pages; with what success this has been done, we do not presume to say. It has been our aim to learn and present the truth, without favor or prejudice.

It has heretofore been possible for the scholar, with leisure and comprehensive library, to trace out the written history of his county by patient research among voluminous government documents and dusty records, sometimes old and scarce; but these sources of information, and the time to study them are not at the command of most of those who are intelligently interested in local history; and there are many unpublished facts to be rescued from the failing memories of the oldest residents, who would soon have carried their information with them to the grave; and others to be obtained from the citizens best informed in regard to the various present interests and institutions of the county, which should be treated of in giving its history. This service of research and record, which very few could have undertaken for themselves, the publishers of this work have performed. While a few unimportant mistakes may, perhaps, be found in such a multitude of details, in spite of the care exercised in the production of the volume, they still confidently present this result of many weeks' labor as a true and orderly narration of all the events in the history of the county which were of sufficient interest and value to merit such a record.

Authenticity is always difficult in history. Much passes for history which is mere anecdote, and that domain is always doubtful. Other facts,

again, come to us through the prejudice and colors of personal narration. Great care has, therefore, been necessary to prevent publishing misconceptions as history. There has been admitted no statement of fact without ample authority, and mentioned not even the slightest incident without the support of creditable testimony. Attention is called to one feature, considered of special value—the introduction of the original records for all transactions directly affecting the interests of the county. Concerning the first records and the facts they teach, little or nothing need be said. Of this period in the county's history there have been explored for evidence every known early document, and, where not mutilated, they have been presented in full. If, among the pages devoted to early settlers and settlements, the sentences seem short and broken, and the method of treatment faulty, it should be borne in mind that the nature of the data renders any other method of presentment impossible. Accuracy, rather than finish, has been the object held steadily in view.

In the preparation of this volume, the oldest residents and others have cheerfully volunteered their services in the undertaking, adding largely to the value of the results obtained. Special thanks are due to the following named persons, who have not only aided us by placing at our disposition much valuable matter, but have themselves devoted much time to searching records, and afforded every opportunity in their power to perfect the chronological sequence and accuracy of the *data* used: All the several officers of Taylor county, together with the *Argus*, the *Taylor County Republican*, the *Iowa South-West*, and the *Taylor County Democrat*, of Bedford; the *Time Table*, of Lenox; the *Champion*, of Conway, and the old settlers in the various townships of the county. Throughout the county are many impossible to name here, who have freely given what of history they had. The clergy and other church officers, and those of civic associations, have been universally obliging in placing at our command the needed statistics of their several societies.

Under the sway of cause and effect, historic events cannot stand alone; they form an unbroken chain. This history of so limited a territory as a county in Iowa, has its roots not only in remote times, but in distant lands, and cannot be justly written out without consulting the influence of such a foreign element; nor can such a county history be understood in all its relations, without a historic review of at least the State of which the county is a part; hence, we feel that in giving such an outline we have been more faithful to the main purpose of the work, while we have added an element of independent interest and value. We little doubt that this book will be a welcome one to the inhabitants of the county, for all take a just pride

in whatever calls to mind the scenes and incidents of other days. It is presented in the belief that the work done will meet with the heartiest approval of our readers; and if through that commendation it awakens an earnest spirit of enterprise and emulation among the younger citizens of the county, it will be a source of just pleasure and congratulation to

THE PUBLISHERS.

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MAP OF TAYLOR COUNTY, IOWA.



R.XXXV W.

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STATE OF MISSOURI



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

“Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682.”

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of *Gardeur de St. Pierre* why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions; well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquillity in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed "the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimaenac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us ! We are not your slaves ! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States ; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England ; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces, explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponce de Leon, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

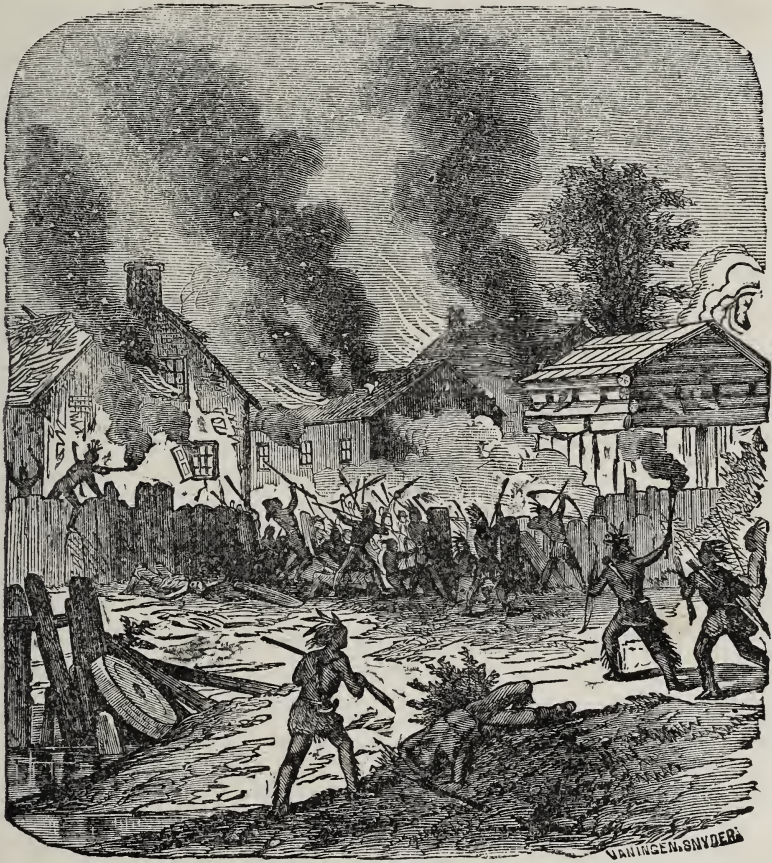
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute ; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

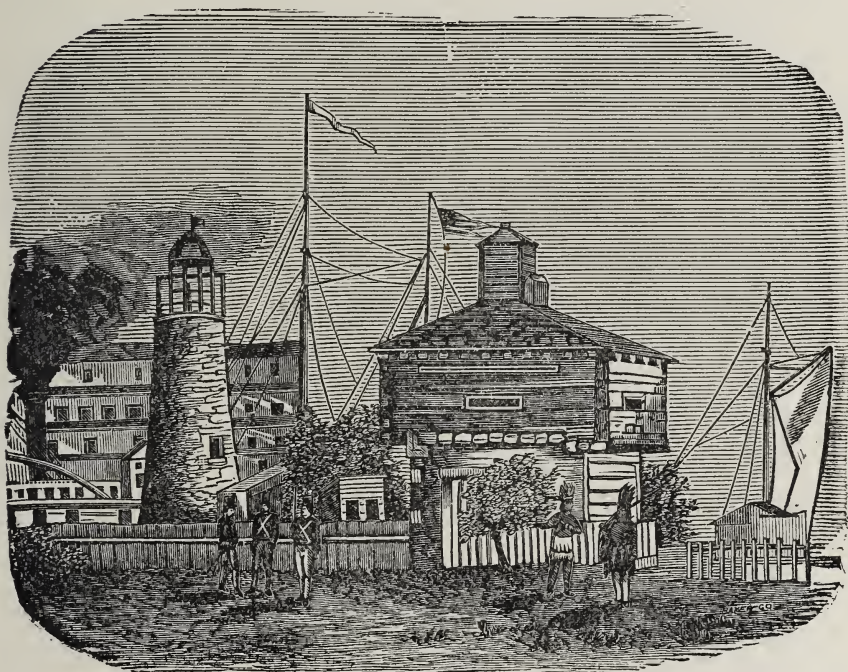
body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went south ward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

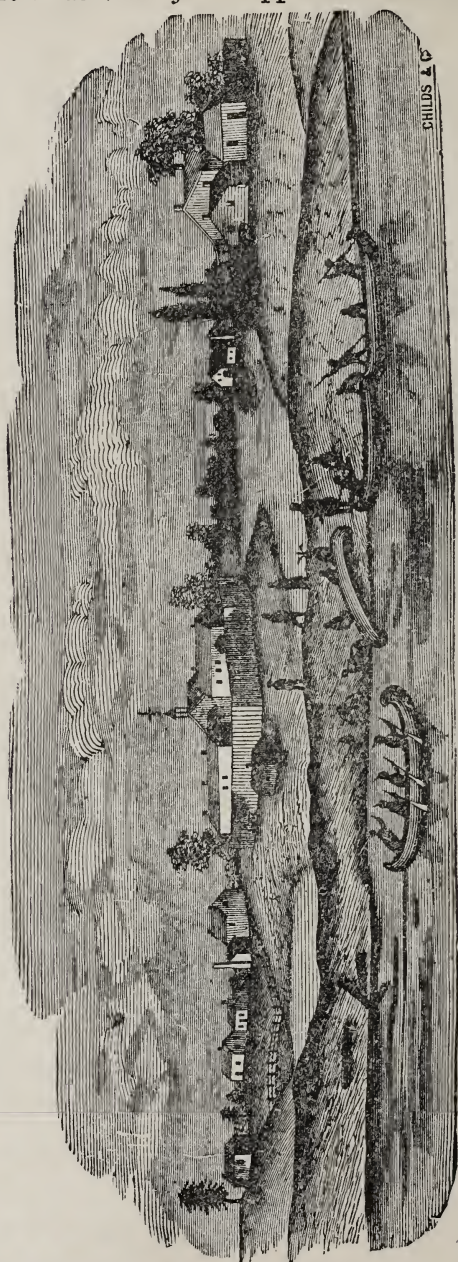
from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the



CHICAGO IN 1833.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

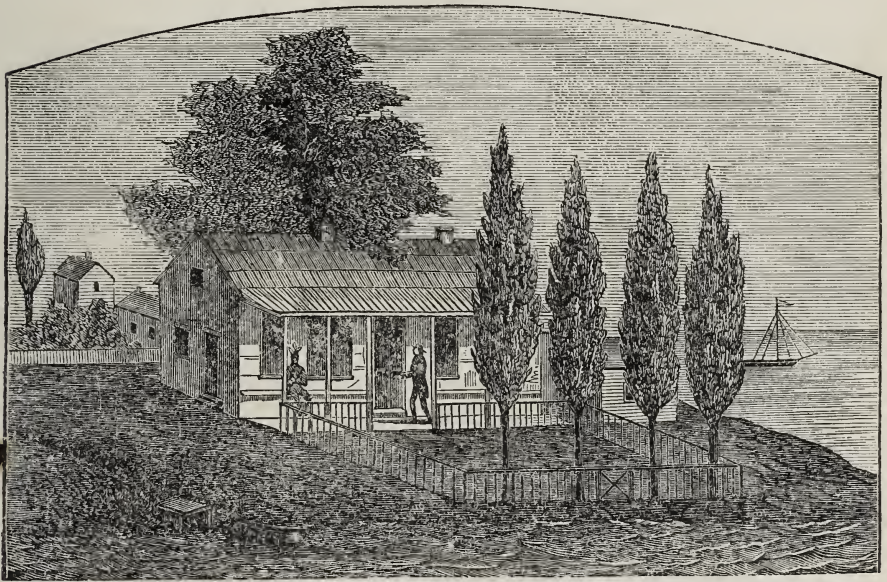
The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



KINZIE HOUSE.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

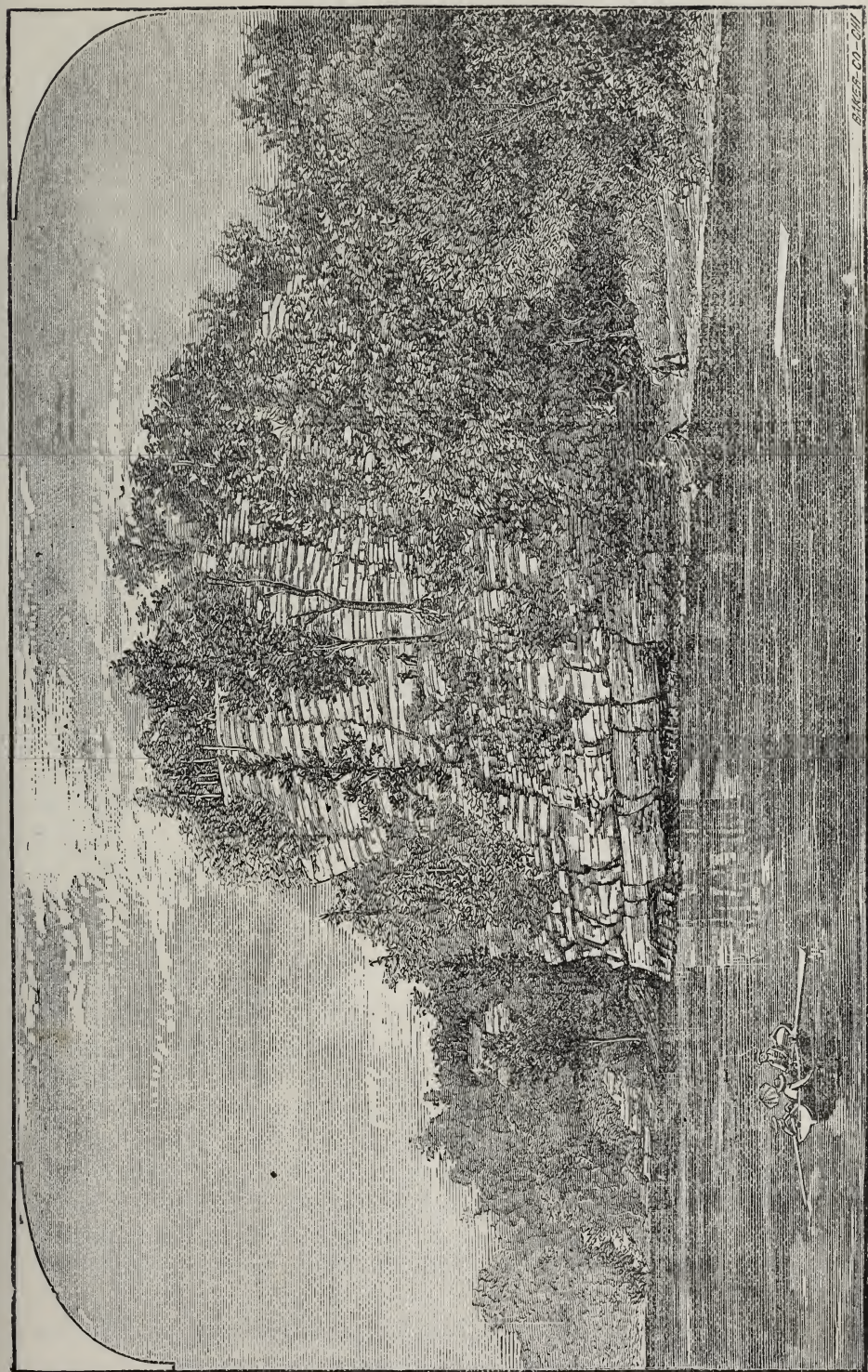
The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. “Starved Rock,” on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquottines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return:

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bien-ville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia. Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbrait, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: “Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!” Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or cap-

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834-35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834-35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836-37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. In 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowns on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

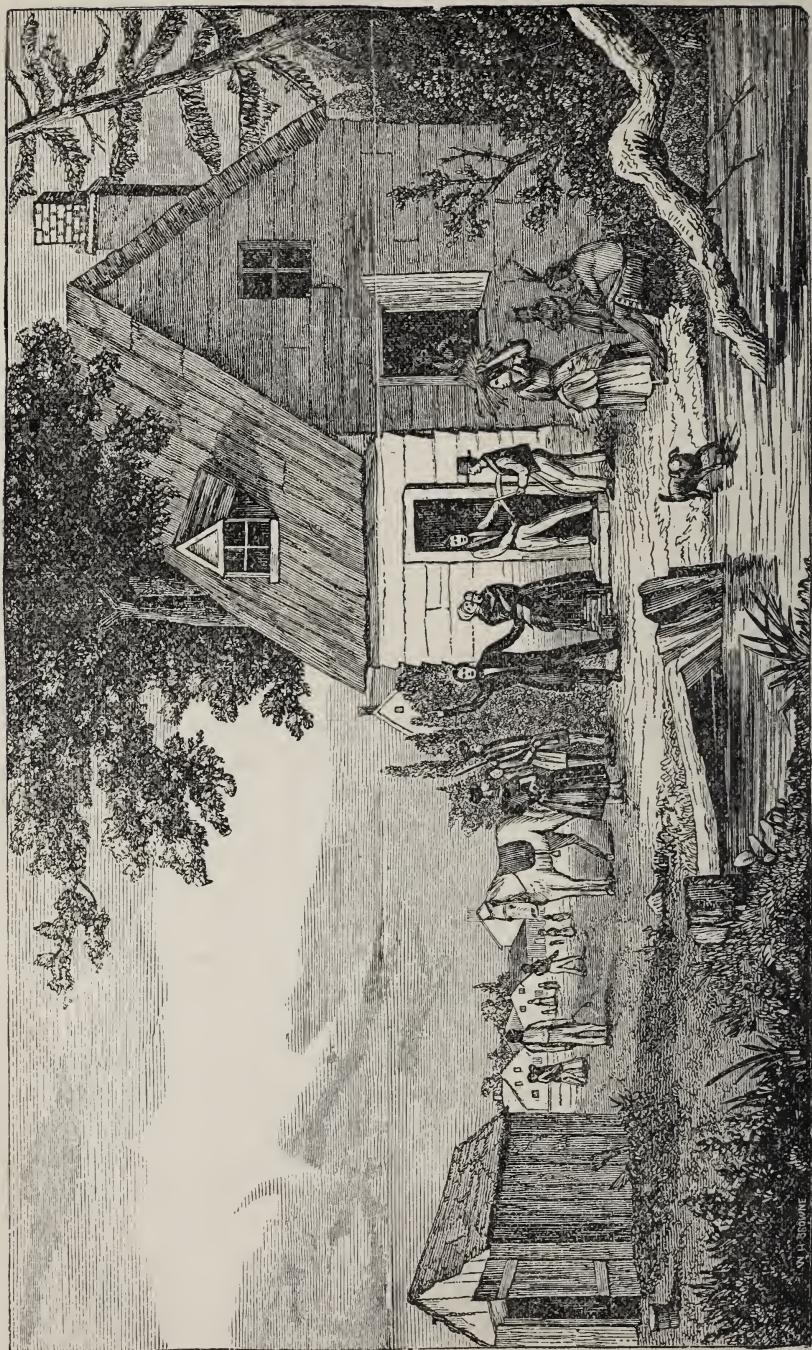
In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and levelings done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State.....	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County).....	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River)	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winnesheik County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winnesheik County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Bunea Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal; and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS.	GROUPS.	FORMATIONS.	THICKNESS.	
AGES.	PERIODS.	EPOCHS.	IN FEET.	
Cretaceous.....	{ Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200	
		{ <i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50	
			<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
			<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
	{ Coal Measures.	Upper Coal Measures.....	200	
Middle Coal Measures.....		200		
Lower Coal Measures.....		200		
Carboniferous.....	{ Subcarboniferous.	St. Louis Limestone.....	75	
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90	
		Burlington Limestone.....	196	
		Kinderhook beds.....	175	
	Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales.....	200
Upper Silurian.....	{ Cincinnati.....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
		Maquoketa Shales.....	80	
		{ Trenton.	Galena Limestone.....	250
			Trenton Limestone.....	200
	Lower Silurian.....	{ Primordial.	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
Lower Magnesian Limestone.....			250	
Potsdam Sandstone.....			300	
Azoic.....		Huronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and south-eastward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiata*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of silicious beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, *amplexus* and *syringapora*, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of siliceous, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *amplexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *cythre* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recedence to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *aerogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *salachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalopoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiopoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protogoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix meekii* and *sassafras cretaceum* have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squoloid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	2,000
Hancock	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth	700
Dickinson	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. - There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward, but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminae of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bonate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Mon-in-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philippe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bien-ville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claim of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given :

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 41° 21' north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his cotemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen. Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galena*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River ; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottobes and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840-41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*.—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes*.—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836*, with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837*.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment*.—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842*.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half-sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit:

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothoro made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easley, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottowatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomes, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kaneshville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kaneshville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer Ione, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The Ione was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—*Council:* John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel P. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Racoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or disparaged by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See *Hill v. Smith*, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50 00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows :

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816 ; thence westwardly along said line to the " old " northwest corner of Missouri ; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River ; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River ; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same ; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River ; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows :

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River ; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City ; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri ; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River ; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted ; 9,492 votes were cast " for the Constitution," and 9,036 " against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactories among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	326,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactories spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the “Star of Empire” had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as “The Great American Desert.”

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being *ex officio* members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860–61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862–3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "ATA, Chapter Omega."

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristine, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place ; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk ; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illy adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University ; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term ; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows : Levi J. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem*.

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....	1878	.....

VICE PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....	1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....	1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....	1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....	1855	1858

SECRETARIES.

Hugh D. Downey.....	1847	1851
Anson Hart.....	1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....	1857	1858
Anson Hart.....	1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....	1864	.....

TREASURERS.

Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....	1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....	1855	1862
William Crum.....	1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....	1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....	1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....	1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....	1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....	1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....	1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....	1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....	1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department ; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy ; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homoeopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa ; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers ; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures ; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa ; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State ; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest ; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867–8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing lot to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Mat-tice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. O. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Pattes, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky; and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, is a complete release from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000-acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Racoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 30th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres.
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	83,142.43 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided that it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted:

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that “the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncanceled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs’ petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey’s successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of preemption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad *companies*. The lands were granted to the *State*, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them *by the State*, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no *further* sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal to that originally authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows:

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.30 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.30 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843. Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to ———.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dy-sart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to ———.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to ———.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854–7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859–1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan. 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851–5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855–7; Elljah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857–61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to —.

Attorneys-General—David C. Cloud, 1853–56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861–4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867–72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872–6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846–7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848–9; Enos Lowe, 1850–1; William E. Leffingwell, 1852–3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854–5; William W. Hamilton, 1856–7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847–8; Smiley H. Bonhan, 1849–50; George Temple, 1851–2; James Grant, 1853–4; Reuben Noble, 1855–6; Samuel McFarland, 1856–7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858–9; John Edwards, 1860–1; Rush Clark, 1862–3; Jacob Butler, 1864–5; Ed. Wright, 1866–7; John Russell, 1868–9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870–1; James Wilson, 1872–3; John H. Gear, 1874–7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunkin, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seevers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan ; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872 ; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d ; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877 ; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872 ; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings ; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson ; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson ; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell ; Fifth District, John A. Kasson ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wilson ; Second District, Hiram Price ; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge ; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, William Smyth ; Third District, William B. Allison ; Fourth District, William Loughridge ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, W. G. Donnan ; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon ; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer ; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary ; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton ; Third District, William Y. Donnan ; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt ; Fifth District, James Wilson ; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.



N. S. Kornaday

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted a sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops.

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga; went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; Company H, from Muscatine County; Company I from Muscatine County; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winne-shiek County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss.; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County ; Company I, from Dubuque County ; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements : Hartsville, Mo. ; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel ; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel ; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County ; Company B, Johnson County ; Company C, Jasper County ; Company D, Monroe County ; Company E, Wapello County ; Company F, Johnson County ; Company G, Johnson County ; Company H, Johnson County ; Company I, Johnson County ; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel ; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County ; Company D, from Wayne County ; Company E, from Pottawattamie County ; Company F, from Montgomery County ; Company G, from Jasper County ; Company H, from Madison County ; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel ; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties ; Companies B and C, from Cedar County ; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties ; Company E, from Tama County ; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County ; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel ; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County ; Companies B and H, from Henry County ; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties ; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County ; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campaign, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS,

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant, Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company B, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty——, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Hadlock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 23, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 18th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.			DISCHARGED.		WOUNDED.			Dismissed.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.		
	In action.	Accidentally.	Of wounds.	Of disease.	By drowning.	Total.	For disability.	Cause unknown.	Total.	In action.	Accidentally.	Total.	To Vet. Res. Corps.	By appointment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	4	84	46	1	8	3
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	12	12	25	3	1	5	5
Third Cavalry.....	3	3	2	4	4	6	6	5	9	9	89	1	63	8	8
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	31	2	55	4	2
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	2	2	4	1	1	6	6	35	8	51	2	2
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	15	2	21	1	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	10	15	6	23	1	1
Eighth Cavalry.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	23	1	41	2	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	25	30	2	2	2
Artillery, First Battery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	8	1	1
Artillery, Second Battery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	No	casualt's rep.	1	1
Artillery, Third Battery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	1
Artillery, Fourth Battery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	35	40	81	2	2	2
First Infantry.....	1	1	1	2	2	6	2	2	4	4	23	61	1	8	9
Second Infantry.....	6	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	9	1	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	1
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	1	1	4	1	1	35	35	40	81	2	2	2
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	16	34	59	5	5	5
Fourth Infantry.....	3	3	3	2	2	5	1	1	16	16	34	59	5	5	5
Fifth Infantry.....	4	4	5	1	6	6	2	4	17	17	28	7	3	3	3
Sixth Infantry.....	7	7	1	2	1	3	1	4	18	18	82	2	67	1	1
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	3	3	3	6	1	4	22	22	37	3	73	7	7
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	4	5	2	2	14	14	30	2	57	3	4
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	2	9	1	8	24	24	26	9	72	6	6
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	2	1	1	4	1	4	16	16	32	1	58	1	1
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	3	8	8	25	3	47	5	5
Twelfth Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	1	4	1	3	11	11	19	22	1	1	1
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	9	7	19	19	19	19	36	4	65	4	4

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY.	KILLED.		DIED.					DISCHARGED.			WOUNDED.			Total Casualties.	Captured.	TRANSFERRED.						
	In Action.	Accidentally.	Of Wounds.	Of Disease.	By Suicide.	By Drowning.	Total.	For Disability.	Cause Un- known.	Total.	In Action.		Accidentally.			Total.	Missing.	Total Casualties.	Captured.	To V. R. Corps.	By Appoint- ment.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	34	8	42	20	187	1	4	312	187	16	203	81	3	84	2	543	21	14	22	36		
Second Cavalry.....	37	3	40	28	191	...	3	222	140	29	169	158	3	161	10	602	73	26	11	87		
Third Cavalry.....	58	4	62	19	224	...	2	245	220	85	305	155	2	157	1	770	141	24	7	31		
Fourth Cavalry.....	37	4	41	11	186	...	4	201	151	82	233	108	4	112	3	590	90	25	8	83		
Fifth Cavalry.....	36	6	42	7	127	1	2	137	172	51	223	47	3	50	...	452	209	14	3	17		
Sixth Cavalry.....	16	3	19	5	59	2	4	70	70	16	86	15	3	18	...	193	...	1	5	6		
Seventh Cavalry.....	37	8	45	2	92	...	7	101	228	18	246	4	1	8	...	402	...	3	5	8		
Eighth Cavalry.....	24	3	27	9	91	...	4	104	49	15	64	75	2	77	2	274	237	20	...	20		
Ninth Cavalry.....	5	1	6	10	162	...	3	175	54	8	62	13	2	15	...	238	1	10	1	11		
Artillery, 1st Battery.....	7	...	7	3	51	...	...	54	25	9	34	28	1	29	...	124	...	3	...	3
Artillery, 2d Battery.....	1	...	1	1	29	...	...	30	16	...	16	14	1	15	...	62	1	5	1	6
Artillery, 3d Battery.....	2	1	3	1	33	...	...	34	23	3	26	15	1	16	...	73	...	...	...	...
Artillery, 4th Battery.....	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
*Independent Company Sioux City Cavalry.....	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
+Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dodge's Brigade Band.....	12	...	12	5	7	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Infantry.....	55	3	58	17	107	...	4	128	137	191	328	244	1	245	...	758	13	9	6	15		
Second Infantry.....	11	...	11	3	11	...	...	14	2	1	3	41	...	41	...	69	...	...	...	1
Second and Third Consolidated Infantry.....	4	...	4	...	27	...	...	27	14	14	28	8	...	8	...	67	18	5	3	8
Third Infantry.....	52	3	55	28	99	...	2	129	163	67	230	333	2	335	10	749	85	13	4	17		
Third Veteran Infantry.....	17	...	17	...	9	...	...	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	23	...	2	2
Fourth Infantry.....	57	1	58	51	237	...	2	290	152	146	298	319	3	322	5	973	44	30	2	32		
Fifth Infantry.....	59	1	60	29	90	1	...	120	222	15	237	278	4	282	...	699	96	45	2	47		
Sixth Infantry.....	102	...	102	30	124	...	...	154	211	47	258	331	4	335	...	855	54	7	...	7
Seventh Infantry.....	94	...	94	35	135	...	2	172	180	108	288	328	3	331	...	885	73	15	7	22		
Eighth Infantry.....	49	1	50	44	137	...	1	182	245	63	308	210	4	214	8	761	382	21	13	34		
Ninth Infantry.....	73	2	75	57	208	...	1	266	243	26	269	354	5	359	1	973	23	24	...	24		
Tenth Infantry.....	56	1	57	35	134	...	1	170	137	115	252	237	4	261	...	739	16	41	4	43		

Eleventh Infantry	54	1	55	25	148	1	174	121	30	151	220	6	226	4	610	59	26	11	37
Twelfth Infantry	30	...	30	32	243	1	276	124	133	257	208	1	209	.....	768	382	19	8	22
Thirteenth Infantry	65	1	66	34	182	1	217	132	77	260	290	4	294	6	852	84	15	15	30
Fourteenth Infantry	27	1	28	23	122	.....	145	137	53	190	162	.....	162	1	526	249	13	10	23
Fourteenth Residuary Battalion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1	2
Fifteenth Infantry	52	...	52	78	194	2	274	270	32	302	392	2	394	7	1029	78	13	14	27
Sixteenth Infantry	57	...	57	32	217	.....	249	160	49	209	289	1	290	14	819	242	21	6	27
Seventeenth Infantry	43	...	43	18	97	1	116	129	93	222	225	.....	225	8	614	264	23	3	26
Eighteenth Infantry	26	2	28	7	109	.....	3	119	222	6	228	73	1	74	449	63	5	10	10
Nineteenth Infantry	53	...	53	33	91	6	130	183	5	188	190	1	191	.....	562	204	27	13	40
Twentieth Infantry	8	...	8	5	130	7	142	157	6	163	43	3	46	.....	359	10	36	2	38
Twenty-first Infantry	37	1	38	29	157	2	188	139	14	153	147	3	150	2	531	20	49	5	54
Twenty-second Infantry	53	1	54	52	126	2	180	156	8	158	245	2	245	.....	634	79	40	2	42
Twenty-third Infantry	39	...	39	30	196	2	228	171	6	177	193	3	126	.....	570	8	41	1	42
Twenty-fourth Infantry	58	1	59	53	197	3	253	200	4	204	240	3	243	2	761	72	48	6	54
Twenty-fifth Infantry	39	...	39	22	199	.....	219	120	18	138	162	2	164	4	564	17	16	8	69
Twenty-sixth Infantry	40	2	42	29	204	3	236	140	1	141	140	3	143	.....	562	24	69	.....	69
Twenty-seventh Infantry	7	...	7	14	162	4	180	134	68	202	132	3	135	6	530	32	40	5	45
Twenty-eighth Infantry	52	...	52	24	180	1	206	166	16	182	242	4	246	10	696	89	33	10	43
Twenty-ninth Infantry	19	2	21	17	248	1	266	117	7	124	97	2	99	1	511	53	31	6	37
Thirtieth Infantry	39	1	40	24	233	.....	257	129	13	142	202	3	205	2	646	19	46	1	47
Thirty-first Infantry	11	...	11	16	261	.....	277	137	38	175	77	77	77	.....	540	13	72	.....	72
Thirty-second Infantry	56	...	56	33	203	1	237	156	10	166	132	1	133	.....	589	93	27	6	33
Thirty-third Infantry	25	1	26	37	166	3	236	109	34	143	166	2	168	7	580	73	18	10	28
Thirty-fourth Infantry	4	...	4	2	228	1	231	286	27	313	13	13	13	.....	561	3	22	.....	22
Thirty-fourth consolidated Battalion Infantry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fourth [34th and 38th] Infantry consolidated	3	1	4	2	10	.....	12	29	7	36	12	2	14	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thirty-fifth Infantry	23	2	25	19	182	1	203	172	17	189	93	.....	93	8	510	15	51	14	65
Thirty-sixth Infantry	35	...	35	24	226	1	251	187	4	191	142	.....	142	.....	619	437	17	6	23
Thirty-seventh Infantry	8	...	8	3	141	1	142	326	30	356	.....	2	2	.....	503	2	.....	.....	2
Thirty-eighth Infantry	1	...	1	3	310	1	311	108	9	117	2	.....	2	.....	431	8	4	12	12
Thirty-ninth Infantry	33	1	34	21	119	1	141	89	34	123	105	3	108	.....	406	203	12	3	15
Fortieth Infantry	5	...	5	10	179	5	194	117	4	121	41	.....	41	.....	361	2	20	6	26
*Forty-first Infantry (battalion) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fourth Infantry	1	...	1	1	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-fifth Infantry	2	...	2	2	17	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	.....	1	.....	1
Forty-sixth Infantry	2	...	2	1	23	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	28	3	.....	.....	.....
Forty-seventh Infantry	1	...	1	1	45	1	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forty-eighth Infantry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
First African Infantry [60th U. S.]	4	1	5	1	331	5	337	40	.....	40	1	.....	1	.....	383	.....	1	.....	1

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry.

† Partial returns.

1940 78 2017 1199 8695 8 103 10 11 8005 1982 9987 8180 112 8252 115 30394 4489 1264 281 1545

NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th Iowa Infantry.....	933
2d " ".....	1,247	40th " ".....	900
3d " ".....	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th " ".....	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " ".....	1,037	45th " " ".....	912
6th " ".....	1,013	46th " " ".....	892
7th " ".....	1,138	47th " " ".....	884
8th " ".....	1,027	48th Battalion " ".....	346
9th " ".....	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " ".....	1,027	2d " ".....	1,394
11th " ".....	1,022	3d " ".....	1,360
12th " ".....	981	4th " ".....	1,227
13th " ".....	989	5th " ".....	1,245
14th " ".....	840	6th " ".....	1,125
15th " ".....	1,196	7th " ".....	562
16th " ".....	919	8th " ".....	1,234
17th " ".....	956	9th " ".....	1,178
18th " ".....	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....	93
19th " ".....	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " ".....	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " ".....	980	2d " ".....	123
22d " ".....	1,008	3d " ".....	142
23d " ".....	961	4th " ".....	152
24th " ".....	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S†.....	903
25th " ".....	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
26th " ".....	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " ".....	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1,	
28th " ".....	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments.....	2,765
29th " ".....	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " ".....	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " ".....	977		
32d " ".....	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " ".....	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " ".....	953	ments.....	7,202
35th " ".....	984	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
36th " ".....	986		
37th " ".....	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " ".....	910	1, 1865.....	75,519

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

POPULATION OF IOWA,

By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	7045	3982	984	.....	.....	1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12237	777	.....	3653
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	3131	.....	3679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454	.....	.....	527
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672	.....	4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	135	.....	4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735	.....	3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517	.....	3890
Buena Vista.....	3561	1585	57	.....	.....	817
Buncombe*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147	.....	.....	681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281	.....	.....	1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612	.....	.....	2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	3934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee.....	424 ⁹	1967	58	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336	.....	.....	2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79	.....	2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52	.....	.....	868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5569
Crawford.....	6039	2530	383	.....	.....	1244
Dallas.....	14386	12019	5244	854	.....	3170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264	.....	3448
Decatur.....	13249	1201 ⁹	8677	965	.....	2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180	.....	.....	394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105	.....	.....	299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825	.....	4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744	.....	.....	2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309	.....	.....	1374
Fremont.....	13719	11173	5074	1244	.....	2998
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374	.....	.....	1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793	.....	.....	1525
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton.....	7701	6055	1699	.....	.....	1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179	.....	.....	303
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440	.....	.....	3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621	.....	.....	2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2596	332	.....	.....	695
Ida.....	794	226	43	.....	.....	172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822	.....	3576
Jackson.....	23061	22619	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24128	22116	9833	1280	.....	5239
Jefferson.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk	20488	19434	13277	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth	3765	3351	416	.....	.....	778
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon*	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	3632
Mahaska	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona	2267	3654	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth	5282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattomie	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott	39763	38599	25959	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux	3120	576	10	.....	.....	637
Story	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor	10418	6989	3590	204	.....	2282
Union	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471	.....	5346
Warren	18541	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne	13978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	2747
Winnebago	2986	1562	168	.....	.....	406
Winneshiek	24233	23570	13942	546	.....	4117
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright	3244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total	1353118	1191792	674913	192214	43112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woollen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,



Daniel Leonard

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

• MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula—length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets—those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totaled 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,-816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution ; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact



C. L. Osborn

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
Adair.....	982	161	581	15	1334	593	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adams.....	876	397	485	38	1376	626	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2591	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	89	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	26	.....	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	299	3160	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisia.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	2246	1538
Buena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1096	1011	596	3221	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	2736	2304
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	389	504	3056	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	1452	1165
Cass.....	1592	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	446	2328	1445	Monona.....	580	119	432	9	713	304
Cerro Gordo.....	893	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	247	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1090	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1405	816	O'Brien.....	306	21	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Osceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1770	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	508	348	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3654	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	.....	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	44	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	1231	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	3171	1885	1353	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1232	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2565	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	525	2233	1486	Poweshiek.....	1496	882	420	346	2509	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3325	2917	Ringgold.....	964	128	177	13	661	166
Dickinson.....	197	8	.....	12	259	48	Sac.....	656	128	177	13	661	166
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3031	1963	309	37	3819	2853
Emmett.....	213	28	.....	.....	246	86	Shelby.....	881	639	3	16	897	631
Fayette.....	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sioux.....	436	132	49	.....	439	220
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2032	751	Story.....	1260	344	644	187	1843	679
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama.....	1426	833	196	133	2537	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	.....	1658	1082	Taylor.....	1325	293	868	.....	1727	676
Greene.....	1031	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	616	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	909	504	.....	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1305	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1160	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	1710	1029	1265	296	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	263	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	340	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1508
Hardin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Wayne.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	86	523	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	1421	47	1299	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	140	2809	1485	Winnebago.....	544	40	.....	.....	498	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	519	1194	600	Winneshek.....	2074	1009	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury.....	1109	867	226	9	1034	997
Ida.....	321	54	104	.....	212	57	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa.....	1132	1120	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	391	166	117	98	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	1966	224	15	2126	2485							
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	268	3375	1804	Totals.....	121546	79353	34228	10639	171332	112121
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	109	2166	1449	Majorities.....	42193				59211	.....

Total vote, 1877, 245,766; 1876 (including 3949 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19496	11688	7808	31184	R. 2300
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII.....	19358	15236	4122	34594	R. 2127
III.....	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX.....	19563	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824						
V.....	19274	11154	8120	30428	R. 5243						
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2724		168289	118556	49933	*292111	.....

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback votes.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links	" 1 rod.
4 rods.....	" 1 chain.
80 chains..	" 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat..... at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats..... at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter..... at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor..... at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats..... at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn..... at .45	8 10	
May,	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing..... at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat..... at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting..... at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor..... at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
.48

370000
185000

\$222.0000 (\$3.70
60)
180

420
420

00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	136 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	260 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,187,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	1,439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	122,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,739
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	350,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,032
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Saratoga, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.					
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.						
<i>States.</i>														
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992		1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791		5,111					
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471		25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,239	136					
California.....	188,981	560,247		1,013	South Carolina.....	29,835	705,606	925,145	1,201					
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454		820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520		1,520					
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015		237	Texas.....	237,504	818,579		865					
Florida.....	59,268	187,748		466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551		675					
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109		2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163		1,490					
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891		5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014		485					
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637		3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,735					
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.</i>					1,950,171	38,113,253	59,587		
Kansas.....	81,315	364,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>									
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011		1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658							
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864			392				
Maine.....	31,776	626,915		871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181							
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894		820	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700							
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999							
Michigan*	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,595							
Minnesota.....	53,531	339,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874							
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922		990	Utah.....	80,056	86,786			375				
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295		2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955							
Nebraska.....	75,985	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118			498				
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.</i>					965,032	442,730	1,265		
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300		790	Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,203 38,555,983..... 60,852									
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.									
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.									
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361		1,190										
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260		3,740										
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923		109										

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,000
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,971	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,069,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	1,912	247.	Caracas.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,925	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	San Salvador.....	115,400
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within *ten days* after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such *notice of appointment* as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances* entitle the claimant to equitable relief.

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The *award*, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, *are liable* for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.

2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.

3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.

4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.

5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty, with ten per cent. interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If notice has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which *the fine*, by law, does not exceed \$100 or *the imprisonment thirty days*.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed —time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, family Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an estray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such estray, any other householder of the township may take up such estray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such estray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an estray.

Within five days after taking up an estray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such estray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such estray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The estray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the estray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an estray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the estray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of estray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An estray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an estray, or take up an estray and fail to comply with the law regarding estrays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such estray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any estray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisalment need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a sub-contractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of ——— County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at ——— and running thence ——— and terminating at ———, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Deputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, 40		Sorghum Seed.....	30
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, 32		Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed.....	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.....	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat.....	60	Timothy Seed.....	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans.....	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions.....	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes.....	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pounds*, and bbl. for *barrels*; ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ¢ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ¢ bbl.

% for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned :

\$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.
Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus :

Mr. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.
Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus :

\$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.
Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account. THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.
Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.
4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50..... \$6 00
2 Seamless Sacks " 30..... 60
Received payment, \$6 60
A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

\$——. ———, Iowa, ———, 18——.
—— after date — promises to pay to the order of ———, ——— dollars, at ———, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after ——— until paid. Interest payable ———, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$—— shall be allowed as attorney fees.
No. —. P. O. ———, ———.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In — Court of — County, Iowa, ———, of — County, Iowa, do hereby confess that — justly indebted to ———, in the

sum of ——— dollars, and the further sum of \$—— as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from ———, and — hereby confess judgment against ——— as defendant in favor of said ———, for said sum of \$——, and \$—— as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the ——— Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against ——— with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from ———, the interest to be paid ———.

Said debt and judgment being for ———.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And ——— hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said ——— so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated ———, 18——.

—————
—————

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
————— County. }

————— being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to ———, and that ——— understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said ——— as aforesaid.

—————

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said ——— this ——— day of ———, 18——. ———, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments; each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

TO JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[*Insert Description.*]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[*Reverse for Notice to Landlord.*]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law—said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof:

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,

JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, }
 ——— County, } ss.

I, ———, of the County of ———, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ———, bearing date the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, made and executed by ——— and ———, his wife, to said ——— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ———, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ———, and State of Iowa, on the ——— day of ———,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, }
— County, } ss.

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written. —.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—.

— —
— —

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of — and State of —, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said — or order —

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within — days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of — dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, constructed and adjudged by the laws of —, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

_____,
_____.
_____.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this — day of —, A. D. 187—, by and between —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and —, of the county of —, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[Here insert description.]

for the term of — from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the — rent of — dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[Here insert Terms.]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenable by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit. Damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

\$ _____

_____ —, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay _____ or order, _____ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at _____. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within _____ days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars,

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$_____ Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18____.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____, County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — ha good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____.

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ———, of ——— County, State of ———, in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, to — in hand paid by ———, of ——— County, State of ———, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said ——— and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this — day of ———, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That ——— of ——— County, and State of ——— am held and firmly bound unto ——— of ——— County, and State of ———, in the sum of ——— Dollars, to be paid to the said ———, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the — day of ——— A. D. 18 —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of ——— Dollars,

One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
One note for \$——, due ———, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of ——— and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember *that the law as written is*, that they can *not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing.* It is therefore *important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.*

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Improved Land.	No. of Acres Unimproved Land.	No. of Acres under Cultivation in 1874.	Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Indian Corn.		Oats.		Value of Products of Farm in Dollars.	
				No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd	No. of Acres.	No. of Bushels Harv'd		
Appanoose.....	161059	161088	125188	9606	77789	1049	10838	64871	2385248	13756	387346	\$161897	
Alamakee.....	134767	156821	100388	61880	937639	181	1964	24325	905020	12776	462238	1415769	
Adair.....	21146	23819	15896	6876	89235	10	97	9225	394655	788	33233	184153	
Adams.....	65159	43753	54352	17947	281376	7	174	25174	969777	3951	141293	695318	
Adair.....	83182	55680	66265	27580	435014	70	3500	30860	1402428	4455	159739	828171	
Buena Vista.....	38118	37034	27010	15514	162787			7888	228231	2791	67069	207828	
Benton.....	718150	53911	230408	94106	1434066	7	280	83244	3382921	15480	445707	2664995	
Boone.....	29510	71810	106542	92055	422377	11	84	46151	1595752	1040	404680	1018453	
Butler.....	149498	58988	124577	57907	79167			300865	1270878	13827	321719	1207785	
Bremer.....	145967	47001	104810	48878	644795			28754	1026641	14259	518571	1144620	
Black Hawk.....	213025	150381	181256	89861	1108024			56592	1938590	16804	538196	1896424	
Buchanan.....	19056	71418	157240	64291	812342			48881	1811250	17431	556209	2615949	
Clay.....	37059	39919	33573	17481	153159			8797	180120	4436	98766	123343	
Cherokee.....	51688	28974	45112	31693	401507			9459	313215	3545	115395	38049	
Cass.....	42304	92788	10122	60123	762327			19012	65832	9079	128489	483816	
Crawford.....	58038	28341	45262	24065	824894			17957	648658	2902	98138	483816	
Cedar.....	248869	41417	166485	40467	640544	26	295	78224	2845921	20243	675837	2606149	
Cerro Gordo.....	52950	309985	48618	28199	415463			9512	265443	7199	228097	591617	
Clayton.....	212291	151908	173622	68888	1305125	1347	21080	37948	1471263	20024	669895	2081788	
Clinton.....	299835	57337		68683	1010345	12	428	89297	3061398	25704	702069	3049049	
Chickasaw.....	96504	94772	74104	40162	643319	8	63	16821	514279	11744	446500	894656	
Clarke.....	94858	30744	58065	26756	40161	3	6014	55014	250418	10279	107577	451386	
Calhoun.....	26996	30485	78808	121090	7			39068	1580260	12387	374876	169934	
Davis.....	150938	116003	131597	5878	30993	5379	56405	62127	2115599	13643	345707	1600000	
Decatur.....	115751	87172	95275	8211	77169	817	12239	50494	1768140	10555	344551	1024541	
Dubuque.....	187881	98561	146244	49240	694185	84	1720	67118	1020391	25115	643822	1636132	
Des Moines.....	143665	58165	97618	10615	113896	8688	117310	102924	2307988	9247	267392	1779934	
Delaware.....	472629	62905	161357	60401	71728	5	50	16519	1690395	20577	632113	1693912	
Dickinson.....	120907	26829	47261	40123	4188			40323	14208				
Dallas.....	132435	51765	114625	29256	445848	7	186	57652	2484898	9937	265124	1502047	
Emmett.....	9989	25586	8887	3911	1510			2197	14273	1519	3241	15244	
Floyd.....	147098	82130	110708	62067	941439			26462	642448	15461	487729	1367377	
Fayette.....	170504	98156	138758	60779	863670	46	968	37091	1296480	20770	704407	1508127	
Franklin.....	69859	48346	65390	31096	453099			24066	758983	9532	326759	777106	
Frederick.....	115907	198532	108339	13229	206901	841	16625	73845	1708953	5419	179645	1046066	
Grundy.....	133106	66854	97017	60176				14829	51396	11786			
Green.....	59910	49838	53823	18391	257760	2	44	78307	783027	4227	120948	620005	
Guthrie.....	87259	47220	76892	27489	398574	22	360	88902	1669134	4145	153505	792461	
Hardin.....	128831	39930	97765	38464	497251			41304	1379961	10982	356915	1066627	
Humboldt.....	29114	36906	27013	12046	20902			9998	297381	8974	90944	200001	
Howard.....	115823	171048	61871	36115	582803			9916	307912	10210	310268	734409	
Harrison.....	94848	537451	72287	23948	143701	84	1200	44720	1620192	14362	69440	786677	
Hancock.....	10462	94165	9045	4859	70006			2067	51396	8463	99407	268681	
Hamilton.....	69696	39933	52050	20676	294688			20441	670731	5108	186262	52762	
Henry.....	182080	50249	110831	15026	180220	9041	113208	62612	2415670	13398	358221	1766670	
Iowa.....	7292	9494	6514	8105	48815			2301	108465	455	14060	7382211	
Jackson.....	191041	89357	158488	48410	670247	36	1080	62518	2713880	11756	319071	2005049	
Johnson.....	193230	142401	142401	48515	550000	491	7942	53962	1665518	23652	521156	1750091	
Jasper.....	241021	71257	193019	45306	666779	100	1274	77142	318178	17760	521297	2447875	
Jones.....	788881	179752	216949	79926	1107710			100217	4535859	15367	532239	2916838	
Jefferson.....	133293	40834	10681	9605	463478	31	409	65423	1901532	7490	189646	1189616	
Keokuk.....	208125	98999	149672	38278	3868528	148	1383	75697	3327232	15582	447608	1919728	
Kossuth.....	31550	48793	23835	10798	13139	140		9781	119777	6143	27857	106306	
Lee.....	183832	78692	138390	10351	72624	15400	200407	59863	2190306	11817	279069	1631518	
Lucas.....	108952	59757	108857	13551	153587	31	529	47022	1902530	12665	342164	1030564	
Lyon.....	15672	318941	12766	8132	76742			54	2645	10396	8477	18789	
Mackinac.....	64849	17553	52178	23819	35821			900	97173	84930	24770	983862	
Louis.....	151007	52222	10006	463478	193939	3388	16287	49642	2184658	6792	175755	1665739	
Mitchell.....	126384	70176	91139	65534	1038311			11274	41.61	14078	542662	1951878	
Mahaska.....	232398	122490	150668	34362	395532	205	2697	83775	3789259	6646	496248	2195785	
Marion.....	199669	82779	153214	45136	529663	189	212	142630	3835037	10937	336746	1218146	
Mills.....	141512	53604	99837	24385	312961	32	543	59543	1533976	8528	232639	1003509	
Madison.....	161998	185709	157579	37553	628314	25	434	69194	2356360	5745	235708	1709630	
Monroe.....	102215	78206	91730	11688	101418	263	5584	45575	1788916	1213	241061	983862	
Marshall.....	226735	47532	117038	60895	1123392	21	200	67609	2982626	2801	662425	2368273	
Monona.....	52242	56278	89244	15384	183811			21577	818388	2304	66475	447665	
Muscatine.....	178945	48392	129699	32715	614741	63	629	54760	1715973	13287	405562	7747906	
Montgomery.....	104638	50607	86026	1381	551539	8	166	92551	1441467	5322	201635	1071217	
O'Brien.....	83626	32070	26184	14904	157526			6379	106052	3107	53991	191542	
Oseola.....	181890	31406	14651	8769	74757			2510	17279	1390	26829	69681	
Polk.....	207699	56841	140450	37666	563889	21	394	77497	3272040	12188	481461	2140023	
Pocahontas.....	307719	121919	7494	8881	10774			881	228426	1593	63480	187478	
Pottawattomie.....	124680	419439	90679	39899	588977			475	72358	1750038	5278	168081	1252629
Poweshiek.....	208989	48697	71583	57312	762826	63		89748	3571103	11416	338565	2398022	
Page.....	156782	175471	115184	22659	355792	1220	20235	71386	2239043	9758	346507	1293463	
Plymouth.....	58233	51912	44979	38628	442736	10	160	10097	175778	4161	120437	434128	
Palo Alto.....	18517	32225	16679	8606	23208	325		6641	114397	2979	46859	96616	
Ringgold.....	18400	58829	50573	10926	78851	125	1762	35613	142887	9118	255007	1115782	
Scott.....	235315	19123	185742	47098	623515	40	618	59071	2226346	1593	54873	187480	
Story.....	146837	90857	117089	10875	16846	13	1236	63525	2405187	13242	367396	1361776	
Shelby.....	53180	39326	47230	23194	317944			17674	689556	2254	71676	573026	
Sioux.....	39824	367394	33515	22396	251296			6790	32038	4591	45096	166980	
Sac.....	31336	47201	24179	11066	110094			8662	297716	8035	6599	298880	
Taylor.....	102861	235515	79442	15416	206813	244	8068	42860	1419680	8718	286957	908476	
Tama.....	255182	90222	214941	97018	1487807			73251	2842859	13574	384469	2316405	
Union.....	57006	39216	45326	10596	141188	53	460	24068	1103980	6127	187448	748200	
Van Buren.....	177765	98528	113629	58808	80899	10929	12185	50211	182862	1593	53698	1439586	
Wayne.....	17167	66739	117089	10875	16846	13	1236	63525	2405187	13242	367396	1361776	
Warren.....	194265	161778	155737	42175	654679	61	910	80280	3561395	8391	281510	2208392	
Winnebago.....	246140	131670	259169	112175	1813465			27185	977316	24307	8216508	2265252	
Woodbury.....	44179	57097	33097	15243	218757			14647	490371	8072	91647	298209	
Worth.....	48927	43957	32157	23092	410487			8530	122291	4445	161557	896306	
Washington.....</													



Capt. L. S. Brooks

History of Taylor County.

INTRODUCTION.

How a nation grows, how from central points its population spreads itself and forms new political communities, what may be the incentives that prompt to removal, and the outcome of all attempts to turn to man's advantage the wilderness, all present to the interested person fruitful themes for reflection. They, too, present the peculiarity of becoming ever more interesting the more they are studied; and the longer they are critically viewed, the more replete with suggestion are they bound to be.

History, as such, cannot reproduce the life of a people in all the infinite variety of its details; it must be content with exhibiting the developments of that life as a whole. The doings and dealings, the thoughts and imaginings of the individual, however strongly they may reflect the characteristics of the national mind, form no part of history. While it may be argued, and correctly, that the life of the individual is intimately bound up in that of the State or nation, and that the former must frequently be noticed in describing the latter, it may be argued, on the other hand, that the nation exists only through the units of its individual members, and that it is not the exact counterpart of individual views, but the results of a harmonious and intelligent combination of opinions—often originally directly at variance with each other. No department of human action or thought could long remain unaffected when opposing interests clash—change, certain, far-reaching, radical, is written plainly on the face of opposition, a change that affects not the individual, or a class of individuals, but the united whole. It is this feature that renders history possible—that places it far beyond the scope of mere biography, that admits of those broad, deep generalizations which men call laws, and which are the very foundation-stones of the philosophy of history, and without which there can be no intelligent comprehensions of the development and sequence of events, and the results to which they lead.

What is true of the State, is equally true of its separate parts. There are no true laws that are of limited application. To be truly philosophical deductions they should be general enough to warrant broad inferences, and

specific enough to apply to the *minutiae* of the smallest political subdivision. While it is true the history of a single county, embracing as it does but a limited territory and a meager population, may present none of those grander laws in obedience to which nations exist and flourish, and by which their power is felt, nevertheless those principles which make history possible are found in every community, and find a harbor in every heart. Then there is the added fact that the history of the county comes nearer to the individual life and character of its citizens than does that of the State, or of the nation of which the State forms a part.

The spread of population merely, the political progress of a people and the military annals, are a part only of our history, and that part which is most easily discerned. The American of the present day wants to know how his ancestors lived, how they looked, what clothes they wore, on what they fed, what were their daily talks and conversations, and how life dealt with them. This is the most difficult part of history to reproduce accurately, but it is often all that gives us the clearest and most vivid insight into the spirit of the past. This important element should never be overlooked, for in no other manner can the intellectual growth of the people, the amelioration of manners, the changes in habits and customs, the advance in science and art, the progress of invention, the relation of classes, the increase of prosperity, or the want of it, the moral condition of society, and the every-day life of the people be understood and made to subserve the interests of the present. The events that are thus recorded are such as occur at our own doors, were compassed by men whom we know, and which affect our own individual interests for woe or for weal. It is not only while these events are fresh in the memory that one may form accurate estimates of their relative importance, and be impartial and candid in forming his judgments, but he may also, from present circumstances, which have an origin in remote times, and which are historical in the largest, fullest, truest sense, freed from myth, or conjecture, or uncertain tradition, read the promise of the future. It is beyond doubt true that those most closely identified with great or sudden revolutions in opinion or in government, are least competent to decide on their value. They make history; the student of after years decides the correctness of their theories, or the justice of their cause, and decides, too, under circumstances which preclude the bias of partisan feeling. There is that entire originality of work, that subtlety of thought, that carefulness of observation, that catholicity of views, that honest, kind, and perhaps keen criticism of events and men in the work of those who write years after events have transpired which they who lived at the time and contributed to them are unable to exercise.

The history of a county exhibits a much more limited series of facts in their proper connection, of which, indeed, each individual one is interesting in its proper place—doubly interesting, perhaps, because it marks the progress of thinking, toiling men in our very presence; men who have lived in the same moral and social atmosphere, struggled for the same ends for which we have struggled, acquired their experience and reputation in the same manner, and exhibited the same loves and hates, the same proclivities and sympathies. This is the purely biographical element of history; that element which opens to us the sources of human activity, and enables us to read how far and in what manner the views of individuals became impressed on public life and morals. It enables us to know the kind of men who became leaders, to note the conditions and results of their successes or defaults. This is the part of history directly affecting the individual man, for from it does he select his type of character, of thought, and of conduct. The remark of Plutarch is most applicable to the realization of individual hopes and wishes, for it depicts the true conditions of success.

Says he: "Whenever we begin an enterprise, or take possession of a charge, or experience a calamity, we place before our eyes the example of the greatest men of our own or of by-gone ages, and we ask ourselves how Plato or Epaminondas, Lycurgus or Agesilaus, would have acted. Looking into these personages as into a faithful mirror, we can remedy our defects in work or deed. Whenever any perplexity arrives, or any passion disturbs the mind, the student of philosophy pictures to himself some of those who have been celebrated for their virtue, and the recollection sustains his tottering steps and prevents his fall."

NAME AND POSITION.

The county of Taylor is so named in honor of General Zachary Taylor, the one so famous in the war with Mexico. He was a native of Virginia and was born in 1784, shortly after the nation in which he was to form so conspicuous a part had gained a name and place among the empires of the earth. He was commissioned a lieutenant by President Jefferson in 1808, and had spent forty years in the military service of his country when he was chosen by the Whigs to lead them in the contest for the presidency in that year. When called to this important position he was without political experience, but he was a man of nerve and stainless integrity, of great firmness, a sincere patriot, and possessed of strong good sense. He was elected in the fall of 1848, over Lewis Cass, of Michigan, the Democratic

nominee, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, the candidate of the anti-slavery or Free-soil party. His inauguration occurred on Monday, March 5, 1849, since fourth of March fell on Sunday in that year. His success in the war with Mexico had made him both famous and popular, following which, his nomination and election to the highest office in the gift of the people seemed to place him very prominently before the American public. July 9th, 1850, the chief magistrate died, amid the grief of a whole country, and after an occupancy in the presidential chair of sixteen months. When, therefore, the General Assembly came to determine the limits of this county it was decided that it should have the name of the chief man in the nation, for the county's limits were fixed in 1849, during the life of Taylor. The name of the great soldier was destined to be honored again in war by heroes from the county which bore it.

The county is situated in the southernmost tier, sixty miles east of the Missouri River, and is the third in the order to the eastward. It is a little less than twenty-four miles square, and contains an area of some 343,680 acres, or about 537 square miles. It has the nominal sixteen congressional townships, but owing to the correction line which passes through this county, they are not all full townships. The townships are Nodaway, Holt, Grove, Platte, Dallas, Washington, Marshall, Grant, Mason, Benton, Clayton, Gay, Polk, Ross, Jackson and Jefferson, the four last named constituting the southern tier, and hence facing the State of Missouri, which bounds the county on the south. On the west it is bounded by Page county and on the north and east by Adams and Ringgold counties respectively. The south boundary line is not a due east and west line, but slightly oblique, hence this tends to diminish the area of the county. The correction line passes through the county in such a manner that Gay and Clayton townships are the two smallest, and Benton and Mason next them in size. The first is five sections by six; the next, Clayton, is five sections by five and one quarter; Benton, six by five and one quarter; and Mason, the same as the last. Their differences are more clearly discerned on the map accompanying this volume.

SURFACE FEATURES AND DRAINAGE.

The general dip of the surface of the county, averaging two feet to the mile, is west of south, and consequently all the major streams flow in that direction, and its surface waters find their way to the Missouri,* the "Big

*In Shea's "Discovery of the Mississippi Valley" there is a note on this word to the effect that "Pekitanous," or muddy water, prevailed until Marest's time, 1702, about which period it was called "Missouri," from the fact that a tribe of Indians known as Missouris inhabited the country at its mouth.

Muddy." The most considerable stream in its limits is the west branch of the One Hundred and Two River, which itself divides into two considerable streams near the north line of Mason township. The extreme northwestern part of the county is drained by the East Nodaway which enters it from Adams on section six, Nodaway township, and leaves it to enter Page county on section six of Dallas township. Into this stream a few minor ones flow, but it drains a very inconsiderable territory. The west branch of the river One Hundred and Two enters from Adams county on section one of Nodaway township and after flowing in a nearly southern direction through Nodaway (first entering the northwest corner of Holt township), Dallas, Mason, and Polk townships, finally leaves the county and the State on section twenty-seven of the township last named. Shortly after its exit it is joined by the middle and east forks of the One Hundred and Two and their conjoined waters flow on to the Missouri. The middle fork is the most inconsiderable of the three, and take its rise in Washington and Marshall townships, the former being almost entirely drained by the middle fork. The east fork of this river takes its rise in numerous small streams in Platte township, leaving it by two main branches on section three which unite on section one of Marshall township; it thence flows southwest, leaving Marshall on section thirty-three to enter Clayton on section four, to leave it on as much of section eighteen as that township possesses, and enters Benton. It flows past the city of Bedford and leaves the township on section thirty-four, entering Ross on section three, which it leaves on section thirty to enter the State of Missouri. East of the last mentioned river is Honey Creek, which rises in Ringgold county and enters Taylor on section twelve of Grant township. It flows southwestwardly across Grant and Clayton, entering Jackson on section thirty-two, where it immediately turns to the south and continues in that course until it leaves the State.

The southeastern portions of the county are drained by the West Grand, Platte and Platte Branch rivers. From all of these water-courses there are an infinite number of smaller streams, flowing some to the west, others to the east, but all obeying the general course of their valleys. Taken together, they afford the most perfect system of drainage imaginable; so perfect that there is not an acre of land in the county that may be called a swamp. Those steams on the west and southern sides are the sections where wooded regions are found. The northeastern portion is almost devoid of timber.

The surface of the county is quite level, only gently undulating with inconsiderable hills and valleys. Here, as in every other part of the world, there is a most intimate connection between the configuration of the surface

and the geological structure of any particular district, and it will be shown under the section devoted to the geology of this county that every peculiarity in its topography is due to the nature of the underlying strata, modified by three agencies which are to-day operating to change the entire aspect of nature. Nowhere in the county are there eminences of material height, nor is it true that its several water-sheds are marked by distinct ridges, easily recognized. The county is situated on the western slope of the great divide between the "Big Muddy" and the "Father of Waters," and though so near the former, it has still a much higher elevation than the counties along the Mississippi—the difference being *two hundred and sixty-three feet* above the level of low water in the last named river. A most striking feature in the topography of this county is the region of prairies—a term first applied by the early French settlers, and now almost universally adopted to designate natural grass lands. The prairie occupies the whole of the higher portion of the county, with here and there the exception of an isolated group of trees, standing like an island in the midst of the ocean.*

*The following by Capt. Basil Hall, an intelligent English traveler, is highly descriptive of the prairies, and is inserted here as being a complete description:

"The charm of a prairie consists in its extension—its green, flowery carpet, its undulating surface, and the skirt of forest whereby it is surrounded; the latter feature being of all others the most significant and expressive, since it characterizes the landscape and defines the form and boundary of the plain. If the prairie is small, its greatest beauty consists in the vicinity of the encompassing edge of forests, which may be compared to the shores of a lake, being intersected with many deep inward bends, as so many inlets, and at intervals projecting very far, not unlike a promontory, a protruding arm of land. These projections sometimes so closely approach each other, that the traveler passing through between them, may be said to walk in the midst of an alley overshadowed by the forest before he enters again upon another broad prairie. Where the plain is extensive, the delineations of the forest in the far back-ground appears as would a misty coast at some distance upon the ocean. The eye sometimes surveys the green prairie without discovering upon the illimitable plain a tree or bush, or any object save the wilderness of flowers and grass, while on other occasions the view is enlivened by groves dispersed like islands over the plain, or by a solitary tree rising above the wilderness. The resemblance to the sea which some of these prairies exhibited was really most striking. I had heard of this before, but always supposed the account exaggerated. There is one spot in particular, near the middle of Grand Prairie, if I recollect rightly, where the ground happened to be of the rolling character above alluded to, and where, excepting in the article of color, and that was not widely different from the tinge of some seas, the similarity was so striking that I almost forgot where I was. This deception was heightened by a circumstance which I had often heard mentioned, but the force of which perhaps none but a seaman could fully estimate; I mean the appearance of the different isolated trees as they gradually rose above the horizon, or receded from our view. They were so exactly like strange sails bearing in sight, that I am sure if two or three sailors had been present they would almost have agreed as to what canvas those magical vessels were carrying.

"In spring, when the young grass has just clothed the soil with a soddy carpet of the most delicate green, especially when the sun, rising behind a distant elevation of the ground, its rays reflected by myriads of dew-drops, a more pleasing and more eye-benefiting view cannot be imagined. You see the fallow deer quietly feeding on the herbage; the bee flies hum-

In ascending from the level of a river to the high land in its vicinity, we first cross the "bottom-land" or "bottom," the portion of the valley which is level, and being but little elevated above the surface of the stream is usually liable to overflow, especially at the time of the spring freshets. These bottom-lands are almost always heavily timbered and with a variety of trees, among which the elm, linden, black walnut, black and burr-oak, poplar and ash are the most common. The breadth of the bottom may be very variable—in some places from six to eight miles, and in others again with hardly more than room for the stream itself to pass between the bluffs. These latter are usually met with just after leaving the bottom-land, and rise on either hand from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet.

ming through the air; the wolf, with lowered tail, sneaks away to its distant lair, with the timorous pace of a creature only too conscious of having disturbed the peace of nature; prairie fowls, either in entire tribes, like our domestic fowls, or in couples, cover the surface; the males rambling, and, like turkeys or peacocks, inflating their plumage, make the air resound with a drawled, loud and melancholy cry resembling the cooing of a wood-pigeon, or still more, the sound produced by rapidly rubbing a tambourine with the finger. The multitude of these birds is so surprisingly great as to have occasioned the proverbial phrase, 'that if a settler on the prairie expresses a desire for a dish of omelets, his wife will walk out at night and place her bonnet on the open ground, to find it full of eggs on her return next morning.' The plain is literally covered with them in every direction, and if a heavy fall of snow drove them from the ground I could see myriads of them clustered around the tops of the trees skirting the prairie. They do not migrate, even after the prairie is already settled, but remain in the high grass near the newly established farms; and I often saw them at no great distance from human habitations, familiarly mingling with the poultry of the settlers. They can be easily captured and fed, and I doubt not but they can be easily tamed.

"On turning from the verdant plain to the forests or groups of high growth timber, the eye, at the said season, will find them clad also in the most lively colors. The rich under and brushwood stands out in full blossom. The andromedas, the dogwood, the wood-apple, the wild plum and cherry grow exuberantly on rich soil, and the invisible blossom of the wild-vine impregnates the air with its delicious perfume. The variety of the wild fruit trees and of blossoming bushes is so great, and so innumerable the abundance of blossoms they are covered with, that the branches seem to bear down under their weight.

"The delightful aspect of the prairies, its amenities, and the absence of that sombre awe inspired by forests, contributes to forcing away that sentiment of loneliness which usually steals upon the mind of the solitary wanderer in the wilderness, for although he espies no habitation, sees no human being, and knows himself to be far off from every settlement of man, he can scarcely defend himself from believing that he is traveling through a landscape embellished by human art. The flowers are so delicate and elegant as apparently to be distributed for mere ornament over the plain. The groves and groups of trees seem to be dispersed over the prairies to enliven the landscape, and we can scarcely get rid of the impression invading our imagination of the whole scene being flung out and created for the satisfaction of the sentiment of beauty in the refined man. The similarity of the whole frequently reminds the Englishman of the extensive parks of the great aristocractical palaces he used to admire in his country; the grass plots, the shaded walks, groves and bushes produced there by a designing art, nature has spontaneously created here; and nothing but proud structures of lordly mansions, and the view of the distant towns and villages are wanting to make the resemblance complete."

Though not strictly belonging to this county it has yet been essential to complete the topographical description of southwestern Iowa that some account of the famous bluffs along the Missouri River be here given. Especially is this necessary since Taylor county belongs to that water-shed, and its streams find their way to that river. "The bluffs which border the broad flood-plain or bottom-land of the Missouri River, along all that part of its course which forms the western boundary of Iowa, are so peculiar in character and appearance that they cannot fail to attract the attention of every one who sees them for the first time. Their strangely and beautifully rounded summits, occasionally mingled with sharply cut ridges, smooth and abruptly retreating slopes, and the entire absence of rocky ledges, except in rare instances where they appear only at their base, cause them to present a marked contrast with those of the Mississippi and other rivers of the eastern part of the State where rocky ledges support and compose the greater part of their bulk. From the mouth of the Big Sioux to the southern boundary of the State, these bluffs present a continuous, serrated and buttressed front to the flood-plain of the great river, from which they rise abruptly to a maximum height in different parts of the line, varying from one hundred to little less than three hundred feet. Although the front they present is so definite and continuous, it is nevertheless frequently and deeply cleft, not only by the tributaries of the great river, but also by small creeks and short ravines that drain the surface-water from the uplands beyond, in which the bluffy character is soon lost. Sometimes the bluff-range, departing a little from the general direct line, presents a full crescentic front to the plain with an arc several miles in length. At these places their peculiar outlines are shown in an interesting manner, and the form and arrangement of the numerous rounded prominences present views of impressive beauty as they stretch away in the distance, or form bold curves in the line of hills; while the broad flood-plain of the Missouri River, level as a floor, stretches miles away to the westward to meet the turbid stream near the line of bluffs which borders the western, as those of Iowa do the eastern side. Trees often fill the sides of their deeper ravines or skirt their bases, but usually their only covering is a growth of wild grasses and annual plants; and, as the mound-like peaks and rounded ridges jut above each other, or diverge in various directions while they recede upward to the upland, the setting sun throws strange and weird shadows across them, producing a scene quite in keeping with that wonderful history of the past of which they form a part."—White.

The wealth of Taylor county is due to the prevalence of the deposit known as the "drift," and which covers its entire surface. The origin and

nature of this material may be fully learned from the geological history of the county. It forms, however, one of the richest of the rich soils for which Iowa is so famous. Analyses of its composition show it to have a very small percentage of clay, and a very great percentum of purely silicious material. The county is peculiarly adapted to the growth of those grains and fruits that contribute to the maintenance of man. Its fertility is sufficiently well indicated by the rank luxuriant growth of prairie grass and the strength of most of the common wild plants. For centuries the earth has been giving of its substance to the nourishment of plant life—but the return it has gleaned only adds to its powers. The humus—soil containing the remains of vegetation—seems almost endowed, not only with the life-sustaining, but a life-producing principle. The broad acres of Taylor were not subject to the wonderful changes which have passed over their face without a purpose, and that purpose is sufficiently clear and needs no comment. For ages the earth has brought its increase, and for ages more the process of growth and decay may go on, without destroying the fertility of this wonderful soil.

The nature of the soils of a given district is sufficiently distinct to admit of a kind of rude classification, which serves the double purpose of nomenclature, and indicates their value. To two of the three classes into which they are usually divided; namely, drift, bluff, and alluvial—the soil of Taylor belongs, and to the first and last named. As has been said, the drift deposit or soil covers the surface of the entire county to a depth varying from five feet to sixty feet. In the “bottom-lands,” however, is to be found the so-called “alluvial,” a soil which, from the nature of its origin, is probably the very richest material known. This latter is the residue or fine sedimentary matter left by the waters of a stream when at highest flood. Rushing down declivities the waters of both the ancient and modern streams wore away their soft embankments, carrying the material thus derived to the lower lands, depositing them at all points where the waters were comparatively at rest. These constitute the “flat” or “bottom-land”—the present flood-plains of the county’s rivers. Not only will the physical peculiarities of these two formations serve to distinguish them, but the different characters of their vegetations will make an excellent criterion. The *flora* of the deeply wooded valleys will be found to differ in many essential points from that of the prairies, each of which is characteristic. This feature is a most noticeable one in Taylor county, especially on its western side, which is infinitely diversified with hills and valleys strangely and confusedly mingled together in the wildest manner. Riding from Bedford in any direction many valleys are crossed and hills surmounted—valleys and hills

that were formed by great streams that raged through these narrow passes ages ago—and the wonderful and rapid changes in vegetation, from a prairie to a woodland flora, is a sufficiently plain indication of the changes in the formations on which they flourish. This remarkable adaptability to certain plants in particular regions, whereas in others their very existence is critical, has induced a vast amount of speculation and experiment as to the adaptability of Iowa soils for the growth of forest trees. What is true of this great State as a whole, is true of the county of Taylor. Dr. White's admirable summary of discussions on this much mooted point has demonstrated that notwithstanding the fact that the distance from the northern to the southern limits of the State is more than three degrees of latitude, in consequence of the slight difference in surface elevation, and the great degree of uniformity in the character of the soil, there is a striking uniformity in the character of the native vegetation; for the same reasons also there is an equal uniformity in the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of cultivated crops. There are, indeed, many species of indigenous plants restricted to certain parts of the State, and others that are found only in habitats rendered congenial by moisture, dryness, barrenness, unusual fertility, etc., as the case may be; yet these are only exceptions to the general uniformity throughout the State of all indigenous vegetation, including the forest trees. The subject of the distribution of indigenous vegetation is a very suggestive and interesting one in all its bearings, but especially when applied to the growth of forest trees it becomes one of unusual practical importance to every citizen of Iowa. The great importance which attaches to this part of the subject is apparent from the fact that the wood of forest trees for fuel, no less than for other purposes, is an indispensable element in the prosperity, and even the habitation of any country, not to mention the beneficial effects of forests upon the climate, the beautifying and adornment of its landscapes, and the shading and sheltering of its homes. Dr. White continues: "If there is really an unfitness of prairie soil for the growth of forest trees, then at least one third of our State is worthless indeed. But this is *not* the case, for personal observation in all parts of the State, extending through a period of thirty years, has established a knowledge of the fact that *all varieties of our indigenous forest trees will grow thriftily upon all varieties of our soils; even those whose most congenial habitat is upon the alluvial soil of our river valleys, or upon the rugged slopes of the valley sides.*"*

*For the common and botanical names of indigenous trees, shrubs and climbing plants, the reader is referred to the list hereinafter given.

As has been previously indicated, this county is remarkably well drained all over its surface by the numerous small streams, the waters of which ultimately find their way to the Missouri. The character of these streams is determined by the nature of the soil and surface over which they flow. The clear sparkling rill and the dancing blue waves of New England streams, are all wanting in the waters of Taylor. These latter flow throughout their entire courses in this county in narrow, sinuous, ditch-like depressions in their flood-plains, and over the materials previously mentioned as drift and alluvial. This is the cause of their excessive muddiness. Notwithstanding the fact that the beds of these rivers dip in the direction of their courses at the average rate of 2.68 feet per mile, their sinuosity is so great, and the specific gravity of their waters so largely increased by reason of the fine comminuted material held in suspension, that they are excessively sluggish, and it would seem decidedly inappropriate to dignify them with the title of river. Yet there are times when it would seem that in their rage, during heavy rains or the floods of spring, they defy the power of the very hills to withstand them. Then are they seen in their full force, and in all their destructiveness; then, if at all, can be appreciated the mighty eroding power of water, that power which shall ultimately level the mountains, and carry away the lands to be swallowed up in the dark recesses of the sea. Observing one of these streams at high flood, such as occurred here in the spring of 1849 and 1851, no one will longer wonder how they became such an important factor in the earth sculpture, and how the valleys of Taylor county came to be as they are. The years mentioned as years of great floods, will be remembered as ones of unprecedented snow-fall. The area of the fall was the entire Northwest, with exceptionally heavy snows in the upper Missouri. Like a winding sheet about the dead, the mantle of snow covered the hills and filled the valleys—beautiful and white, but filled with the potency of death and desolation. When the warm rains of the spring and the genial rays of a returning summer sun caused the accumulated snows to melt, they came pouring down the ravines and filling the water courses to repletion. When the accumulating water reached the lower Missouri the circumjacent country was submerged, dwellings and out-buildings were carried away, farms disappeared beneath its waters, the channel changed, the river's course became somewhat different, but higher and higher still the waters rose until the month of August, when they began slowly to subside. The damage had been done; valuable tracts of lands lay unimproved for that year, and thousands of dollars in property had gone down with the rushing waters.

The flood of 1851 was of a similar character to that of 1849. The imme-

diate cause, however, was a heavy fall of rain of seven days' continuance. The rain-fall all over the State was of a most remarkable nature, the smaller streams all attaining a high water mark which has never since been reached. Great damage was done by carrying away fencing and other improvements along the banks of the various streams. This overflow reached its culmination in May, and the waters then began to recede.

The deaths that were caused—and they were not few—were mainly the result of foolish daring and recklessness. When the floods reached their greatest height, the fords, of course, were impassible, and unless great risks were taken, no communication could be had with neighboring families. Boats and rafts were improvised, or the foolish method of swimming the streams was adopted, both of which contributed to the mortality through accident or bravado. Deaths, caused directly by the overflow, there were none; or few at most.

Climate is one of those most important things about which men inquire least. Few realize the fact that all the changes in wind and storm, rain and drouth take place in obedience to fixed laws. It is important to every resident of the county to know at least the effects of those laws, even though they take little interest in the laws themselves. Climatic extremes in this county are few. The winters are not excessively cold, and the summers are not intolerably hot. Heavy falls of snow are of extremely rare occurrence, and the annual fall of rain is somewhat less than that of the eastern portions of the State in the same latitude. The prevailing winds, during the winter, are from the northwest, and are rarely of that bitterly cold nature which residents in the northern portion of the State denote the "blizzard." In the spring the character of the winds suddenly change to that of a healthful and mellow nature. Then, too, they change their quarters, blowing from a southerly direction until the late fall months, when again they blow from the north. There never have been made any meteorological observations extending through a sufficient length of time from which may be gathered the statistics of the climatic conditions of the county since its settlement and organization. It differs but immaterially, however, from the conditions at Council Bluffs, where observations have been made through a long series of years, in pursuance of a plan devised by the general government dating back to 1819. The following table of mean temperatures for each season, compiled from *data* gathered at the last named place, ranging from the year 1820 to the year 1843, inclusive, will aid in forming a general conclusion on the climate of this county:

Latitude.....	41 degrees, 30 minutes.
Longitude.....	95 48 "
Elevation, in feet.....	1,350
Mean spring temperature.....	49.3
Mean summer ".....	74.7
Mean autumn ".....	51.4
Mean winter ".....	21.7
The year.....	49.3

From this table it will be seen that the mean temperature for the year is exactly that of the spring.

A series of observations extending over a period of nineteen years (1850-69), on the direction of the prevailing winds, give the following interesting facts:

	N. E. N. E.	E. E. E. E.	S. W. S. W.	W. N. W. W. N. W.
Spring.....	19.0	19.9	22.2	28.8
Summer.....	15.3	23.1	33.1	18.0
Autumn.....	17.3	19.5	25.1	29.2
Winter.....	17.0	11.4	24.1	37.8
Year.....	17.5	19.0	26.2	28.5

From this last table it will be seen that for *three hundred and sixty* days of the year there are perceptible winds blowing in the county. To rightly estimate their value as climatic modifiers, there must be considered many important factors, such as the distribution of heat through their agency, the distribution of moisture, and their force, questions into which it is not the purpose of this sketch to enter. They are of the greatest benefit to the sanitary condition of the county, as they prevent the accumulation of malaria which arises from the decay of the rich masses of vegetation with which the prairies are covered. Another agent, active in preventing the origination and spread of disease by absorbing large quantities of noxious gases, is the annual fall of rain, which for a period of twenty years (1850-69) gave the following in inches:

Winter, total.....	117.29; mean.....	5.86
Spring ".....	237.11; mean.....	11.85
Summer ".....	278.06; mean.....	13.90
Fall ".....	216.73; mean.....	10.83

From which it will be seen that both the total and mean fall in summer exceed that of either of the other three seasons. The deduction from these statistics that the climate is a healthful one, is further strengthened by the general elevation of the surface of the county. In all elevated lands the

air is invigorating and bracing at all seasons, under all conditions that prevail elsewhere. The human race has not only degenerated by dwelling in low, unhealthy places, but it is again and again decimated by the pestilences generated in them. As Dr. Farr well remarks, "it is destroyed now periodically by five pestilences—cholera, remittent fever, yellow fever, glandular plagues and influenza. The origin or chief seat of the first is the delta of the Ganges. Of the second, the African and other tropical coasts. Of the third, the low west coast around the Gulf of Mexico, or the delta of the Mississippi, and the West India Islands. Of the fourth, the delta of the Nile and the low sea-side cities of the Mediterranean. Of the generating field of influenza nothing certain is known; but * * * the four great pestilential diseases—cholera, yellow fever, remittent fever and plague—have these properties in common: that they begin and are most fatal in low grounds; that their fatality diminishes in ascending the rivers and is inconsiderable around the river sources, except under such peculiar circumstances as are met with at Erzeroum, where the features of a marshy sea-side city are seen at the foot of the mountain chain of Ararat. Safety is found in flight to the hills. * * * As the power of the Egyptians descended from the Thebaid to Memphis, from Memphis to Sais, they gradually degenerated, notwithstanding the elevation of their towns above the high waters of the Nile, their hygienic laws and the hydrographical and other sanitary arrangements which made the country renowned, justly or unjustly, for its salubrity in the days of Herodotus, the poison of the delta in every time of weakness and successful invasion gradually gained the ascendancy, and as the cities declined, the canals and the embalmments of the dead were neglected, and the plague gained ground. The people, subjugated by Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks, Mamelukes, became what they have been for centuries, and what they are at the present day. Every race that settled in the delta degenerated, and was only sustained by immigration. So, likewise, the populations on the sites of all the city-states of antiquity, on the coast of Syria, Asia Minor, Africa, Italy, seated like the people of Rome on low ground under the ruin-clad hills of their ancestors, within reach of fever and plague, are enervated and debased apparently beyond redemption.

"The history of the nations on the Mediterranean, on the plains of the Euphrates and the Tigris, the deltas of the Indus and the Ganges, and the rivers of China, exhibit this great fact: the gradual descent of races from the highlands, their establishment on the coasts in cities sustained and refreshed for a season by immigration from the interior, their degradation in successive generations under the influence of the unhealthy earth, and their

final ruin, effacement or subjugation by new races of conquerors. The causes that destroy individual men lay cities waste which in their nature are immortal, and silently undermine eternal empires.

“On the highlands men feel the loftiest emotions. Every tradition places their origin there. The first nations worshiped there—high on the Indian Caucasus, on Olympus, and on other lofty mountains the Indians and the Greeks imagined the abodes of their highest gods, while they peopled the low, underground regions, the grave-land of mortality, with infernal deities. Their myths have a deep signification. Man feels his immortality in the hills.* While this may not be considered as bearing directly on the climate of Taylor county, it is nevertheless a cognate theme. These are the things which have no little influence on mental and physical organization, and through them modify all the conditions of national development. Health and intelligence, intelligence and good morals, good morals and excellent government, are sisters three without which neither nations nor men may live and prosper. While it is true there are no highlands proper in this county, its whole surface is sufficiently elevated to out-general disease and stay the ravages of pestilence.

GEOLOGY.

The geological history of Taylor county is one of peculiar interest, and affords some very suggestive facts relative to its past vicissitudes. It extends in point of time over many thousands of years, and embraces periods of repose and periods of remarkable change. Its history, climatologically, has been one of deep interest, and embraces changes so radical and so directly at variance with one another as to be almost incredible. There have been long ages when it basked under a torrid sun; and then these ages gave place to others remarkable for polar frosts. Life, in all the luxuriance and variety of a tropical climate, gave place to the desert waste of an arctic zone. Nor were these changes sudden. They are there, stamped in the very rocks at your doors, and limned upon the landscape of your valleys, not as great and far-reaching catastrophes, but as gradual transitions, indisputably marked as such by the fossil forms that roll out from the rock you crush, or see traced with a delicacy no draughtsman can imitate. There have been times when old ocean, heedless of his doings, dashed against the rocky barrier that dared dispute his way, or rolled in solemn conscious might above its highest point; times when a beautiful flora thrived on its

*Report of Wm. Farr, Esq., to the Registrar-General of England, 1852, p. xciv.

surface; and times when there was naught but a waste of desert water. We strike our pick in the shales on the hill-side; and, behold! *there* in the coal that gives us warmth and drives our engines are the fairy forms that made the fern paradise of the coal period—beautiful arguments these of changes that thousands of years, as we measure them, would not compass. In presenting the following principal facts in the geology of Taylor county, enough only of the lithological characters of the various rock strata has been given to enable the interested reader to identify them. Many points of interest from a geological standpoint have necessarily been omitted; their introduction would have unduly lengthened the chapter, and scarcely possessed any general interest. To trace, briefly, the changes that have occurred, and to note their probable causes are the main purposes of their sketch. There has been introduced a sketch of the celebrated deposit known as the *loess*, that which Prof. Swallow, while State Geologist of Missouri, named the “bluff deposit,” so familiar to all who dwell along the valley of the Missouri. Though it has no direct relation to this county, since its introduction completes the geology of southwestern Iowa it will meet with the approbation and challenge the interest of all who are interested in matters of this nature. Indeed, the geology of no county can be really understood in all its bearings and importance without having reference to counties adjoining or not at all remote. The deposit now to be considered does not occur in any part of Taylor, but does occur in Fremont, Mills and Page counties, extending, in the last named, as far eastward as the Tarkio River.

The surface of the first two of these counties, and a great part of the last named, is entirely covered with the loess. It lies next above the drift and varies in depth, in different parts of the county, from five to one hundred feet. In appearance the deposit is peculiarly characteristic, presenting substantially the same features in whatsoever part of the globe it is found. Its material is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation; very fine and silicious, but not sandy, “not very cohesive and not at all plastic.” Along the Missouri bottom the formation is exposed in the most favorable manner for study. Those bold, high escarpments stand out as monuments—not very endurable, to be sure—to mark the great changes that have occurred in the surface features of this county. Mixed throughout this material are to be found various species of land and fresh water shells that seem to furnish the clue to a solution of the problem concerning its origin. Relative to this point, it is sufficient for present purposes to simply indicate the more prominent points in the theories broached, of which there are two principal ones. The first, and, to speak

within bounds, a most novel one, is the theory of Baron von Richthofen. The Baron's theory, based principally upon the study of the loess of China, is substantially this: "That loess, certainly in China and probably in all continents, is a subaerial deposit collected on dry grassy areas by the action of fierce winds. For the formation of such a region, he supposes a central undrained elevated area, from which nearly all moisture is excluded by surrounding mountain chains."*

To this theory is opposed what is called the *subaqueous* theory, which the reader will at once notice is diametrically opposite that of the Baron. Without entering into the details of the various arguments advanced by those who maintain the last named theory, it is sufficient to say that the lacustrine origin of the loess is now a quite generally conceded point. Such an origin involves radical changes in our conceptions of the physical aspect of the county. We must conceive the present level of the land to be somewhat lowered, the waters of the Missouri barred on their way to the ocean, spreading eastward and westward until they assume the proportions of a great inland sea, two hundred or more miles in length. Far away to the northwest the upper Missouri is plowing its way through the land, wearing away its boundaries and hurrying onward with them to the comparatively quiet waters below. The depression of the land meant also the northward extension of the Gulf of Mexico, which, then as now, became the final recipient of the waters of the Missouri. In the great Lake Missouri the finely comminuted material held in suspension by its waters was deposited as a blanket of silt over the bottom of the lake—the former surface of the land. Then came those giant throes which lifted again the partially submerged continent, hurled the encroaching waves of the ocean back to their former dominion, and allowed the waters of the ancient Lake Missouri to gradually reach the sea. Then began a period of erosion, not yet ended, by means of which the great river has plowed out its present valley through the land. The abrading process still continues on a scale so enormous as to excite our wonder, and it is the immediate cause that renders so treacherous and uncertain the navigation of the stream. Through sediment of its own deposition in centuries far back in the history of time the river is cutting its way, changing its channel ever and anon, and carrying in its turbid waters much of the land of Fremont and Mills counties to make fertile and broad acres along its lower course.

The lake the river formed in that far off past was not a lake of an hour, nor one of a season of floods, but for centuries reigned where now the

*Prof. J. E. Todd, in Proc. A. A. A. S., Vol. XXXVII, 1878.

farmer guides his plow. It contained life—forms, many of which, or closely allied ones, are living to-day. Among them flourished shells of the genera *Physa*, *Lymnophysa*, *Planorbis*, and perhaps *Ancylus*. These are found throughout the loess mingled with land shells of the genera *Mesodon*, *Succinea*, *Zonites* and others. Prof. J. E. Todd, in the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," Vol. XXVII, reports twenty-seven species from the loess of this valley. Prof. Samuel Aughey reports a list of one hundred and twenty-three, of which seventy-eight at least are incorrectly determined. Not more than forty-five of all the forms he has listed in his "Sketches of the Physical Geography and Geology of Nebraska," p. 287, can possibly stand. Is it questioned how came these land shells here? They were brought down by floods from the higher and wooded sections forming the boundaries of the lake, and at length sinking to the bottom were covered with a silt in a manner similar to that which entombed their allied brethren of the fresh water forms. These remains are in themselves almost conclusive proof of the fresh water origin of the loess, and help to solve some of the questions of the surface geology of southwestern Iowa.

Immediately beneath the loess is found the drift, though rarely seen in the extreme southwest of the State, and then only in deep railroad cuts, or in the valleys of those streams which have eroded their courses to a great depth. The term "drift," as is commonly employed in geology, "includes the sand, gravel, clay and boulders occurring over some parts of the continents, which are without stratification or order of arrangement, and have been transported from places in high latitudes by some agency which (1) could carry masses of rock hundreds of tons in weight, and which (2) was not always dependent for motion on the slopes of the surface." (Hall.) This agency was ice, either in the form of an extensive glacier, or in detached masses called icebergs. The whole surface of North America to the thirty-ninth parallel bears evidence of the denuding and transforming power of this agency. This it was which rounded, in part, these hills, partially filled old valleys or dug out new ones, and which left at our very door these masses of rock—large and small—or buried them in the hill-side to excite our wonder and cause us to speculate as to their origin. They were brought thither from some northern locality where the material from which they were derived may be in *situ*. The general direction of the glacial movement was southward. The exposures of the drift in this county are considerable, occurring wherever the streams have carried away the surface soil, or *humus*. A few feet removed in any part of the county will show the upper layers of the drift, which is here *modified drift*, or drift in which the

materials have been assorted, in a rough sort of way, and arranged in strata by the action of the water. This rearranging, or modification, was done after the melting or recession of the glacier which brought the material here, and perhaps in one of those periods of subsidence or continental depression which made the greater portion of Iowa one vast inland sea. In the deepest valleys the out-crops of the drift are seen to most excellent advantage, and there it should be studied to learn all its peculiar features. At Bedford, in the northeast part of the city limits, where the Bedford quarries are located, the drift and its stratification are very finely exposed to view. When visited the vertical walls showed plainly and unmistakably the action of the water, and showed, also, the lithological character of the drift. In that locality are found, also, occasional layers of clay, composed of the fine *detritus* ground from the rocks over which the glacier had passed. Along the courses of all the streams, where exposed at all, the same essential features are presented to the eye. Where it appears it is seen to be a compound of clay and gravel, with occasional beds of sand, and is deposited with considerable regularity of stratification. It usually contains many small and well-worn pieces of gneiss, porphyry, hornblende, and other primary rocks, together with occasional small fragments of limestone, sandstone, and bits of slate, all of which have been transported from points more or less remote from their present locality. The bluffs along the Mississippi River are almost entirely composed of drift, a most striking difference between them and those along the Missouri, which are, superficially at least, composed of the loess.

Of the coal-measures, which lie next below the drift in this county, only the upper coal-measure strata are exposed, and, as would naturally be inferred from the general level character of the county, only occasional out-crops of them appear, and then but very limited ones. They have been studied in this county by Dr. C. A. White* and much of the following is either directly or indirectly the results of his labor.

* White's Geology of Iowa, 1870, Vol. I, pp. 344-347. Frequent allusion to this survey is made necessary, from the fact that no other has ever been made of this western portion of the State. The survey of Dr. Hall was confined to the eastern portions, and to the Des Moines River valley, while the still older one of Dr. Owen was merely a preliminary reconnoissance. Dr. White's work was unfortunately brought to an end by legislative folly before the survey could be completed. Often condemned as inaccurate, it should be remembered, in justice to Dr. White, that he was compelled to publish his work before completion, and without the possibility of verifying his deductions. Future surveys will demonstrate the general correctness of most of his views as to the area and geography of the coal formations, and *should his suggestions be now followed*, money being spent in further search for coal would be raised for more politic and rational purposes.—R. E. C.

The strata exposed near the city of Bedford are not the uppermost of the upper carboniferous, though they belong near the top of the series. After passing through the drift these strata were reached, but a small out-crop had pointed out their presence before a quarry was commenced. The section at Bedford is the following:

	Feet.
No. 6, thin-bedded, yellowish, impure limestone.....	10
“ 5, “shaly clay”.....	1
“ 4, “black slate”.....	5
“ 3, “hard, gray stone”.....	1
“ 2, “gray shale”.....	12
“ 1, “hard stone”.....	1
Total.....	30

All but number 6 of this series are taken from local observations and were obtained by Dr. White. The impure and yellowish limestone has been largely used in this county for building purposes, but would not be used in a locality where good stone could be obtained. It quite easily disintegrates when exposed to atmospheric influences, and becomes of a much deeper yellow. It abounds in the pretty little polyzoan *Fusilina cylindrica*, the rock seeming in some layers to be almost composed of those small fossils.

In the northwestern part of the county, on Coal Creek, near its confluence with the East Nodaway, another display of the rock strata of the county is made, but they evidently belong to a higher horizon in the series than the rocks at Bedford. At this place an inferior quality of coal is mined, which runs among the strata in a vein one and a half feet in thickness. Dr. White gives the following section:

	Feet.
No. 8. Yellowish, shaly impure limestone.....	3
“ 7. Shaly, argillaceous limestone.....	2
“ 6. Blue, fossiliferous, clayey shale.....	3
“ 5. Coal.....	1½
“ 4. Bluish, shaly clay, containing vegetable remains.....	4
“ 3. Compact, impure limestone.....	½
“ 2. Bluish, clayey shale, with occasional thin seams of impure limestone..	6
“ 1. Compact, impure limestone.....	1

The various sections along the Nodaway in Page county give a result in all essential particulars the same. The coal-measures are much better exposed in that county than in this. It should be borne in mind that those strata which contain the coal wealth of Iowa belong not to the upper car-

boniferous, but to the *lower*. The uppermost rocks of the series are almost devoid of coal, the middle ones have a few *thin veins*, while the greater and thicker deposits are the lowest of the series. To this series belongs the great coal bed of the valley of the Des Moines. It must not be gathered from this that no coal is to be found in the strata above the lower coal-measures. Numerous seams occur in the middle, and occasionally, as in this county, in the upper coal-measures, *but the seams are all too thin for profitable mining*. The question of the finding of coal in this county is, therefore, reduced to the single item of *depth to which shafts must be sunk*. The county is, beyond a doubt, underlaid by all these three formations, the coal-bearing strata of greatest value being the lowest in the series. To reach them all the superincumbent strata must be passed, and when found they will be at too great a depth to become profitable—in this county from six hundred to eight hundred feet. There should be taken into consideration, also, the fact that the upper coal-measure strata thicken to the westward, and the counties along the Missouri River would have added to this great thickness from seventy-five feet to one hundred and fifty feet. In borings made some years since near Nebraska City, the drill penetrated some four hundred feet, and then only reached the middle coal-measure, which, as we have seen, must first be passed before the paying coal-bearing strata are reached.

Since among the mineral resources of the county coal cannot be included, but is effectually settled in the negative by the reason and facts above adduced, the only available material, aside from the fertile soil, is the limestone out-crops already mentioned, which furnish an inferior quality of building material. A good quality of brick is manufactured in the county of material derived in the main from the drift. It will always be true of this county that its wealth is in its broad acres, as being so well adapted to agricultural pursuits, rather than in any hidden sources of mineral wealth. The crack of the whip rather than the hum of wheels, the steady arm of the farmer rather than the pick of the miner, must be its almost sole reliance.

Thus briefly has been given all that is definitely known of the geology of this county. It presents many features of interest, and promises to abundantly reward any person willing to complete a minute survey of its domain.

A word as to the form of life found imbedded in the rocks of the county may not be out of place. The fossils characteristic of the upper coal-measure strata may be obtained at every point where the rocks are exposed, and these exposures promise a rich harvest to the student of ancient life, as well as to

the mere curiosity hunter. Here are found the now extinct and remarkable trilobites (*Phillipsia*)—a genus of forest crustaceans allied to the modern “horse-shoe crab,” of the Atlantic coast, and a very beautiful and curious form of coral (*Crinophylum torquium*), a silent witness to a once tropical climate. Mention has been made of the polyzoan *Fusilina cylindrica*, resembling wheat grains as much as anything of a familiar nature. These are very abundant in some strata, as has already been noticed. Among the articulates are found several species of *Productus*, once classed—and still by many—with the mollusca, but now beginning to be recognized as closely allied to the worms. Others of the brachiopods are *Chonetes granulifera* and *C. glabra*. Among the “flowers of the carboniferous world” were crinoids—stemmed echinoderms—of which the living *Pentacinus asteria* of the West Indian seas is a type; not flowers at all, though popularly called “stone lilies,” but an animal. These all point to a time when the ocean covered the county and the rocks in which they are found were being formed. They are full of instruction for those who will carefully study them.

NATURAL HISTORY.*

The natural history of this county does not differ from that of a general prairie country. Its general character is determined by a few dominating species, though its animal and vegetable life as a whole present an infinite diversity. There is a marked dependence of animal life on the *flora* and the physical features of a country, and this dependence assumes the proportions and importance of a law in prairie countries. With the single exception of the insects, the birds will be found most numerous represented, though the former class is much less abundant than the number and variety of flowers would seem to warrant. Usually those regions which abound in plant life, where flowering species are so numerous as on the prairie, are famous as being the metropolis of insect life. And yet, one versed in the general principles of zoological and botanical geography, never anticipates finding on level plains the highly varied life one constantly meets with in regions broken by mountain chains and valleys. Woodless regions being also far less prolific in species than wooded districts, the prairies, with their level surface and general absence of timber, present conditions at once marked and peculiar, but conducive in a high degree to the production of the slightest varied fauna and flora they are found naturally to sup-

*Exclusive of insects and fishes.

port. While most of the larger forms of animal life are now rarely met with, time was when they abounded; when the deer, the elk, and the buffalo made these prairies their home. The coming of the white man, attended by all the change which civilization prompts, has driven these large forms from the country, and now the smaller kinds alone retain their footing.

There is no record of any attempt made at any time to determine the relation of the fauna and the flora of this county to the rest of the State. In no counties but those in the eastern portion of the State has such a work been done, and there chiefly in the interests of science and by private individuals. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the State will order and sustain to completion an intelligent and exhaustive survey of her great domain—a survey the value of which will become more and more apparent with the growth of years. Twice has the State instituted a geological survey, and twice has it failed to support the same, and brought both to a close while yet their work was in its infancy. All that is valuable, all that is best known, of its natural resources has been contributed by the pens and at the expense of men in private life. The following *resume* of the natural history of the county is by no means a complete representation of its forms, and is to be considered only as indicative of the nature of its resources, both animal and vegetable. In the lists following as much information has been incorporated as is consistent with a simple catalogue of forms. This is especially true of the trees and shrubs. It is manifestly impossible to give either descriptions or life-histories of a single species in a work of this nature. For the sake of insuring accuracy in the reader, both scientific and common names are given.

AVIDÆ—BIRDS.*

TURDIDÆ—THRUSHES.

1. *Turdus migratorius*, Linn—Robin. Indifferently useful.
2. (?) *Turdus nævius*, Gmelin—Varied thrush.
3. *Turdus mustelinus*, Gmelin—Wood thrush.
4. *Turdus Pallasii*, Cab—Hermit thrush.
5. *Turdus Swainsonii*, Cab—Swainson's thrush.

In the following catalogue the general arrangement of Coates' "Birds of the Northwest" is adopted as being the one most consistent with the great mass of observed facts, and is the one approved by the leading ornithologists of the country. The arrangement is by families. A number of species are included which have not been observed in the county but are known to occur in the counties surrounding. Such are marked with an asterisk (). Species doubtfully referred to the county are indicated by a question mark (?). Many of the following list have not been observed in this county, but are admitted from the fact that they are known in the State, and on the authority of the work above mentioned, which places them here.

6. *Turdus fuscescens*, Steph.—Wilson's thrush. Common.
7. *Mimus Carolinensis*, Cab—Catbird.
8. (?) *Mimus polyglottus*, Boie—Mockingbird.
9. *Harporhynchus rufus*, Cab—Brown thrush. Thrasher.

SAXICOLIDÆ—BLUEBIRDS AND STONE-CHATS.

10. *Sialia sialis*, Haldeman—Blue bird. Abundant
11. (?) *Sialia Mexicana*, Sw.—Western bluebird. Very doubtful.

PARIDÆ—TITMICE.

12. *Parus atricapillus*, Linn—Chickadee. Common.
13. *Parus atricapillus* var. *septentrionalis*, Allen—Long-tailed chickadee. Very abundant. A winter resident.
14. *Lophophanes bicolor*, Bonap—Crested titmouse. Very numerous.

SYLVIIDÆ—WARBLERS.

15. (?) *Regulus satrapa*, Licht—Golden-crested kinglet.
16. *Regulus calendula*, Licht—Ruby-crested kinglet. Not rare.
17. *Poliophtila cærulea*, Slat—Blue-gray gnat-catcher. Tiny. Sweet songsters.

CERTHIADÆ—CREEPERS.

18. *Certhia familiaris*, Linn—Brown creepers. Quite rare. Retiring.

SITTIDÆ—NUTHATCHES.

19. *Sitta Carolinensis*, Lath.—White-breasted nuthatch. Abundant.
20. (?) *Sitta Canadensis*, Linn—Red-breasted nuthatch. Very rare if at all.

TROGLODYTIDÆ—WRENS.

21. (*) *Salpinctes obsoletus*, Cab—Rock wren. Common on authority of Trippe.
22. *Anorthura hyemalis*, Coues—Winter wren. A hardy bird.
23. (?) *Telmatodytes palustris*, Bonap—Long-billed marsh wren.
24. ' (*) *Cistothorus stellaris*, Cab—Short billed marsh wren.
25. (?) *Thryothorus Ludovicianus*, Bonap—Carolina wren. A "rollicking" singer.
26. *Thryothorus Bewickii*, Bonap—Bewick's wren. An odd bird. Common.
27. *Troglodytes ædon*, Vieill—House wren. Rarely.
28. *Troglodytes ædon*, var. *Parkmanni*, Coues—Abundant.

MOTACILLIDÆ--WAG-TAILS.

29. *Anthus Ludovicianus*, Licht--Tit-lark. A winter resident.

SYLVICOLIDÆ--WARBLERS.*

30. *Mniotilla varia*, Vieill--Black and white creeper.
31. *Parula Americana*, Bonap--Blue-yellow-black warbler. Elegant.
32. (?) *Prothonotaria citræa*, Baird--Prothonotary warbler.
33. **Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, Baird--Nashville warbler.
34. *Helminthophaga celata*, Baird--Golden-crowned warbler. Common.
35. (?) *Helminthophaga pinus*, Baird--Blue-winged yellow warbler.
36. **Dendræca striata*, Baird--Black-pole warbler.
37. *Dendræca palmarum*, Baird--Yellow red-poll warbler. Merely a bird of passage.
38. *Dendræca pinus*, Wilson--Pine-creeping warbler. A fall loiterer.
39. *Dendræca virens*, Baird--Black-throated green warbler. Common.
40. *Dendræca cærulescens*, Baird--Black-throated blue warbler. Beautiful.
41. *Dendræca coronata*, Gray--Yellow-crowned warbler.
42. *Dendræca Blackburnæ*, Baird--Blackburnian warbler.
43. *Dendræca castaneæ*, Baird--Bay-breasted warbler. Migrant.
44. (?) *Dendræca Pennsylvancia*, Baird--Chesnut-sided warbler.
45. *Dendræca cærulea*, Baird--Blue warbler. Not uncommon.
46. *Dendræca æstiva*, Baird--Yellow warbler. Not very common.
47. *Dendræca maculosa*, Baird--Black and yellow warbler. Prairie warbler.
48. *Dendræca discolor*, Baird--Yellow red-poll warbler.
49. *Dendræca Dominica*, Baird--Yellow-throated warbler.
50. *Seiurus aurocapillus*, Swain--Golden-crowned wagtail. Common.
51. (*) *Seiurus Novaboracensis*, Nutt--New York water wagtail. Determination doubtful.
52. (*) *Seiurus Ludovicianus*, Baird--Long-billed water thrush.
53. (*) *Geothlypis trichas*, Cab--Maryland yellow-throat.
54. *Geothlypis Philadelphia*, Baird--Morning warbler. Very rare. Seen twice.
55. *Oporornis formosus*, Baird--Kentucky warbler. Rarely.
56. *Myiodiotes pusillus*, Bonap--Green black-capped warbler.
57. (*) *Myiodiotes Canadensis*, Cab--Canada warbler. Hay is authority.
58. *Setophaga ruticilla*, Swain--Red start. Very abundant. Breeds here.
59. *Icteria virens*, Baird--Yellow-breasted chat. Fairly common.

TANAGRIDÆ—TANAGERS.

60. *Pyranga rubra*, Vieill—Scarlet tanager. North to Dallas county.
 61. *Pyranga æstiva*, Vieill—Summer red-bird. Not uncommon.

HIRUNDINIDÆ—SWALLOWS.

62. *Hirundo horreorum*, Barton—Barn swallow. Breeds here.
 63. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, Selater—Cliff swallow. Very abundant.
 indeed.
 64. *Tachycineta bicolor*, Cab—White-bellied swallow. Rare.
 65. *Progne purpurea*, Boie—Purple martin. Common.
 66. *Cotyle riparia*, Boie—Bank swallow, sand martin. In immense numbers.
 67. (?) *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, Baird—Rough-winged sand martin.

AMPELIDÆ—WAXWINGS.

68. *Ampelis cedrorum*, Gray—Cedar bird, wax-wing. Common.
 69. (*) *Ampelis garrulus*, Linn—Northern wax-wing. In winter.

VIREONIDÆ—VIREOS.

70. *Vireo gilvus*, Bonap—Warbling vireo. Common. Breeds here.
 71. *Vireo solitarius*, Baird—Solitary vireo.
 72. *Vireo noveboracensis*, Bonap—White-eyed vireo.
 73. *Vireo Bellii*, Audubon—Bell's vireo. Very common.
 74. *Vireo olivaceus*, Bonap—Red-eyed vireo. Surely here.
 75. (?) *Vireo philadelphicus*, Cass—Brotherly-love vireo. *Teste* Trippe.
 76. (?) *Vireo flavifrons*, Baird—Yellow-throated vireo.

LANIIDÆ—SHRIKES.

77. *Collurio borealis*, Baird—Northern shrike; butcher bird. Common
 A winter resident.
 78. *Collurio excubitoroides*, Coues—White-rumped shrike. Abundant.

ALAUDIDÆ—LARKS.

79. *Eremophila alpestris*, Boie—Horned lark. Common.

FRINGILLIDÆ—SPARROWS.*

80. (?) *Hesperiphona vespertina*, Bonap—Evening grosbeak.
 81. *Pinicola eunculata*, Cab—Pine grosbeak. An occasional winter visitant. Placed further south by Audubon, Trippe and Snow.

*This family is also one of great difficulty to many amateurs. The determinations are, it is thought, in the main correct.

82. *Carpodacus purpureus*, Gray—Purple finch.
83. *Chrysomitris tristis*, Cab—Yellow bird gold-finch.
84. *Chrysomitris pinus*, Bonap—Pine finch. A "rambler," or "stray."
85. (?) *Curvirostra Americana*, Wilson—Red crossbill.
86. (?) *Curvirostra leucoptera*, Wilson—White-winged crossbill.
87. *Ægiothus linarius*, Cab—Red poll linnet. A winter visitant.
88. *Plectrophanes nivalis*, Meyer—Snow bunting. In great flocks, in winter.
89. *Plectrophanes Lapponicus*, Kaup—Lapland bunting; in winter.
90. (*) *Plectrophanes pictus*, Cab—Painted bunting; in winter only.
91. *Plectrophanes ornatus*, Temm—Black-bellied longspur. Abundant.
92. (?) *Centronyx Bairdii*, Baird—Baird's sparrow. Extremely doubtful.
93. *Passerculus savanna*, Bonap—Savanna sparrow. Abundant.
94. *Procets gramineus*, Baird—Grass finch. Not uncommon.
95. *Coturniculus passerinus*, Bonap—Yellow-winged sparrow.
96. *Coturniculus Henslowii*, Bonap—Henslow's sparrow. Common.
97. *Melospiza melodia*, Baird—Song sparrow. Not abundant.
98. *Melospiza Lincolnii*, Baird—Lincoln's sparrow. Fairly common.
99. *Melospiza palustris*, Baird—Swamp sparrow. See note 29.
100. *Junco hyemalis*, Selat—Snow bird. A winter resident.
101. (?) *Spizella monticola*, Baird—Tree sparrow. In winter.
102. *Spizella pusilla*, Bonap—Field sparrow. Not common.
103. *Spizella pallida*, Bonap—Western field sparrow. Characteristic.
104. *Spizella socialis*, Bonap—Chipping sparrow.
105. *Zonotrachia leucophrys*, Swain—White-crowned sparrow.
106. *Zonotrachia albicollis*, Bonap—White-throated sparrow. Abundant during migrations.
107. *Zonotrachia querula*, Gamb—Harris's sparrow. A characteristic bird.
108. *Zonotrachia intermedia*, Ridgway—Ridgway's sparrow. *Teste* Trippe.
109. *Chondestes grammacus*, Bonap—Lark sparrow. Most abundant.
110. *Passerella iliaca*, Swain—Fox-colored sparrow.
111. *Euspiza Americana*, Bonap—Black-throated bunting. Very abundant.
112. *Goniaphea Ludoviciana*, Cab—Rose-breasted grosbeak. Breeds freely.
113. *Goniaphea cærulea*, Swain—Blue grosbeak. Rare. *Teste* Allen.
114. *Cyanospiza cyanea*, Baird—Indigo bird. Common.

- 115. *Cardinalis Virginianus*, Bonap—Cardinal bird. A brilliant bird.
- 116. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Vieill—Chewink.
- 117. (?) *Pipilo maculatus* var *articus*, Coues—Arctic spotted towhee. Seen (?) once.

ICTERIDÆ—BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES.

- 118. *Dolichonyx orzivorus*, Swain—Bobolink. Rare. Becoming more common.
- 119. *Molothrus pecorus*, Swain—Cow blackbird.
- 120. *Angelaus phœnicus*, Vieill—Red-winged blackbird. Common.
- 121. *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*, Baird—Yellow-headed blackbird. Prairies.
- 122. *Sturnella magna*, Swain—Meadow lark. Common.
- 123. *Icterus spurius*, Bonap—Orchard oriole. Very common.
- 124. *Icterus Baltimore*, Daud—Baltimore oriole. Hang-nest. In timber.
- 125. (?) *Icterus Bullockii*, Bonap—Bullock's oriole. Eastern Kansas. Perhaps here.
- 126. *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, Swain—Rusty grackle. *Teste* Trippe.
- 127. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*, Cab—Blue-headed grackle.
- 128. *Quiscalus purpureus*, Licht—Crow blackbird. Very abundant.

CORVIDÆ—CROWS AND JAYS.

- 129. *Corvus corax*, Linn—Raven.
- 130. *Corvus Americanus*, Aud—Crow. Excessively abundant.
- 131. *Pica Hudsonica*, Bonap—Magpie. *Teste* Coues, *loc. cit.*
- 132. *Cyanurus cristatus*, Swain—Blue jay. Very numerous and noisy.

TYRANNIDÆ—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

- 133. *Tyrannus Carolinensis*, Temm—King bird. Common.
- 134. *Tyaannus verticalis*, Say—Arkansas flycatcher. Abundant. *Teste* Allen.
- 135. *Myiarchus crinitus*, Cap—Great-crested flycatcher.
- 136. *Sayornis fuscus*, Baird—Phœbe-bird.
- 137. *Contopus borealis*, Baird—Olive-sided pewee. Not common.
- 138. (?) *Contopus virens*, Cab—Wood pewee. In Kansas. *Teste* Allen.
- 139. *Empidonax flaviventris*, Baird—Yellow-bellied flycatcher.
- 140. *Empidonax Traillii*, Baird—Traill's flycatcher.
- 141. *Empidonax minimus*, Baird—Least flycatcher. Common.
- 142. (?) *Empidonax Acadicus*, Baird—Acadian flycatcher.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ—GOATSUCKERS.

- 143. *Antrostomus vociferus*, Bonap—Whippoorwill. Common.
- 144. (?) *Antrostomus Nuttallii*, Cass—Nuttall's whippoorwill. In Kansas
- 145. *Chordeiles Virginianus*, Bonap—Night-hawk. Abundant.

CYPSELIDÆ—SWIFTS.

- 146. *Chaetura pelagica*, Baird—Chimney swift. See note 146.

TROCHILIDÆ—HUMMING-BIRDS.

- 147. *Trochilus colubris*, Linn—Humming-bird. Common.

ALCEDINÆ—KINGFISHERS.

- 148. *Ceryle alcyon*, Boie—King-fisher. Abundant along all streams.

CUCULIDÆ—CUCKOOS.

- 149. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, Bonap—Black-billed cuckoo. Not common.
- 150. *Coccyzus Americana*, Bonap—Yellow-billed cuckoo.

PICIDÆ—WOODPECKERS.

- 151. *Picus villosus*, Linn—Hairy woodpecker. The most abundant of the family.
- 152. (?) *Picus pubescens*, Linn—Downy woodpecker.
- 153. *Syphrapicus varius*, Baird—Yellow flicker. Common.
- 154. *Centurus Carolinus*, Bonap—Red-bellied woodpecker. Abundant in winter.
- 155. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, Swain—Red-headed woodpecker. Abundant.
- 156. *Colaptes auratus*, Swain—Golden-winged woodpecker.

ARIDÆ—PARROQUETS.*

- 157. **Conurus Carolinensis*, Kuhl—Carolina parrot.

STRIGIDÆ—OWLS.

- 158. *Strix flammea*, Schl—Barn owl. See Birds of the Northwest, page 299.
- 159. *Bubo Virginianus*, Bonap—Great horned owl. Usually abundant.

*A resident of Decatur county told me that he had several times seen a flock of parrots in the southern part of the county, on a tall, dead cottonwood tree, known to the neighboring people as the "parrot-tree" from its having been frequented at intervals by the same flock for several years.—Trippe.

160. *Scops asio*, Bonap—Screech owl. Very many in Fremont and Mills counties.

161. (?) *Otus vulgaris*, Flem.—Long-eared owl.

162. *Brachyotus palustris*, Bonap—Short-eared owl. Rare.

163. *Syrinum nebulosum*, Boie—Barred owl. Not common.

164. *Nyctea scandiaca*, Newt—A wanderer in this country.

165. (?) *Nyctale albifrons*, Cassin—Kirkland's owl. Very doubtful.

FALCONIDÆ—HAWKS.

166. *Falco communis*, Gmelin—Duck hawk.

167. *Falco columbrius*, Linn—Pigeon hawk. "The Little Corporal."

168. *Falco Richardsonii*, Ridgw—American merlin.

169. *Falco sparverius*, Linn—Sparrow hawk.

170. (?) *Astur atricapillus*, Bonap—Goshawk.

171. (*) *Accipitar fuscus*, Bonap—Sharp-shinned hawk.

172. *Accipiter Cooperii*, Gray—Chicken hawk. Common.

173. *Buteo borealis*, Viell—Red-tailed hawk. Abundant.

174. *Buteo lineatus*, Jardine—Red-shouldered hawk.

175. (?) *Buteo Pennsylvanicus*, Bonap—Broad-winged hawk.

176. *Archibuteo lagopus*, Gray—Rough-legged hawk.

177. *Nauclerus furcatus*, Vigors—Swallow-tailed hawk.

178. *Circus Hudsonius*, Vieill—Marsh hawk. Very numerous. See note 178.

179. (?) *Aquila chrysaetos*, Linn—Golden eagle.

180. *Haliaetus leucocephalus*, Say—White-headed eagle. Shot on State line.

181. *Pandion haliaetus*, Cuv—Osprey; fish-hawk.

CATHARTIDÆ—VULTURES.

182. *Cathartes aura*, Illiger—Turkey buzzard. Very abundant.

COLUMBIDÆ—PIGEONS.

183. *Ectopistes migratoria*, Swain—Wild pigeon. Immense numbers formerly.

184. *Zenædura Carolinensis*, Bonap—Carolina dove. Common.

TETRAONIDÆ—GROUSE.

185. *Pediacætes phasianellus*, Linn—Sharp-tailed grouse. Not common.

186. *Cupidonia cupido*, Baird—Prairie hen. Very numerous.*

*Notwithstanding the legislation in its behalf, this species is being subjected to wanton and criminal destruction.

187. *Bonasa umbellus*, Steph—Ruffed grouse. In timber only.

PERDICIDÆ—PARTRIDGES.

188. *Ortyx Virginianus*, Bonap—Quail, bob-white. Abundant.

MELEAGRIDÆ—TURKEYS.

189. *Meleagris Gallopavo*, Linn—Wild turkey. Not now common.

CHARADRIDÆ—PLOVERS.

190. *Charadrius Virginicus*, Bork—Golden plover.
 191. *Ægialitis vocifera*, Bonap—Kidee plover. Abundant.
 192. *Ægialitis meloda*, Cab—Piping plover. Rare.
 193. *Ægialitis semipalmata*, Cab—Ring plover. Kansas, *Teste*, snow.

RECURVIROSTRIDÆ—AVOCETS.

194. *Recurvirostra Americana*, Gmelin—Avocet. Common.
 195. *Himantopus nigricollis*, Viell—Black-necked stilt.

PHALAROPODIDÆ.

196. *Stegonopus Wilsoni*, Coues—Wilson's phalarope. Abundant.
 197. (?) *Lobipes hyperboreus*, Cuv—Northern phalarope.
 198. (*) *Phalaropus fulicarius*, Bonap—Red phalarope. Migratory.

SCOLOPACIDÆ—SNIPES AND SANDPIPERS.

199. *Philohela minor*, Gray—Woodcock. Common.
 200. *Gallinago Wilsonii*, Bonap—Wilson's snipe.
 201. *Macrorhamphus griseus*, Leach—Red-breasted snipe. *Teste* Tripp.
 202. *Tringa canutus*, Linn—Robin-snipe. Very common.
 203. *Tringa minutilla*, Vieill—Least sandpiper.
 204. (?) *Tringa Bairdii*, Coues—Baird's sandpiper.
 205. *Tringa maculata*, Vieill—Jack snipe. Abundant.
 206. **Tringa Americana*, Cass—American dunlin.
 207. *Ereunetes pusillus*, Cass—Semipalmated sandpiper. Numerous at times.
 208. (?) *Micropalama himantopus*, Baird—Stilt sand-piper.
 209. *Totanus semipalmatus*, Temm—Willit.
 210. *Totanus melanolucus*, Vieill—Tell-tale, tattler. Very common.
 211. *Totanus flavipes*, Vieill—Lesser yellow shanks.
 212. *Totanus solitarius*, Aud—Wood-tattler. Common, note 212.
 213. *Tringoides macularius*, Gray—Spotted sand-piper.
 214. *Limosa fedoa*, Ord—Marbled godwit. Abundant.
 215. *Limosa Hudsonica*, Swain—Hudsonian godwit.

216. *Numenius longirostris*, Wilson—Long-billed curlew.
 217. *Numenius Hudsonicus*, Lathrop—Hudsonian curlew.
 218. (?) *Numenius borealis*, Lath—Esquimaux curlew. ^{Extremely} doubtful.
 219. *Tryngitis rufescens*, Cab—Buff-crested sandpiper.

TANTALIDÆ—IBISES.

220. *Tantalus loculata*, Linn—Wood ibis.

ARDEIDÆ—HERONS.

221. *Ardea herodias*, Linn—Great blue heron.
 222. (?) *Ardea egretta*, Gray—Great white heron.
 223. *Ardea visrescens*, Linn—Green heron, poke.
 224. *Nyctiardea grisea*, Allen—Night heron.
 225. *Botaurus minor*, Boie—American bittern.
 226. *Ardetta exillis*, Gray—Little bittern. Rare.

GRUIDÆ—CRANES.

227. *Grus Canadensis*, Temm—Sand-hill crane.
 228. *Grus Americanus*, Temm—White crane.

RALLIDÆ—RAILS.

229. (?) *Rallus elegans*, Aud—Marsh hen.
 230. *Rallus Virginianus*, Linn—Virginia rail.
 231. *Porzana Carolina*, Vieill—Carolina rail.
 232. *Fulica Americana*, Gmelin—Coot.
 233. (?) *Galinula galeata*, Bonap—Florida gallinule.
 234. *Gallinula martinica*, Lath—Purple gallinule.

ANATADÆ—DUCKS.*

235. *Cygnus Americana*, Sharp—American swan.
 236. *Cygnus buccinator*, Rich—Trumpeter.
 237. *Anser hyperboreus*, Pallas—Snow goose.
 238. *Branta Canadensis*, Gray—Canada goose.
 239. *Branta bernica*, Scop—Black brant.
 240. *Anas boschas*, Linn—Mallard.
 241. *Anas obscura*, Gmelin—Dusky duck.
 242. *Querquedula discors*, Stephens—Blue-winged teal.
 243. *Querquedula Carolinensis*, Stephens—Green-winged teal.
 244. *Spatula clypeata*, Boie—Shoveler.

* The ducks and other birds of the following families are unusually abundant; being migratory they are most abundant in the spring and fall.

- 245. *Chaulelasmus streperus*, Gray—Gadwall.
- 246. *Mareca Americana*, Stephens—Baldpate.
- 247. *Aix Sponsa*, Boie—Wood duck.
- 248. *Fuligula marila*, Steph—Bluebill, shuffler.
- 249. *Fuligula affinis*, Eyton—Broad-bill, little black-head.
- 250. *Fuligula collaris*, Bonap—Ring necked duck.
- 251. *Fuligula ferna*, var. *Americana*, Coues—Red-head.
- 252. *Fuligula vallisineria*, Steph—Canvas-back duck.
- 253. *Bucephala clangula*, Coues—Golden-eyed. *Rare!*
- 254. *Bucephala albiola*, Baird—Butter ball.
- 255. *Histrionicus torquatus*, Bonap—Harlequin duck.
- 256. *Erismatura rubida*, Bonap—Ruddy duck.
- 257. *Mergus merganser*, Linn—Sheldrake.
- 258. *Mergus serrator*, Linn—Red-bseasted merganser.
- 259. *Mergus cucullatus*, Linn—Hooded merganser.

PELECANDIÆ—PELICANS.

- 260. *Pelecanus tyachrynychus*, Lath—White pelican.

GRACULIDÆ—CORMORANTS.

- 261. *Graculus dilophus*, Gray—Double-crested cormorant.

LARIDÆ—GULLS AND TERNS.

- 262. (?) *Larus marinus*, Linn—Black-backed gull.
- 263. *Larus Delawareensis*, Ord—Ring-billed gull.
- 264. (??) *Larus Franklini*, Rich—Franklin's rosy gull.
- 265. *Sterna Anglica*, Mont—Marsh tern.
- 266. *Sterna hirundo*, Linn—Wilson's tern.
- 267. *Sterna antillarum*, Cones—Least tern.
- 268. *Hydrochelidon lariformis*, Coues—Black tern.

COLYMBIDÆ—LOONS AND GREBES.

- 269. *Colymbus torquatus*, Brunn—Loon.
- 270. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, Linn—Red-throated loon.
- 271. *Podiceps holbollii*, Reinh—Red-necked grebe.
- 272. *Podiceps cornutus*, Lath—Horned grebe.
- 273. *Podiceps cristatus*, Lath—Crested grebe.
- 274. *Podilymbus podiceps*, Lawr.—Carolina grebe; dabchick.

It will be observed from the above list that two hundred and seventy-four different and distinctly defined species of birds occur in this county, which are distributed among forty-six families and one hundred and sixty-

eight *genera*. The presence of so large a number—a certain per centum of which are migratory, and though sometimes tarrying, are not, properly speaking, residents of the county—is to be attributed to the extensive wooded sections on its western side, and to its proximity to the valley of the Missouri, which acts as a great highway along which many birds migrate to or from high latitudes.

It would have been a matter of deep interest, and perhaps of abiding value, to have introduced short notes illustrative of the habits and homes of many species. The limits of a work of this nature will permit only a brief extract or two from the highest living authorities on American birds, which, it is hoped, may serve to interest some of the residents of this county in the study of their wonderful and beautiful avi-fauna. In the following notes the figures refer to the numbers of the preceding list:

No. 16.—“I was walking in a narrow path through a hummock, which lies back of the old fort at Miami, Florida, and had paused to observe a female of this species, when I heard a low warbling which sounded like the distant songs of some bird I had never heard. I listened attentively, but could make nothing of it, and advanced a few paces, when I heard it more plainly. This time it appeared to come from above me, and looking upward, I saw a male gnat-catcher hopping nimbly from limb to limb on some small trees which skirted the woods. Although he was but a short distance away, I was obliged to watch the motion of his little throat before I became convinced that this music came from him. It was even so, and nothing could be more appropriate to the delicate marking and size of the tiny, fairy-like bird than the silvery warble which filled the air with sweet continuous melody. I was completely surprised, for I never imagined that any bird was capable of producing notes so soft and low, yet each one was given with such distinctness that the ear could catch every part of the wondrous and complicated song. I watched him for some time, but he never ceased singing, save when he sprang into the air to catch some passing insect. The female seemed to enjoy the musical efforts that were accomplished for her benefit, for she drew gradually nearer, until she alighted upon the same tree with her mate. At this moment she took alarm and flew a short distance, followed by her mate. As I walked away I could hear the murmur of the love-song till it became indistinguishable from the gentle rustling of the leaves around.”—Maynard.

No. 21.—“Once when traveling through a portion of the most gloomy part of a thick and tangled wood in this great pine forest near Mauch Chunk, in Pennsylvania, at a time when I was intent on guarding myself against the venomous reptiles I expected to encounter, the sweet song of

this wren came suddenly on my ear, and with so cheery an effect that I suddenly lost all apprehension of danger, and pressed forward through the rank briars and stiff laurels in pursuit of the bird, which I hoped was not far from its nest. But he, as if bent on puzzling me, rambled here and there among the thickest bushes with uncommon cunning, now singing in one spot not far distant, and presently in another in a different direction. After much exertion and considerable fatigue, I at last saw it alight on the side of a large tree, close to the roots, and heard it warble a few notes, which I thought exceeded any it had previously uttered. Suddenly another wren appeared by its side, but darted off in a moment, and the bird itself which I had followed, disappeared. I soon reached the spot, without having for an instant removed my eyes from it, and observed a protuberance covered with moss and lichens, resembling the excrescences which are often seen on our forest trees, with this difference, that the aperture was perfectly rounded, clean and quite smooth. I put a finger into it and felt the pecking of a bird's bill, while a querulous cry was emitted. In a word, I had, for the first time in my life, found the nest of a winter wren. * * * * Externally it measured seven inches in length and four and a half in breadth; the thickness of its walls, composed of moss and lichens, was nearly two inches; and thus it presented internally the appearance of a narrow bag, the wall, however, being reduced to a few lines where it was in contact with the bark of the tree. The lower half of the cavity was compactly lined with the fur of the American hare, and in the bottom or bed of the nest there lay over this about half a dozen of the large, downy abdominal feathers of our common grouse, *Tetrao umbellus*."—Audubon.

No. 92.—“Have you heard the song of the field sparrow? If you have lived in a pastoral country, with broad upland pastures, you could hardly have missed him. Wilson, I believe, calls him the grass-finch, and was evidently unacquainted with his powers of song. The two white lateral quills of his tail, and his habit of running and skulking a few yards in advance of you as you walk through the fields, are sufficient to identify him. Not in meadows or orchards, but in high, breezy pasture-grounds, will you look for him. His song is most noticeable after sundown, when other birds are silent, for which reason he is aptly called the vesper-sparrow. The farmer following his team from the field at dusk catches his sweetest strain. His song is not so brisk and varied as that of the song-sparrow, being softer and milder, sweeter and more plaintive. Add the best parts of the lay of the latter to the sweet vibrating chant of the wood-sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), and you have the evening hymn of the vesper-bird—the poet of the plain, unadorned pastures. Go to those broad, smooth, uplying fields,

where the cattle and sheep are grazing, and sit down on one of the warm, clean stones and listen to this song. On every side, near and remote, from out the short grass which the herds are cropping, the strain rises. Two or three long, silver notes of rest and peace, ending in some subdued trills or quavers, constitute each separate song. Often you will catch only one or two of the bars, the breeze having blown the minor part away. Such unambitious, unconscious melody! It is one of the most characteristic songs in nature. The grass, the stones, the stubble, the furrow, the quiet herds, and the warm twilight among the birds, are all subtly expressed in this song; this is what they are at least capable of."—John Burroughs.

No. 116.—"The entire change of plumage which the male of this species undergoes twice a year is none the less interesting because it is so well known a fact in its economy. When the bird reaches the middle districts, which is usually not until May, the males, as a rule, are already in nearly perfect breeding attire, but in the vast majority of instances still show touches of yellowish on the belly and legs. At this period they are very conspicuous, associated in flocks, sometimes great in extent, moving restlessly about the meadows and orchards, overflowing with glad music. Their number seems out of all proportion to that of the females, but this is probably due to the silent and more retiring ways of the latter sex. They really pass through, in the vernal migration, quite rapidly, though they do not appear to be at all in a hurry, as we see them day by day. They throw themselves in a field, scatter on the ground, feeding, and at the slightest alarm, or in mere wantonness, suddenly fly *en masse* to the nearest tree, fence, or bush, and begin to sing, producing an indescribable medley, hushed in an instant only to be resumed. Sometimes they sing as merrily, though with less concerted action, while they are rambling in the grass. Their day-time leisure for song and food is easily explained, for they migrate at this season almost entirely by night. Every night in early May, as we walk the streets, we can hear the mellow metallic clinking coming down through the darkness, from birds passing high overhead and sounding clearer in the stillness. By the middle of May they have all passed; a few, it is stated, linger to breed south of New England, but the main body passes on, spreading over that portion of the Union and the neighboring British provinces, occupying in pairs almost every meadow. The change of plumage with the finishing of the duties of reproduction is rapid and complete before the return movement is made, although this takes place in August. As far north at least as Maryland, I never saw or heard of a decidedly black individual among the millions that repass that State late in the summer and during September. The males are, indeed,

distinguishable by their superior size and a sort of diffuseness of tawny coloration, not quite like the cleaner and lighter pattern of the females, aside from the black traces that frequently persist; but the difference is not great. They are now songless—who ever heard bobolink music in the fall?—they have a comfortable, self-satisfied chink, befitting such fat and abandoned gourmands as they are, thronging in countless hoards the wild rice tracts and the grain fields, loafing, and inviting their souls. So they go, until the first cold snap that sends them into winter quarters at once—chiefly in the West Indies, but also further south. They have successively filled the *role* of bobolink, reed-bird, rice-bird, and butter-bird. As soon as the season relaxes once more, in March, they will re-enter the United States and do it all over again.”—Coues.

No. 117.—“It does not appear that the cow-bird ever attempts to take forcible possession of a nest. She watches her chance while the owners are away, slips in by stealth and leaves the evidence of her unfriendly visit to be discovered on their return, in the shape of the ominous egg. The parents hold anxious consultation in this emergency, as their sorrowful cries and disturbed actions plainly indicate. If their nest was empty before, they generally desert it, and their courage in giving up a cozy home results in one cow-bird the less. Sometimes, even after there is an egg of their own in the nest, they have nerve enough to let it go, rather than assume the hateful task of incubating the strange one. But if the female has already laid one or two eggs, the pair generally settle into the reluctant conviction that there is no help for it; they quiet down after a while and things go on as if nothing had happened. Not always, however, will they desert even an empty nest; some birds have discovered a way out of the difficulty—it is the most ingenious device imaginable, and the more we think about it the more astonishing it seems. They build a two-story nest, leaving the obnoxious egg in the basement. I want no better proof that birds possess a faculty indistinguishable, so far as it goes, from human reason; and such a case as this bears impressively upon the general question of the difference between reason and that faculty we designate by the vague and misleading term ‘instinct.’ The evidence has accumulated till it has become conclusive, that the difference is one of degree, not of kind—that instinct is a lower order of reason—the arrest, in brutes, at a certain stage, of a faculty reaching higher development in man. Instinct, in the ill-considered current sense of the term, could never lead a summer yellow-bird up to building a two-story nest to let a cow-bird’s eggs addle below. Such ‘instinct’ is merely force of habit, inherited or acquired—a sum of tendencies operating unknowingly and uniformly upon the same recurring circumstances,

devoid of conscious design, lacking recognized precision, totally inadequate to the requirements of the first special emergency. What bird, possessed of only such a faculty as this, could build a two-story nest to get rid of an objectionable deposit in the original single-story fabric? It argues as intelligent a design as was ever indicated in the erection of a building by a human being. No question of inherited tendency enters here; and if it did the issue would be only set back a step, no nearer determination, for there must have been an original double nest, the result of an original idea. Nor is this wonderful forethought very rarely exhibited; considering what proportion the double nests discovered bear to the ordinary ones brought to our notice, among the millions annually constructed, we can easily believe that the ingenious device is in fact a frequent resort of the birds plagued by the cow-bunting. And how can we sufficiently admire the perseverance and energy of a bird which, having once safely shut up the terrible egg in her cellar, and then having found another one violating her premises, forthwith built a third story? She deserved better of fate than that her house should at last be despoiled by a naturalist. This was a summer yellow-bird, to whom the price of passing thus into history must have seemed hard.”—Coates.

No. 130.—“All jays make their share of noise in the world, they fret and scold about trifles, quarrel over anything, and keep everything in a foment when they are about. The particular kind we are now talking about is nowise behind his fellows in these respects—a stranger to modesty and forbearance, and the many gentle qualities that charm us in some little birds and endear them to us, he is a regular filibuster, ready for any sort of adventure that promises sport or spoil, even if spiced with danger. Sometimes he prowls about alone, but oftener has a band of choice spirits with him, who keep each other in countenance (for our jay is a coward at heart like other bullies), and share the plunder on the usual terms in such cases, of each one taking all he can get. Once I had a chance of seeing a band of these guerrillas on a raid; they went at in good style, but came off very badly indeed. A vagabond troop made a descent upon a bush clump, where, probably, they expected to find eggs to suck, or at any rate a chance for mischief and amusement. To their intense joy, they surprised a little owl, quietly digesting his grasshoppers, with both eyes shut. Here was a lark! and a chance to wipe out a part of the score that the jays keep against the owls for injuries received, time out of mind. In the tumult that ensued the little birds scurried off, the woodpeckers overhead stopped tapping to look on, and a snake that was basking in a sunny spot concluded to crawl into his hole. The jays lunged furiously at their enemy, who sat helpless,

bewildered by the sudden onslaught, trying to look as big as possible, with his wings set for bucklers and his bill snapping, meantime twisting his head till I thought he would wring it off trying to look all ways at once. The jays, emboldened by partial success, grew more impudent, till their victim made a break through their ranks and flapped into the heart of a neighboring juniper, hoping to be protected by the tough, thick foliage. The jays went trooping after, and I hardly know how the fight would have ended had I not thought it time to take a hand in the game myself. I secured the owl first, it being the interesting pigmy owl (*Glaucidium*), and then shot four of the jays before they made up their minds to be off. The collector has no better chance to enrich his cabinet than when these birds are quarreling, and so it has been with the third party in a difficulty ever since the monkey divided cheese for the two cats.”—Cones.

No. 226.—“Mudie speaks as follows of the European bittern’s voice: ‘Anon a burst of savage laughter breaks upon you, gratingly loud, and so unwonted and odd that it sounds as if the voices of a bull and a horse were combined; the former breaking down his bellow to suit the neigh of the latter, in mocking you from the sky’; * * * ‘when the bittern booms and bleats overhead, one certainly feels as if the earth were shaking.’” Chancer speaks as follows in *The Wife of Bath’s Tale*:

‘And as a bitore bumbleth in the mire,
She laid hire mouth into the water doun,
Bewray me not, thou water, with they soun’,
Quod she, to the I tell it, and no mo,
Min husband hath long asses eres two.’

“Another notion was that the bill was put inside a reed to increase the sound; the truth is, of course, that the bird uses no means to produce its bellow but its own organs of voice. Our own bittern has no rude roar, but, as its name in most parts of the country denotes, makes a noise very much like driving a stake with an axe. It has also a hollow croak at the moment of alarm.”—Endicott.

No. 25.—“Although restricted in its northward dispersion, the Carolina wren is a hardy bird, enduring the winter of the Middle States. There may be an incomplete recession from its more northern abodes, yet it is as common in winter as in summer, at least from Maryland southward. Such is the case about Washington, D. C., where I found it common at all seasons, though never in great abundance. It frequents shrubbery and undergrowth of all sorts, where it hides with great pertinacity, and is oftener heard than seen. Not that it is a particularly timid bird, for it often comes about the gardens and outhouses; but it is retiring and unfamiliar, courting privacy and seclusion. If we attempt to penetrate its hidden resorts, it hurries

away into deeper recesses, with a low fluttering near the ground, or scrambling and hopping from one bush to another, very like mocking us with its rollicking song as soon as it feels perfectly secure. It shares, however, the restlessness and prying curiosity of its tribe; and if we keep still in a favorable spot we may often see it returning slyly to take a look at us, peering from among the leaves with an inquisitive air, all the while 'teetering' its body, and performing odd, nervous antics, as if it were possessed with the very spirit of unrest. At such times it chatters in a harsh querulous tone, as if resenting the intrusion, and this is its ordinary note when angry, alarmed, or otherwise disturbed in mind. Its song is quite another thing—loud, clear, strong, and highly musical; indeed I hardly know what bird possesses a richer voice, though many are sweeter songsters. The song is a rapid succession of whistling notes, delivered with great energy and accent, it closely resembles that of the cardinal grosbeak, styled in some parts the "Virginia nightingale," and meriting the compliment. In still weather the wren can be heard several hundred yards, but it is not easy to trace the music up to its source, because the resonant quality of the notes make the whole copse seem to ring with the sound, and because the restless songster is constantly changing his position."—Coues.

No. 30.—"The home of this little bird is one often invaded by the cow-bird; on several different occasions, of which I am informed, as many as three or four of the alien eggs having been found in it. Its low situation probably favors the cow-bird in this respect. This warbler surpasses all others in the ease and agility with which it scrambles in every direction and in every attitude, up, down, and around the trunks and branches of trees, its habits being as strongly pronounced as those of a creeper itself, and correspondingly different from those of its allies among the true warblers. It is very abundant throughout the wooded portions of the eastern United States, and in spring is as noisy as it is active, continually uttering its queer, screeching song in spring-time, during its busy search for insects."—Coues.

No. 79.—"The question of the relationship of our various larks, is rather intricate, but we probably have an approximate correct solution of the problem. It is certain in the first place, that our bird is identical with that of Europe—there is no ground on which to base even varietal distinction of the *ordinary* North American bird. By this is meant those individuals from any part of the country that are extensively migratory, bred far north, and dispersed at other seasons over most of the United States—certainly over all the Eastern States, and apparently also to some distance along the Pacific coast. Never continually exposed to special modifying influence of climate or food, these retain what may be regarded as the normal charac-

ters of the species. But in all the open country of the west, from Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the birds find congenial breeding-ground, and are stationary, or nearly so. These birds become impressed with a certain character, due to the special circumstances of environment, which may be summed as *pallor*, corresponding in degree to the atmospheric dryness. It varies in degree from a slight paleness matched by the palest eastern birds, to the maximum in birds of the most arid regions. No specific distinction, of course, can be predicated, nor is it possible to assign a geographical distribution with strictness. In the south the question is complicated by another consideration. Here latitude plays its part in reduction of size, and is brightening the plumage again to an extent scarcely seen in the eastern birds. The result is a bird so different from the ordinary style that it was admitted as a species by Dr. Finsch, although he reduced the dozen or more current species to five.”—Coues.

No. 99.—“The food and general economy of this species are not peculiar, but it has nevertheless its distinctive traits. It is a very abundant bird, but its retiring habits withdraw it from general observation. It is not so decidedly gregarious as some of its allies, and is oftener found skulking alone through rank herbage and tangled undergrowth than in flocks; still, in the fall, I have found considerable numbers together, about the edges of reedy swamps, sharing the shrubbery with the song sparrows and the reeds with the species of *Ammodromus* between which it forms, in one sense, a connecting link. I have also seen it, though more rarely, in open, wet, grassy places. During the vernal migration, at Washington, D. C., I used to look for it in the undergrowth fringing tiny streams flowing through open woods, and rarely failed to find it, if I looked close enough, in the very heart of such recesses, the skirts of which were full of white-throated sparrows and other more conspicuous species. I never saw it take a long flight in the open woods; generally it was seen flitting from bush to bush, just over the ground or water, flurting the tail, and uttering its peculiar note. Its chirp is remarkably different from that of any other species, and, with its general *reddishness*, seems to distinguish it from its associates. The song I have never heard. Nuttall says that occasionally, mounted on the top of a low bush or willow-tree, it chants ‘a few trilling, rather monotonous, minor notes, resembling, in some measure, the song of the field sparrow, and appearing like *twe, tw’ tw’ tw’ tw’ tw’ twe*, and *twol’ tw’l’ tw tw’ twe*, uttered in a pleasing and somewhat varied warble.”—Coues.

No. 146.—“The nest of the chimney swallow is one of the most remarkable structures of the kind to be found among the handiwork of even this interesting family, nearly all of whom are far from being undistinguished

for their architectural accomplishments. It is composed of small twigs of nearly uniform size, which are interwoven into a neat semicircular basket. In selecting the twigs with which to construct the nest, the swift seems to prefer to break from the tree such as are best adapted to its wants, rather than to gather those already scattered upon the ground. This is done with great skill and adroitness, while on the wing. Sweeping on the coveted twig, somewhat as a hawk rushes on its prey, it parts it at the desired place, and bears it off to its nest. This fact is familiar to all who have attentively observed its habits. Each of these twigs is firmly fastened to its fellows by an adhesive saliva, secreted by the bird, and the whole structure is strongly cemented to the side of the chimney in which it is built by means of the same secretion. When dry, this saliva hardens into a glue-like substance, apparently firmer even than the twigs themselves. In separating a nest from the side of a chimney, I have known portions of the brick to which it was fastened to give way sooner than the cement with which it had been secured. When moistened, however, by long or heavy rains, the weight of their contents will sometimes cause them to part, and precipitate the whole to the bottom. The young birds cling very tenaciously to the sides of the chimney with their strong claws and muscular feet, and often save themselves from falling by this means, even at a very early age, and before they have attained their sight. As the nest, even when undisturbed, soon becomes too small for them, the young leave it long before they are able to fly, and climb to the top of the chimney, where they are fed by their parents."—Cones.

No. 178.—"The marsh harrier belongs among the "ignoble" birds of the falconers, but is neither a weakling nor a coward, as one may easily satisfy himself by handling a winged bird. Still, under ordinary circumstances, its spirit is hardly commensurate with its physique, and its quarry is humble. It lacks the splendid action that insures success, in the pursuit of feathered game, of the dashing falcons and true hawks; with all its stroke of wing, it acquires no such resistless impetus. Audubon, indeed, says that at times, when impelled by hunger, it will attack partridges, plovers, and even teal; but he adds that he once saw a marsh hen come off victorious in a battle with the harrier. It ordinarily stoops to field-mice, small reptiles, and insects. It is particularly fond of frogs; these goggle-eyed and perspiring creatures suffer more from the harriers than from all the school-boys that ever stoned them of a Saturday afternoon. * * * * They hover at no great height, keenly surveying the ground below, and drop directly on their quarry when it is descried. They rarely pursue their prey, or transport it to any distance when secured, preferring to make a meal

on the spot. Hence it frequently happens that when walking in reedy covert the gunner puts up a marsh hawk, disturbed at its repast in the thick vegetation that served alike to screen the bird and cover his own advance. At such a time, as the bird flaps up and makes off at its best pace, it may be brought down with the greatest ease. With wings of ample dimensions—even to be called long in proportion to its weight—the bird nevertheless does not fly very fast; it proceeds, ordinarily, with regular, easy strokes, three or four times in succession, and then sails until the impulse is exhausted. It often courses very low over the ground, and rather swiftly, turning, passing and repassing ‘quartering’ the ground like a well-broken dog. This is the habit that has given it the name of ‘harrier,’ and, in some sections, the less elegant designation of ‘bog-trotter.’ The old male is also sometimes called ‘blue-hawk.’”—Coues.

No. 212.—“These birds seem rather delicate of body, and may be killed with a touch of shot. I have frequently brought them down, particularly when they were on the wing, with the sides of the body therefore unprotected by strong feathers, at very long range, and with shot so fine that it would not have mutilated a warble at half the distance. I think they differ noticeably in this respect from the majority of waders, which require to be pretty hard hit; the peewees, in particular, are rather tough birds for their size. Neither do they attempt to escape when wounded by diving, at which the last named is an expert under similar circumstances. At least such has been my experience, which I am the more careful to give, since others have stated just the contrary. I think them gentle birds, almost like doves among their kind. They yield captives without a struggle. They show concern and sympathy for a dead or wounded comrade. I have seen them gather around one of their number that had fallen, so taken up with what their emotions were that they quite forgot that they were in like danger. Though under some circumstances rather watchful, they sometimes show a curious *insouciance* that borders on what might be called stupidity, and is quite a different thing from the reckless familiarity of such birds, for example, as the timid yet confiding little sandpeeps. An illustration may stand in good stead of further explanation. Once coming up to a fence that went past a little pool, and peeping through the slats I saw eight tattlers of this species wading about in the shallow water, searching for food. I pulled trigger on one; the others set up a simultaneous outcry, and I expected them, of course, to fly off, but they presently quieted down and began feeding again. Without moving from my place, I fired three times more, killing a single one at each discharge; still no effect upon the survivors, except as before. Then I climbed over the fence and stood in

full view of the four remaining birds; they merely flapped to the further side of the pool and stood looking at me, nodding away, as if agreed that the whole thing was very singular. I stood and deliberately loaded and fired three times more, taking one bird each time, and it was only as I was ramming another charge that the sole surviving bird concluded to make off, which he did, I will add in justice to his wits, in a great hurry. The seven birds were all killed with mustard seed, at from twelve to twenty paces."—Coles.

To further increase the usefulness of this catalogue the following birds are called to the especial attention of the farmer and horticulturalist. Under the three divisions of injurious, indifferent and beneficial, are given the common names of birds that should interest every farmer in this county, either in their destruction or protection, according to the nature of the class in which they are placed.

Injurious and to be destroyed.—Cedar bird, Baltimore oriole, larger owls, hawks, and the yellow-billed woodpeckers. The list is small and is given from the standpoint of the agriculturist rather than that of the ornithologist.

Indifferent.—By this is meant that the habits of these birds are not sufficiently known to justify full recommendation, and whose habits are sometimes beneficial and sometimes injurious: Thrushes, including the robin, cat-bird, mocking-bird, brown thrasher, wood thrush, tawny thrush, hermit thrush, butcher bird or shrike, Savanna bunting, crow, blue jay, red-headed woodpecker, barn owl, screech owl, horned lark, orchard oriole, and pigeons.

Beneficial, and to be preserved and fostered.—Blue bird, chickadee, warbler, king bird, wrens, nut-hatches and creepers, martins, swallows, vireos, tanagus, finches, song-sparrows, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, black-throated bunting, indigo bird, cardinal grosbeak, chewink, blackbirds, bobolinks, meadow lark, all the fly-catchers and the pewee, cuckoos, night hawks, gnat-suckers, whippoorwills, swifts, all the woodpeckers, except as above named, plovers, prairie snipe, and quail.

If these birds are carefully protected and their propagation about the homestead encouraged the farmer will note with cheer the decrease of his insect enemies, and the rapid increase of one of the most delightful and beautiful classes in all the animate world.

PLANTÆ.*

WOODY PLANTS AND VINES.

- Negundo aceroides*, box elder. Common; handsome.
- Quercus rubra*, red oak. Common; excellent fuel.
- Quercus nigra*, black oak. Abundant; valuable; medicinal; bark astringent.
- Quercus palustris*, pin oak. Rare; a coarse-grained variety.
- Quercus castanea*, chestnut oak. Fairly common.
- Quercus macrocarpa*, burr oak. Very common.
- Quercus Phellos*, (?) willow oak. Valuable for fuel.
- Ulmus Americana*, white elm. Common in bottoms.
- Ulmus fulva*, slippery elm. Common; bark medicinal; demulcent.
- Ulmus alata*, winged elm. Doubtful, very, more eastern.
- Acer rubrum*, red maple. Rare; valuable in cabinet work.
- Acer dasycarpum*, white maple. Very common.
- Acer saccharinum*, hard maple. Cultivated; valuable for sugar and fuel.
- Salix tristis*, (?) glaucous willow. Common.
- Salix lucida*, shining willow. Very common.
- Salix petiolaris*, petioled willow. Very common.
- Salix nigra*, black willow. Very rare.
- Salix longifolia*, long-leaved willow. Very common.
- Salix candida*, (?) white willow. Medicinal; astringent.
- Salix humilis*, prairie willow. Not common.
- Populus tremuloides*, aspen. Cultivated.
- Populus angulata*, water poplar. Not common; a large tree.
- Populus monilifera*, cottonwood. Abundant; tall and large.
- Platanus occidentalis*, sycamore. Common along streams; the largest though not the tallest tree in the American forest; conspicuous by its whiteness.
- Tilia Americana*, basswood, linden. Common; large.
- Juglans nigra*, black walnut. Valuable in the arts.

* It is manifestly impossible to present the reader with anything like a complete list of the county's plants, since their nomenclature would require a volume of greater proportions than this. Three classes only have been given—the arboreous and shrubby—with a few climbing plants—and the medicinal, the latter including only the most common and best known varieties. It is a peculiarity of all science that many forms—small in themselves—rejoice in a nomenclature, the length of which is altogether disproportionate to their size. Yet, such is the looseness with which popular names are used that identification is simply an impossibility, unless recourse is had to the proper botanical nomenclature—which is a sufficient apology for the introduction of these technical names.—R. E. C.

- Carya sulcata*, shell-bark hickory. Common; valuable.
Carya porcina, pignut hickory. Abundant; fruit bitter.
Carya amara, bitternut. Valuable for fuel; common.
Fraxinus Americana, white ash. Common; valuable.
Fraxinus viridis, green ash. Rare.
Fraxinus sambucifolia, black ash. Abundant; valuable for rails.
Liriodendron Tulipifera, tulip tree. Valuable substitute for pine; very large; bark medicinal; diaphoretic.
Gymnocladus Canadensis, coffee tree. Rare; fruit peculiar.
Gleditschia triacanthos, honey locust. Not rare; wood heavy.
Carpinus Americana, hornbeam. Doubtfully referred to the county.
Alnus incana, gray alder. Common.
Alnus serrulata, smooth alder. Doubtful; rare, if at all.
Cornus florida, cornel, flowering dogwood. Abundant; very pretty; bark medicinal; a decided roborant.
Cornus paniculata, paniced dogwood. Common; flowers white.
Rhus Toxicodendron, poison ivy. Dangerous; easily recognized.
Rhus glabra, smooth sumac. Common; poisonous.
Rhus radicans, three-leaved ivy. Rare; poisonous.
Robinia Pseudacacia, locust. Fragrant; valuable; common.
Sambucus Canadensis, elderberry. Fairly common; edible; medicinal; see below.
Corylus Americana, hazel-nut. Very abundant; edible.
Spiraea tomentosa, hardhack or steeplebush. Common.
Spiraea salicifolia, meadow-sweet. Very common.
Ostrya Virginica, ironwood. Common along bottoms; heavy.
Rhamnus catharticus, perhaps *lanceolatus*, buckthorn. Common; medicinal.
Crataegus tomentosa, black thorn. Common; very tough.
Crataegus coccinea, white thorn. Abundant.
Crataegus virdis, red haw. Everywhere; a misnomer.
Amelanchier Canadensis, service berry. Common; edible; several varieties.
Prunus Americana, wild plum. Abundant; edible.
Prunus Pennsylvanica, wild red cherry. Common; edible.
Prunus Virginica, choke cherry. Abundant; insipid.
Prunus serotina, black cherry. Common; edible, but bitter.
Æsculus glabra, buckeye. Occasional; fetid.
Asimina triloba, pawpaw; edible; doubtful.
Rosa lucida, dwarf wild rose. Everywhere; pretty.

Rosa setigera, early wild rose. Prairie; beautiful.

Pyrus ioensis, wild crab apple. Abundant; fruit useless unless preserved.

Ribes rotundifolium, smooth gooseberry. Common; edible.

Ribes Cynobati, prickly gooseberry. Abundant; edible.

Ribes floridum, wild black currant. Common; fruit insipid.

Lonicera flava, wild honeysuckle. Hillsides; common.

Lonicera grata, (?) American woodbine. Elegant; often cultivated.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia creeper. Common; harmless.

Zanthoxylum Americanum, prickly ash. Common; medicinal.

Vitis cordifolia, frost grape. Common; edible.

Vitis aestivalis, river bank grape. Abundant; edible.

Ceanothus Americanus, Jersey tea. Abundant on prairies.

Ceanothus ovalis, red root. Pernicious; abundant.

Staphylea trifolia, bladdernut. Rare.

Amorpha canescens, lead plant. Abundant.

Viburnum Lentago, black haw. Common.

Shepherdia argentea, (?) buffalo-berry. Fruit edible; scarlet; acid.

Cercis Canadensis, red bud. Common; used for dyeing.

Amorpha fruticosa, false indigo.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, button bush.

Euonymus atropurpureus, waahoo. Fairly common.

Celtis crassifolia, hackberry (?). Common.

Celastrus scandens, bitter-sweet.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris, coal-berry. Common; nearly everywhere; perhaps two species.

Rubus occidentalis, black raspberry. Common.

Rubus villosus, high blackberry. Rare; perhaps accidental; root-bark astringent.

Menispermum Canadensis, moonseed. In woods.

Smilax rotundifolia, (?) green briar. Common.

The preceding list comprises all the trees, shrubs and woody climbing plants known in the county. The major part of them may be found along the bottom-lands of the principal streams. It will be seen that the county is well wooded with varieties valuable both as fuel and in the arts. The varieties are many, but, as is usual in wooded districts, a few kinds predominate. No attempt has been made to discuss the relations of the *flora* to that of the remainder of the State, nor to point out the few species of plants peculiar to it. The design has been to present a list—with brief notes—of the more valuable and large plants, and it is believed the county's resources, in this particular, are quite fully represented by the foregoing catalogue.

There is, however, one feature that cannot be passed without comment. The *flora* of the county is distinctively divided in that it comprises species both of woodland and prairie *habitat*, i. e., its forms are found in either the one or the other location. Associated with the trees and shrubs are innumerable herbs, such as are commonly found in low or in wooded districts, and are, in the main, distinct in *habitat* from the plants of the higher and more exposed country. The prairie, on the other hand, is peculiarly rich in that order of flowering plants known as the *Compositæ*. Riding across the country one may see thousands of beautiful blossoms raising their brilliant selves above the grasses that would obscure their beauty. The golden solidagos, the purple asters or the brilliant puccoons (*Lithospermum*), vie with each other in claiming the attention of the passer-by. In the more moist places is to be seen the pretty pennyroyal (*Hedeoma*), and by its side blossoms the invaluable boneset (*Eupatorium*). Who would recognize in these brilliant flowers, the nauseous mixtures our "grandames and aunts" were wont to prepare for us? To see the prairie in all its beauty it is needful that not one trip, but many, should be made—and let the occasion suit the season. In the earlier summer the omnipresent "nigger-head"—(*Echinacea purpurea*)—lifts its form as defiantly and jauntily withal as the "ox-eye" daisy (*Leucanthemum*), for which the meadows of New England are so famous. Then, in the valleys bloom the "iron-weeds" (*Vernonia fasciculata*), while on the prairies the "rosin-weed" (*Silphium laciniatum*), lifts its cheerful golden face to nod knowingly at you as you pass by. Here, there, everywhere, some beautiful blossom smiles at you, and awakens feelings in your heart that only a prairie *flora* can. What wonder our fathers stopped amid so much splendor—a splendor withal that marked the great fertility of the virgin soil. From early spring, when first appear the "johnny-jump-ups" (*Viola cucullata*), and "bird-foot violet" (*Viola delphinifolia*), to late autumn, when the last aster and golden-rod succumb to nature's inexorable laws, the prairie forms the botanist's paradise. Inviting, did you say? Aye, more than that, instructive in the highest sense, for here some orders reach a development unknown elsewhere on the globe. Here one finds the princes of the flower realm of nature. Cunningly, wisely, and full of a hidden secret meaning, a thousand forms look up into the faces of pedestrians who, with repressed curiosity, and not quite willingly, tread them under foot. They are leaves of the great folio, marginal notes on the pages of the book of nature, often and to many, and for a long period to every one, hieroglyphs whose deciphering would repay all the requisite toil.

But very many of these plants have an infinitely greater value than that



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conferred by their beauty. Does some astute utilitarian mutter to himself, "Now you are getting sensible"? Wonder if he *thinks* of this when making grimaces at some unsavory decoction his physician has prescribed? Wonder if he would not rather look at than take them? Entering largely into the category of medicinal plants as do many of the forms found in this county, it is deemed a matter of interest to the general reader to know their habitat, their abundance, and their uses. The following list is very far from exhaustive, dealing as it does with only some of the most common or most easily recognized plants that possess a medicinal value. Where practicable, that portion of the plant which is used is indicated, together with the nature of its action physiologically.

CATALOGUE OF COMMON MEDICINAL PLANTS.

Parmelia parietina, common yellow wall lichen. Tonic.

Adiantum pedatum, maidenhair fern. Common; astringent.

Peratium viride, white hellebore. Common in swamps; poisonous; an energetic irritant; not safe.

Mentha viridis, spearmint. Common stimulant and tonic.

Hedeoma pulegioides, pennyroyal. Common; stimulative and carminative.

Verbascum thapsus, common mullein. Emulcent; slightly narcotic; the leaves are used.

Traxacum dens-leonis, dandelion. Common; tonic and stomachic.

Eupatorium perfoliatum, boneset. Very abundant; emulcent; an emetic.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, blood root. Abundant; diaphoretic.

Cassia Marilandica, senna. Common; cathartic.

Oxalis stricta, yellow wood sorrel. Abundant; an excellent refrigerant.

Linum usitatissimum, flax, not naturalized. An emollient and demulcent.

Cimicifuga racemosa, black snake-root. Only the root is used; it is an astringent; quite local and only in woodlands along the Missouri bluffs.

Tanacetum Huronense, tansy. Doubtful here; tonic; leaves only.

Polygonum incarnatum, knot-weed. Abundant; roots cathartic.

Datura Stramonium, Jamestown-weed. Abundant; leaves and seeds narcotic.

Sambucus Canadensis, common elder. The *flowers* are mildly stimulant and sudorific; the *berries* diuretic, and the *inner bark* is cathartic and emetic.

Solidago Missouriensis, golden-rod. Common; the flowers reputed valuable in wounds.

Gillenia stipulacea, American ipecac. Leaves emetic.

Mertensia Virginica, lung-wort. The root said to be a valuable expectorant.

Acorus calamus, sweet flag. Rare; the root; tonic.

Scilla Fraseri, squill. Rare; the bulb; diuretic.

Aralia quinquefolia, ginseng. Rare; the root; tonic.

Marrubium vulgare, hoarhound. A weak tonic.

Geranium maculatum, cranesbill. Root astringent.

Sabbatia angularis, American centaury. Febrifuge and tonic.

Achillea Millefolium, milfoil. Introduced; tonic.

Cannabis Americana, American hemp. Hypnotic,

REPTILIA.*

TOADS, FROGS, SNAKES AND FISHES.

In the number and variety of reptiles the county is equal to any in the State. The dry prairies form congenial homes for the skinks (*E. septentrionalis*); its streams are the homes of several species of turtle and batrachians, and its woods and fields shelter a large number of serpents. Of all the latter that are here listed, only two species, the rattlesnake (*C. tergemina* and *C. horridus*), are poisonous. While local and popular tradition arms most of the remaining, and especially the "blowing-viper" (*Heterodon simus*), with deadly powers, the fact is that without a single exception they are perfectly harmless. In the economy of farming they are beneficial, ridding the fields and gardens of many destructive forms. Of all the varieties mentioned in the following lists the toads and turtles are beyond a doubt most beneficial to the farmer. The first rid him of many destructive insects; the latter clear his streams from dead and deleterious matters.

OPHIDIA—SERPENTS.

Reptiles, not shielded with an epidermal covering of imbricated scales, which is shed as a whole and replaced at regular intervals; mouth very dilatable; the bones of the lower jaw separate from each other, only united by ligaments; limbs wanting or represented by small spurs on the sides of the vent—a transverse slit. Various anatomical characters distinguish the snakes, but the elongated form and absence of limbs separate them at once from all our other vertebrates, excepting the lizard *Opheosaurus*, and this is not in any other respect snake-like.—Jordan.

*The classification adopted is that of Jordan's Manual of Vertebrates, 2d edition. A close and more extended survey may add a few more species to the list. Species with a question mark preceding are of doubtful determination. Most of them have been seen living; the others were alcoholic.—R. E. C.

COLUBRIDÆ—COLUBRINE SNAKES.

1. *Heterodon platyrhinus*, blowing viper, perfectly harmless.
2. *Heterodon simus*, hog-nosed snake, innocent.
3. *Tropidonotus erythrogaster*, red-bellied water snake.
4. “ *rhombifer*, Holbrook's water snake.
5. “ *Grahami*, Graham's snake.
6. *Tropidoclonium Kirtlandi*, Kirtland's snake, pretty.
7. (?) *Storeria occipitomaculata*, red-bellied snake, doubtful.
8. *Eutænia saurita* riband snake, handsome; small snake, rare.
9. “ *Faireyi*, Fairie's garter snake.
10. “ *proxima*, Say's garter snake.
11. “ *radix*, Hoy's garter snake; determination doubtful.
12. “ *sirtalis*, striped snake; several varieties.
13. *Pityophis sayi*, western pine snake, seventy inches long.
14. *Coluber oboletus*, racer, one of the largest snakes.
15. “ *vulpinus*, fox snake.
16. “ *Emoryi*, Emory's racer.
17. *Cyclophis æstivus*, summer green snake, splendid.
18. *Diadophis punctatus*, ring-necked snake, also var. *amabilis*.
19. (?) “ *Arnyi*, Arny's ring-necked snake.
20. *Ophibolus sayi*, king snake.
21. “ *doliatus*, corn snake.
22. “ *triangulus*, spotted adder, harmless.
23. “ *calligaster*, chain snake.
24. (?) *Virginia elegans*, brown snake, doubtful.
25. *Carphophiops amæmus*, ground snake.
26. “ *vermis*, worm snake, rare and local.

CROTALIDÆ—CROTALID SNAKES.

(These snakes are both renowned for the deadliness of their venom.)

27. *Crotalus horridus*, rattlesnake; deadly; doubtful determination.
28. *Caudisona tergemina*, prairie rattlesnake; abundant.

There is much doubt that *Crotalus horridus* is found here. The prairie rattlesnake varies so wonderfully that it is not at all sure but that some local form of that species is confounded with the wood rattlesnake, which is more eastern in its distribution.

BATRACHIA.

Cold-blooded vertebrates, allied to the fishes, but differing in several respects, notably in the absence of rayed fins, the limbs being usually devel-

oped and functional, with the skeletal elements of the limbs of reptiles: toes usually without claws.

The batrachians undergo a more or less complete metamorphosis, the young ("tadpoles") being aquatic and fish-like, breathing by means of external gills or branchiæ; later in life lungs are developed and, with one exception, the gills disappear; skin naked and moist (rarely having imbedded scales) and used to some extent as an organ of respiration; heart with two auricles and a single vertricle; reproduction by means of eggs, which are of comparatively small size, without hard shell, developed in water or in moist situations.—Jordan.

RANIDÆ—FROGS.

Rana halecina, leopard frog; common.

" *clamitans*, green frog.

" *catesbiana*, bull frog; "well noted for its rich bass notes."

" *temporaria*, wood frog; variety.

HYLIDÆ—TREE FROGS.

Hyla versicolor, common tree toad.

(?) *Hyla Pickeringii*, Pickering's tree toad.

Acris gryllus, cricket frog.

(?) *Charophilus* sp.

BUFONIDÆ—TOADS.

Bufo lentiginosus, American toad; variable.

PLETHODONTIDÆ—SALAMANDERS.

Hemidactylium scutatum, four-toed salamander.

Spelerpes bilineatus, two-striped salamander.

Spelerpes longicaudus, cave salamander.

Spelerpes ruber, red triton.

AMBLYSTOMIDÆ—AMBLYSTOMAS.

Amblystoma opacum, opaque salamander; handsome.

Amblystoma tigrinum, tiger salamander; common.

Amblystoma microstomum, small mouthed salamander.

Amblystoma punctatum, large spotted salamander.

Menopoma Alleghaniense, hell bender; common.

LACERTILIA—LIZARDS.

Opheosaurus ventralis, glass snake; tail breaks into pieces when caught.

Cnemidophorus sexlineatus, six-lined lizard.

SCINCIDÆ—SKINKS.

Eumeces fasciatus, blue-tailed lizard; common.

Eumeces septentrionalis, northern skink; common.

TESTUDINATA—TURTLES.

Cistudo clausa, common box turtle.

Cistudo ornata, northern box turtle; very abundant.

Malacoclemmys geographicus, map turtle.

Malacoclemmys pseudogeographicus, Le Sueur's map turtle.

Chrysemys picta, painted turtle. (Not seen. Possibly, in local tradition, confounded with the elegant terrapin.)

Pseudemys troostii, yellow-bellied terrapin.

Pseudemys elegans, elegant terrapin.

Cinosternum Pennsylvania, small mud turtle; in Wabonsie Lake.

Trionyx ferox, soft-shell turtle.

Few persons realize the numbers and beauty of many of these forms of life which are usually considered either dangerous or disgusting. They are often of surprising beauty and always instructive. Belonging, as they do, to the highest branch of animal life—the *vertebrata*—though to some of its lower orders, they come to us revealing through their structure and structural affinities that long line of ancestry through which the highest orders have been evolved. They take us back, in thought, to those remote periods of the world's history when birds, reptiles and fishes were difficult of separation; when each comprised in their structure some of the salient features of the other. While, perhaps, the structural resemblance of the modern forms is recondite or hidden to the casual observer, by the aid of forms long since entombed in the rocks the competent student not only detects, but places on them their proper value. It is said that "there are sermons in stones," but with, perhaps, greater accuracy it may be said *there is history in bones*.

MOLLUSCA.

In the streams of the county, and in its wooded districts as well, are found some of those low forms of animal life that are rarely if ever seen by a people dwelling in prairie regions. These creatures are the mollusks, numerous in individuals, but comparatively rare in species. In all the perennial streams they find a congenial home. The species, of both land and fresh-water shells found in the county, are as follows:

FRESH-WATER MOLLUSKS.

*Unio** *alatus*, Say—The winged unio.

“ *rubiginosus*, Lea—the ruddy unio.

“ *coccineus*, Hill—the saffron unio.

“ *parvus*, Barnes—the little unio.

“ *luteolus*, Lam—the straw-colored unio.

“ *undulatus*, Barnes—the wavy unio.

“ *pressus*, Lea—the flat unio.

“ *ligamentinus*, Barnes—the ligament unio.

“ *gibbosus*, Barnes—the gibbous unio.

“ *ventricosus*, Barnes—the inflated unio.

“ *rectus*, Lamarck—the straight unio.

“ *Mississippiensis*, Lea—the Mississippi unio.

*Margaritana** *complanata*, Barnes—the complanate clam.

“ *rugosa*, Barnes—the rugose margaritana.

Anodonta† *Danielsii*, Lea—Daniel’s anodon.

“ *grandis*, Say, the splendid anodon.

“ *Ferussaciana*, Lea—Ferrusac’s anodon.

“ *imbecillis*, Say—the slight anodon.

Sphaerium striatinum, Lam.—the striated globe-shell.

“ *occidentale*, Prime—the western globe-shell.

“ *rhomboideum*, Prime—(very rare) the rhomboid globe-shell.

Pisidium abditum, Prime—the hidden pea-shell.

Limnæa reflexa, Say—the reflected river-snail.

“ *humilis*, Say—the humble river-snail.

“ *decidiosa*, Say—abundant.

Physa heterostrophæ, Say—the sinistral physa.

“ *gyrina*, Say—(var. last?)—the tadpole physa.

Ancylus rivularis, Hald.—the river limpet.

Planorbis trivolvis, Say—the three-whorled plane-shell.

“ *campanulatus*, Say—the little-bell-like plane-shell.

“ *parvus*, Say—the little-plane-shell.

“ *lentus*, Say—the smooth plane-shell.

Melantho subsolidus, Anth.—the somewhat-solid black snail.

**Unio* and *Margaritana* both mean pearl bearing.

†*Without teeth*, having allusion to the heavy secretion, of carbonate of lime in the region of the umbones, but beneath them, that act in conjunction with the ligament as a hinge.

LAND MOLLUSKS.

These forms are very few, and none of them abundant. It is barely possible that the great prairie fires of past years were the main agency in reducing their numbers. These animals are to be sought in the woods, in shady, most ravines and may be taken in greatest abundance during the warm rains of spring. They are easily prepared, and when properly cleansed make most beautiful—though fragile—ornaments. Many of the smallest kinds must be sought under chips and decayed vegetation, and even then will be commonly overlooked.

Helix albolabris, Say—white-lipped snail-shell.

“ *profunda*, Say—the deeply umbilicated snail-shell.

“ *alternata*, Say—the striped land-snail.

“ *hirsuta*, Say—the hirsute snail-shell.

“ *arboreus*, Say—the tree-snail.

“ *pulchella*, Mull—the beautiful whorled shell (minute).

“ *monodon*, Rackett—the one-toothed snail.

“ *Leaii*, Ward—Lea’s land-snail.

“ *clausa*, Lea—the closed (umbilicus) land snail.

Pupa pentadon, Say—the five-toothed pupa-shell (very small).

Many of these shells possess great beauty, but all lack the brilliant coloration of species that are found in tropical countries, or even in some portions of North America. There are numerous highly colored varieties on the west coast, and some few found in Southern States. Only two of the above list attain any considerable size, the *Helix albolabris*, and *Helix profunda*, which sometimes grow to one and one-half inches in diameter. Further investigation of *all* the shells of this county will abundantly reward any interested person.

MAMMALIA.

Time was when the prairies and woods of Taylor county gave sustenance and shelter to many interesting animals among the higher orders. The buffalo (*Bison Americanus*) once roamed here in countless numbers, and even now, in the marshes and morasses along the river bottoms their remains are frequently exposed. The American panther (*Felis concolor*) once found a congenial home in its woods, but the coming of the white man—who wages a merciless war on wild life of every sort—has driven them to other and remote homes. The wolf (*Canis lupus* and *latrans*) is still occasionally seen, skulking along the low lands, the self-despised remnants of a once numerous race. The fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*) under its various names

of "red fox," "silver fox," and "black fox," occasionally enjoys a "square meal" at the farmer's expense, and to the detriment of his hennery, but hunted in revenge for his depredations and in desire for his pelt, he is rapidly becoming extinct. One animal still flourishes, the enterprising nature of which is not unfrequently wafted to us on the "stilly breezes of night," to our disgust, and yet a most valuable companion to the farmer, the skunk (*Mephitis mephitica* and *M. bicolor*). The French, perhaps, had sufficient reason to name him "*le enfant diabale*," but he is a great entomologist, if he does occasionally disgrace himself, and conducting his entomological excursions by night, he rids the farmer of many a pest otherwise sadly destructive. Notwithstanding that his scalp commands a bounty, the industrious gopher (*Geomys bivisarius*) piles his mounds of dirt here and there, all unconscious of the legal care of which he is the recipient. In addition to the animals above mentioned, there are in the county the following:

Taxidea Americana, badger.

Putorius vison, common mink.

" *ermineus*, ermine.

" *vulgare*, least weasel.

Procyon lotor, raccoon.

Vespertilio subulatus, little brown bat.

" *noctivagus*, black bat.

" *fucus*, dusky bat, common.

" *sp.*

Atalapha crepuscularis, twilight bat.

" *Noveboracensis*, New York bat; common.

(?) *Corynorhinus macrotis*, determination doubtful.

Sciuropterus volucella, flying squirrel; common.

Sciurus inger; fox squirrel; common.

" *Carolinensis*, gray squirrel abundant.

" *Hudsonius*, chickaree. On the One Hundred and Two River.

" *Ludovicianus*.

Tamias striatus, chipmunk. In all wooded sections.

Spermophilus tridecemlineatus, striped gopher.

" *Franklini*, very common.

Zapus Hudsonius, jumping mouse, rare.

Hesperomys leucopus, deer mouse, everywhere.

" *Michiganensis*.

Ochetodon humilis, harvest mouse.

Arvibola riparius, meadow mouse.

" *austerus*.

Synaptomys Cooperi, Cooper's mouse.

Fiber zibethicus, muskrat; common in favorable localities.

(?) *Lepus sylvaticus*, hare.

Lepus sp. jack rabbit.

This list comprises the major part of the mammalian *fauna* of the county. Further study will correct it, perhaps, by the addition of a few species. This simple enumeration of varieties may aid the future student in the determination of the county's animal resources.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian! What crowds of memories, incidents and adventures come trooping to the mind at the bare mention of that name, once fear-inspiring, now commonplace and powerless. A name once so dreaded, and often freighted with murder and rapine, is history's, as a memento of which but a few outcast and hunted tribes alone remain.

The savage of nature and he of whom poets sing are different beings. The latter, kingly in mien and sullenly morose in habit, animated by the noblest of motives, engaging in chase or in war as fancy or necessity dictated, disdaining peril and knowing no fear—such as he existed only in the imagination of Cooper, or is painted in the verse of authors equally gifted with him. The former, with passions unrestrained and by nature treacherous, slothful, repulsive and unclean—such is the savage of nature, as unlike him celebrated in song as well he could be. Yet, there is something that calls for our sympathy in the history of this unfortunate race. The same harrowing lust for gold which impelled Pizarro to the conquest of the Incas, and Cortez to the destruction of the mighty empire of the Montezumas, in a newer, and perhaps less revolting form, has driven the red man from the homes in which his ancestors, for many generations past, have roamed at will, and left him—what? The inheritance of extinction, and that alone. He was, rather than is. “The only hope of the perpetuity of his race seems now to center in the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Chickasaws of the Indian Territory. These nations, numbering in the aggregate about eight thousand souls, have attained a considerable degree of civilization; and with just and liberal dealing on the part of the government, the outlook for the future is not discouraging. Most of the other Indian tribes seem to be rapidly approaching extinction. Right or wrong, such is the logic of events. Whether the red man has been justly deprived of the ownership of the New World will remain a subject of debate; that he has been deprived, cannot be denied. The Saxon has come. His con-

quering foot has trodden the vast domain from shore to shore. The weaker race has withdrawn from his presence and his sword. By the majestic rivers and in the depths of the solitary woods the feeble sons of the bow and arrow will be seen no more. Only their names remain on hill, and stream, and mountain. The red man sinks and fails. His eyes are to the west. To the prairies and forests, the hunting-grounds of his ancestors, he says farewell. He is gone! The cypress and the hemlock sing his requiem."

But whence did he come? This opens up a field of inquiry which has engaged the attention of earnest students since the Indian first was known. It seems to be still a mooted point whether he came from Asia, that mythological "cradle of the race." Long ages anterior to the red man's occupancy of the land there lived and thrived other races—men who, in that far-off time, built the mounds and made the implements that are now so commonly found. The evidence which exists shows that that ancient civilization belonged to a great people; a people which covered a large part of the continent, and with whom the Indians of to-day have little or nothing in common. Over the past of these strange people hangs a veil, which yet remains for some Columbus or Pizarro to remove. In the valley of the Ohio, that of the Mississippi, the prairies of Kansas and Texas, the mysterious and inexplicable animal representation of Wisconsin, are mounds all of which contain relics which are the works of these primitive people, of whom the later Indians retain not even a tradition. Suppose that these latter were the lineal descendents of the mound-builders—what then? We have removed the difficulty by a step back, and *still man was*, there is no knowledge, revealed or human, that throws any light upon the origin of the race of men, other than that which comes to us through their structural affinities—that afforded by comparative anatomy. Concerning the mound-builders there is nothing historical to enlighten us as to what kind of men they were. They have left their works; but tell us more than a few social or domestic habits, and their distribution, they no not. They are a race shrouded in mystery, affording us not even the argument deduced so commonly from philology to determine their affinity to the present tribes of the Far West.

With reference to a more complete account of the Indians who formerly made this county their home the reader is referred to a preceding page of this volume, where will be found all the various treaties made, either by the Territorial or general governments. It is sufficient to state that the Territory of which the county is now composed was once possessed by the Iowas,*

*There is some difference of authority as to the origin and meaning of this name. A tribe of Sax and Fox Indians, according to Le Claire, wandering in search of a home, crossed the

a tribe of Indians at one time identified with the Sacs, of the Rock River, but from whom they separated and formed a band by themselves. At an early day in the history of the Indians the Sac and Fox races were distinct nations, the latter of whom lived almost solely within the territory embraced by the river St. Lawrence. They engaged in fierce wars with the famed Iroquois, by whom they were conquered and finally driven to the west. On reaching Illinois they formed an alliance with the Sacs. With them were finally joined the Pottawattamies, all of whom were of the great family of the Algonquins. This family, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, numbered nearly a quarter million souls; but their habits, their wars, and wasting diseases, have reduced their numbers to a mere handful, a disheartened and reckless remnant of a once proud race. The *original* owners of the soil belonged, however, to another family—the great race of the Dakotas, who were the possessors when first the known history of the Territory begins. The Sac and Fox Indians did not come into the State until the close of the celebrated Black Hawk* War, when they were unable longer to resist the advance of the white man. In 1842 was made a treaty, in accordance with the provisions of which the Sacs and Foxes and Pottawattamies ceded to the general government the western portion of the State of Iowa,

Mississippi. Finding a *place* which they admired, and with the appearance of which they were satisfied, they exclaimed, "Iowa! Iowa! this is the place." Hildreth says there is a tradition that a tribe of Indians left the parent band of the Omahas in a snow-storm, which presented the phenomena of "gray snow," by mingling the sands of the shore with the falling snow, and thereby sullyng its purity. The Omahas called them from this circumstance, "Py-ho-ja," grey snow. By dropping the *j*, or making it silent, it becomes Py-ho (a), which, by a little further corruption, is transformed into I-o-w-a, accented on the second syllable, as was the custom of the Indians. The meaning of the word, as now generally accepted, is *drowsy* or *sleepy men*.—R. E. C.

*The last years of this great chieftain were filled with bitterness, if not with remorse. In September, 1836, Governor Dodge met a band of a thousand—chiefs, braves, warriors—just above the site of the city of Davenport. Black Hawk was present, but was not allowed to participate in the deliberations. It was the last time the old chief visited the vicinity. On this occasion he was dressed in the white man's style, having on an old black frock coat, and a dark hat, with a cane, the very picture of disappointed ambition. Like the withered oak of his native forest, torn and shattered by the lightning's blast, the winter of age upon his brow, and his feeble, tottering steps pressing the sod he so much loved, he stood, a representative, a noble relic of his once powerful tribe, in meditative, dismal silence. What thrilling recollections, what heart-stirring scenes must have passed through the mind of the aged patriarch of three-score years, and what deep emotions must have filled his soul as he reflected upon the past, and desired to unburden his memory of the wrongs of his people toward him, but he was not allowed to speak. He had made a misstep in the great drama of life. He was a fallen chieftain. His proud nature would not allow him to yield, and take a lowly seat in the councils of his people, and so he stood, the silent observer of a final contract that tore him from the last foothold on the hunting-grounds of his fathers. The saddened memories of years struggled for utterance, but the great chieftain smothered it with stoical indifference. He died on the Des Moines River, October 3, 1839, three years after the treaty.

and "their right of title and interest therein." The parties to the treaty were, as has been said on a preceding page, Governor Chambers, of Iowa Territory, on the part of the government, and chiefs Keokuk, Appanoose, and Panassa, among others, in behalf of the red men. In the spring of 1846 the Indians finally retired to Kansas, and here the history of their connection with Iowa finally ends.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUST.

(*Caloptenus spretus*.)

The first mention of the locust is in the Bible and occurs in chapter x of the book of Exodus, but is confined to a mere mention of their appearance in Egypt as an affliction upon Pharaoh and his people for their treatment of the Israelites. The earliest account of the ravages of locusts, descriptive of the terrible calamities they have caused to mankind, appears in the book of Joel chapter ii. Omitting the figurative parts, the prophet's description is graphic and accurate:

"A day of darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness, as the morning spread upon the mountains; a great people and a strong; there hath not been ever the like, neither shall be any more after it, even to the years of many generations. A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth: the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them. The appearance of them is as the appearance of horses; and as horsemen so shall they run. Like the noise of chariots on the tops of mountains shall they leap, like the noise of a flame of fire that devoureth the stubble, as a strong people set in battle array. Before their face the people shall be much pained: all faces shall gather blackness. They shall run like mighty men; they shall climb the wall like men of war; and they shall march every one on his ways, and they shall not break their ranks.
* * * They shall run to and fro in the city; they shall run upon the wall; they shall climb upon the houses; they shall enter at the windows like a thief." Whether this be overdrawn none better know than those who resided in this county in those years when the locusts were most destructive. The incessant buzz and noise which their flight produces; the unavoidable destruction which is everywhere going on, fill the beholder with both awe and wonder. Southey, in his *Thalaba*, pictures in a truly graphic manner the noise their approach occasions:

“Onward they come, a dark continuous cloud
Of congregated myriads numberless;
The rushing of whose wings was as the sound
Of a broad river, headlong in its course,
Plunged from a mountain summit, or the roar
Of a wild ocean in the autumn storm,
Shattering its billows on a shore of rocks!”

The first account, after the statement of Joel, which, judging from the account then given, was the first civilization known to the semi-civilized Jews, is that of Ororius, who says that in the year 3800 certain regions in north Africa were visited by monstrous swarms; the wind blew them into the sea, and the bodies washed ashore “stank more than the corpses of a hundred thousand men.” St. Augustine later mentions a locust plague which occurred in the kingdom of Masinissa, and resulting in a famine and pestilence, caused the death of about 800,000 men. According to Mouffet, in 1478 the region about Venice was subjected to an invasion and a resulting famine caused the death of 30,000 people.

The locusts of the New World present many features in common with those of the Old World. They breed in the same enormous multitudes, enter upon the same migrations, and for the same reasons are subjected to essentially the same climatic conditions, and manifest the same destructiveness.

The authentic records of the Rocky Mountain locust date back to 1818 and 1819. In Neill's History of Minnesota it is stated that in those years the locusts “in vast hordes” appeared in Minnesota “eating everything in their course, in some cases the ground being covered three or four inches.” While, doubtless, the State of Iowa was invaded simultaneously with Minnesota, the visitation was probably not so general, and possibly entirely confined to the northwestern counties. There is no tradition of a general invasion of the State which dates back further than the year 1833. The authority for a locust invasion in that year is the following, quoted in the United States Entomological Commissioner's Report: “In regard to the grasshopper raid of 1833, there was no white settlement here then, but there is a part of a tribe of Indians living near the center of this State and they used to hunt through here, and in some of their visits here in 1866, their chief, Johnny Green, who was a very old man, told the people here that thirty-three years before the grasshoppers came so thick that the grass was all eaten off and there was no grass for their ponies, and the ground looked black, as if there had been a prairie fire. He also said that there had been no more grasshoppers until 1866, when he was speaking. This chief was a very intelligent man, and was about one-half white; but the Indians are very

liable to exaggerate; I have forgotten the name of the tribe of Indians, but think they were the Winnebagoes or Pottawattamies."

Other locust years in Iowa were 1850, 1856, 1857, 1864-65, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870-72, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877.

The most destructive year in Taylor county was 1867. The young unfledged locusts made sad ravages in that year upon the growing crops. Again in 1875 was enormous damage done, not by locusts hatched in the county, as in the previous destructive invasion, but by great swarms coming from the south. In this county in that year the damage is reported as fully fifteen per cent.

In the year 1877, J. F. Sanborn, of Fremont county, writes to the commission as follows, and his letter is partially quoted here as giving some brief account of their habits in language all can easily understand:

"May 28, 1877.—I find, by referring to my record of observations, that the grasshoppers came last year August 24, and continued to increase in numbers for some days following. Their coming was too late to do much damage to the crops. They deposited immense quantities of eggs through this section of the country, and the farmers were very apprehensive of the consequences, so that but little improvement in building is going on this year. The quantity of eggs in places, as found by actual count, was over two hundred and fifty in a square inch. Others have estimated them as high as thirty-five bushels per acre. The nice, beautiful weather of last fall hatched out some of the eggs, and I saw some of the little fellows hopping around just before cold weather set in for winter. This fine weather that hatched some probably partially developed many others which the cold of winter destroyed. The warm days of February and March developed, I think, the largest share of those the warm fall weather left undeveloped, and the freezing nights and cold storms of April destroyed them in immense quantities. They commenced hatching out April 14, and have continued up to this. In some fields protected from sudden changes of weather, as near timber, they are hatched in numbers sufficient to materially injure the crops, and where the fall plowing gave a favorable place to deposit the eggs in the greatest numbers, like that where the estimate was thirty-five bushels per acre, in such places, even if one in a thousand hatched, there would be enough to destroy the crops in that locality. While plowing my corn ground, twelve acres, I did not see one on it. On my timothy grass not any were hatched. I have a blue-grass pasture. Where the eggs were deposited there are some, and they may injure it some, but not enough to materially affect the use as a pasture. They will soon commence traveling or hopping for a change of feed, and may then injure our corn and grain."

The farming community of this county was especially fortunate in that it was one of those counties near the limit of the locust migrations. That limit sweeps through the southeastern part of Taylor into Worth county, Missouri, and thence in a southwest direction to the northwest corner of Arkansas. Their habits are, of course, altogether destructive, being vegetable feeders, but especially are they destructive during the younger stages. Nothing green escapes their ravenous maw, and dire have been the effects of their visits in parts of Iowa.

The visitation of the locust in this county, or the State, will not be frequent. Nor can it ever become a permanent resident here. The labors of the entomological commission previously referred to, have developed the following general conclusions; conclusions in which all will at least *hope* to agree: The comparatively sudden change from the attenuated and dry atmosphere of the elevated plains and plateaus which constitute the permanent region to the more humid and low prairie region of the Mississippi valley proper, is injurious to the species, though its consequences are not manifest with the invading insects, except, perhaps, in limiting their eastward progress. The generation, however, hatched in the low alluvial country is more or less unhealthy, and the insects do not breed here, but quit the country and get back, as far as they are able, to more congenial breeding grounds. If the weather be particularly wet and cold they perish in immense numbers, and there is every reason to believe that even the bulk of those which attain maturity, are intestate, and perish without procreating, because the large majority of those which drop on the return to the Northwest, contain no eggs. In the sub-permanent region, or as we go west or northwest, the species propagate, and becomes localized more and more until we reach the country where it is always found. Nothing is more certain than that the species is not autochthonous* in Texas, west Arkansas, Indiana Territory, west Missouri, Kansas, western Iowa, Nebraska, nor even Minnesota, and wherever it overruns any of those States, it sooner or later abandons them. We may perhaps find, in addition to the comparatively sudden changes from an alternated and dry, to a more dense and humid atmosphere, another tangible barrier to the insect's permanent multiplication in the more fertile country to the southeast is the lengthened summer season. As with annual plants, so with insects (like this locust) which produce but one generation annually and whose active existence is bounded by the spring and autumn frosts, the duration of active life is proportioned to the length of the growing season. Aside from the causes here

* Native or indigenous.

enumerated by the commissioner, may be mentioned the presence of a great number of invertebrate enemies, in the shape of beetles and mites, both of which attack and slay incredible numbers of locusts. During their visitation to Iowa in 1875-6, there were also found within them many *larvæ* of a kind of fly, the egg having been laid in the body of the locust by the adult of the fly indicated. Innumerable thousands were thus found diseased and dying.

The injury to the agricultural interests of this county *has been done*, and now bids fair to come the dawn of immunity from this scourge. Thousands of dollars have been lost in its agricultural interests, but the experience gained from past disaster will enable the farmer of the future, should it ever become necessary, to successfully battle even greater hosts. May the following unique description never be recorded of this beautiful "garden of Iowa":

"The farmer plows and plants, he cultivates in hope, watching his growing grain in graceful wavelike motion wafted to and fro by the warm, summer winds. The green begins to golden; the harvest is at hand. Joy lightens his labor as the fruit of past toil is about to be realized. The day breaks with a smiling sun that sends its ripening rays through laden orchards and promising fields. Kine and stock of every sort are sleek with plenty, and all the earth seems glad. The day grows; suddenly the sun's face is darkened and clouds obscure the sky. The joy of the morn gives way to ominous fear. The day closes, and ravenous locust-swarms have fallen upon the land. The morrow comes, and, ah! what a change it brings! The fertile land of promise and plenty has become a desolate waste, and old Sol, even at his brightest, shines sadly through an atmosphere alive with myriads of glittering insects."—Riley.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.*

With regard to the origin of the division of individual States into county and township organizations, which in an important measure should have the power and opportunity of transacting their own business and governing themselves, under the approval of, and subject to the State and general government of which they each formed a part, we quote from Elijah M. Haines, who is considered good authority on the subject.

In his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organizations," he says the county system

*Ringgold county was formerly included within the jurisdiction of Taylor. See, further, under ELECTION RETURNS.

"Originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area.

"The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was, moreover, consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentleman felt so much pride. In 1734 eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system, extending throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States; unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia, on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other States adopting it, most local business was transacted by commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions.

"During the period ending with the constitution of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact, and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system, 'equal and exact justice' to all parts of the county could not be secured. The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635. The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, 'whereas, particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore, 'the freemen of every town, or the majority part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said town, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the general court.'

"They might also (says Mr. Haines) impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways and the like.' Evidently this enactment relieved the general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the power of that body in controlling general measures of public policy. Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

"The New England colonies were first governed by a 'general court,' or legislature, composed of a governor and small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders. They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and in fact, did all the public business of the colony.

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted 1639, and the plan of the township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficiency and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelli-

gent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other Western States.

The act defining Taylor county passed the general assembly and received the signature of the governor of the State in January, 1851. The appointment of Elisha Parker as organizing sheriff was the next step in order. Before entering upon the duties of this office it was necessary that he be qualified in due form of law. The nearest point where this important preliminary could be compassed was Clarinda, in Page county, and thither Mr. Parker went. Notices to the resident voters were properly posted in the three voting precincts that had been indicated. The precincts were then named for the three original townships in the county; namely, Jackson, Benton, and Polk, though none but Jackson then existed as a township. At the election which ensued only fifty-three votes were cast, showing the population of the county to be small at that time. Upon these fifty-three men did the onus of organization, the expenses incident thereto and consequent thereupon, fall. But they wished for a separate existence, a name in the young Commonwealth of Iowa, and have it they would at any cost. The election was held in February, and resulted in the election of Jacob Ross, Levi L. Hayden, and Daniel Smith, as county commissioners; John Hayden, clerk; Hampton Bennington, probate judge; John Hayden, recorder and treasurer; James B. Campbell, sheriff; Jacob Miller, inspector of weights and measures; John W. Miller and Saymore Coffman as justices of the peace; and Preston B. McGuire, constable. The organization was not perfected, of course, until these persons were qualified. On February 26th, 1851, the first commissioner's court was held at the residence of Judge Jacob Ross, a special session by the way, and the persons elect, above named, gave "bond with their respective securities." The remaining persons elected failed to appear and give the necessary bonds. This seems to have been the sole business of this special session, which having been performed, the next court was appointed "to be held at Judge Ross's on the first Monday in April, 1851. "The business of the county was not great at first, and the commissioners held court at intervals of about three months. The next term was held on Monday, April 7th, 1851, pursuant to the adjournment from the February term. The business at that session consisted in "appointing or commissioning Wm. B. Warnsley, a justice of the peace; and Preston B. McGuire, constable of Polk township." These appointments were followed by those of John W. Miller, justice of the peace; and James K. Miller, constable of Benton township. These appointments meant simply that the above named precincts had been erected into townships, and as such should have separate and independent offices, and this constituted the only need of

their first organization. After transacting this business the court "adjourned to the first Monday in July, to meet at Jacob Ross's."

On the day appointed for the third session of the county court, the various members promptly assembled at the house of Judge Ross, and proceeded to business. The first thing done was to pay James B. Campbell, the assessor, "one dollar per day time employed in assessing to which he were four days in assessing Taylor county, \$4.00." The entire tax assessed, as will be seen further on, was but \$62.37, and to the assessor was paid one fifteenth of the whole amount assessed; and it is possible there was a less amount than the assessment actually paid into the county treasury. Following this

"The court took up for consideration Elisha Parker's charges on the county for his services in organizing the county of Taylor: Traveling to and from Page county to be qualified as organizing sheriff, 25 miles at 4 cents per mile.....	\$2.00
Writing and posting up 9 advertisements for three precincts.....	3.12½
Filing returns of election.....	50
Certificates for three county commissioners.....	75
" " commissioners' clerk.....	25
" " clerk District Court.....	25
" " sheriff.....	25
" " recorder.....	25

and so on through the list of all the officers, the total sum claimed and allowed amounting to \$9.87½.

At this session were also fixed the rates of taxation, as follows:

Poll tax 50 cents on each tythe; for State purposes 2 mills to the dollar; county purposes 3 mills to the dollar; school-fund half mill to the dollar.

It appears, also, that the tax for all these purposes was 5½ mills and that the amount for the year on the taxable property in the county was \$35.87, and there were fifty-three tithes amounting to \$26.50. This makes the total of \$62.37.*

*Herewith is given the tax list, amounts taxed, and sums realized on the first assessment ever made in the county. Property assessed by James B. Campbell, assessor, in the year A. D. 1851.

NAMES.	AM'T OF PROP.	TAX.	NAMES.	AM'T OF PROP.	TAX.
Levi L. Hayden.....\$	49.00	.77	Edward S. Godsey.....\$	97.75	.105
Joshua Hudson.....	70.00	.88	William Edmonson....	50.00	.77
Preston B. McGuire.....	78.00	.93	Matthew Smith.....	86.00	.97
Hampton Pennington.....	89.00	.99	Henry Foster.....	72.00	.90
John W. Miller.....	22.00	.62½	Marshal Hubble.....	65.00	.86
William M. Ross.....	152.00	1.34	James Gartside.....	26.00	.64
James D. Ross.....	79.00	.93	Robert J. Foster.....	133.00	1.23
James H. Burge.....	82.00	.95	Margaret Foster.....	57.00	.31
James K. Miller.....	42.00	.73	Nancy Cobbles.....	8.00	.05
Isaac Guyll.....	245.00	1.85	Price Summers.....	45.00	.75
Matthew Hindman.....	108.00	1.09	Elizabeth Miller.....	25.00	.14
Daniel Smith.....	168.00	1.42	William Louis.....	70.00	.89

From this list it will be seen that the richest man in the county was Isaac Dowis, who paid taxes on property valued at \$424, while Nancy Cobbles paid the least tax and on the smallest valuation, \$8, there being no statement made as to *what* was thus valued. Thirteen dollars and four cents were paid to the State as the price of the first year's existence as an independent body politic in the State of Iowa.

In the August election, 1851, held on the 4th, the following persons received the majority suffrage of the voters of the county: James B. Campbell, sheriff, James K. Miller, recorder and treasurer, Jacob Miller, inspector of weights and measures, John Hayden, district and county clerk. This was the first regular election ever held in the county, and with it the

NAMES.	AM'T OF		NAMES.	AM'T OF	
	PROP.	TAX.		PROP.	TAX.
Jacob Miller.....	236.00	1.79	James Ross, Jr.....	45.00	.75
John Hayden.....	61.00	.83	Precilla Dailey.....	20.00	.11
Jacob Ross.....	221.00	1.71	Joseph Roach.....	55.00	.80
John Dougherty.....	119.00	1.15	Benjamin Ravner.....	161.00	1.32
Isaac Dowis.....	424.00	2.83	Frederick Gamel.....	159.00	1.32
Nancy Taber.....	105.00	.57	William Roach.....	150.00	1.32
James Mason.....	97.00	1.03	Nancy Reede.....	49.00	.77
Lucinda Vice.....	69.00	.38	Benjamin Tanner.....	29.00	.66
James Ross.....	161.00	1.38	Nathaniel H. Towner.....	90.00	1.00
Martha Cobbles.....	9.00	.05	Thomas Holland.....	83.00	.95
Stephen H. Parker.....	317.00	2.24	Russel L. Thompson.....	173.00	1.45
Jesse Guyll.....	60.00	.83	Elias Bridgewater.....	204.00	1.62
Eden Hawk.....	47.00	.76	William B. Wamsley.....	233.00	1.78
William Wilson.....	116.00	1.14	James B. Campbell.....	389.00	2.64
George Dial.....	111.00	1.12	Francis H. Farley.....	177.00	1.47
Thomas Parker.....	.....	.50	James Holland.....	50.00	.77
Saymore Coffman.....	171.00	1.44	Salina Gamell.....	66.00	.36
Elisha Parker.....	65.50	.86	Elizabeth Rikerd.....	16.00	.09
Henry H. Smith.....	67.00	.87	John Lowe.....	48.00	.26
Stephen Parker.....	79.00	.93			
Total.....					\$6,522.00
State tax, 2 mills to the dollar.....					\$13.04.4
County tax, 3 mills to the dollar.....					19.56.6
School tax, ½ mill to the dollar.....					3.26.1
Poll tax, 50 cents each tythe.....					26.50.0
Total amount.....					\$62.37.1

We, the board of county commissioners, have, as accurately as we could, made out this list of taxable property, with the number of each tythe, to which we direct the assessors of Taylor county to collect as soon as practicable.

Given under our hands this 5th day of August, A. D. 1851.

LEVI L. HAYDEN [L. s.]
 DANIEL SMITH [L. s.]
 JACOB ROSS [L. s.]

county may be said to have been finally organized. The first census roll was received at a special session of the county court, held August 18, 1851, and with the following entries: Males over twenty-one, 69; females over twenty-one, 70; whole number of males, 134; whole number of females, 120; total population, 393.

The county had now launched upon individual existence as a part of the commonwealth of Iowa, and assumed the importance such a position warranted. From that time to the present progress has been marked, though somewhat slow. There has been a gradual and permanent growth in material wealth, and all that leads to the highest type of refined civilization.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

Prior to the opening of the general land-office, at Council Bluffs, which originally embraced within its jurisdiction fourteen counties in southwest-ern Iowa, the settler held the land by right of preemption and claim laws. This precarious right of claim was the sole tenure, and was precarious because mere occupancy of government land, without a compliance with certain legal formalities, gave no certain property in the land occupied to the possessor of it. Preemptions were different, and gave the settler the right to hold one hundred and sixty acres, and, when it was surveyed and brought into market, the privilege of buying it at the minimum rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. But though three hundred and twenty acres, or even more, might be claimed, it was liable to be sold to the highest bidder, at the sales, according to the usual laws affecting the sale of government lands, and those who held claims, merely, were uneasy, since they might lose their lands and the improvements they had made by being ousted at the sales. Much of the land was worth far more than the minimum price, especially the rich woodland and prairie region conjoined, or lands in the vicinity of towns, or such as were near, or contained, valuable deposits of stone or coal. Speculators took advantage of these facts, noted the most valuable portions of the country, and were ready to give high prices for them. This abuse, for it was nothing else, could not, of course, be prevented by the government, whose duty it was to sell the lands to the best advantage, as if a private landholder. But it aroused all the fear and all the passion of the early settlers, and these found expression in the organization in various counties of protective associations. Vigorous measures were often taken, and finally the rights of the settlers came to be respected.

The entering of land was a circumstance, forward to which the settler

looked with kindling hopes. Then would be assured to him the right to own and enjoy in fee simple the land he had for years, perhaps, cultivated, though not, in point of fact, his own. But once it was entered in his name, and the purchase-price paid, then his title was held secure and lasting. The following are the

LAND ENTRIES

made at the land-office at Council Bluffs, Iowa:

May 24, 1853—sw of sw, section 29, township 68, range 35, 40 acres, James M. Stockton.

May 24, 1853—se of se, section 30, township 68, range 35, 40 acres, James M. Stockton.

May 24, 1853—ne of ne, section 31, township 68, range 35, 40 acres, James M. Stockton.

May 24, 1853—nw of nw, section 32, township 68, range 35, 40 acres, James M. Stockton.

May 24, 1853—e hf of se, section 31, township 68, range 35, 80 acres, Thomas Holland.

May 27, 1853—sw fr qr, section 6, township 67, range 35, 153.70 acres, Wm. B. Waumsley.

May 27, 1853—sw qr, section 5, township 67, range 35, 160 acres, Elias Bridgewater.

June 1, 1853—w hf of nw, section 14, township 68, range 35, 80 acres, James Mason.

June 1, 1853—nw fr qr, section 31, township 67, range 35, 166.28 acres, Krout.

June 3, 1853—ne fr qr, section 6, township 67, range 35, 154.28 acres, Wm. H. Ferguson.

July 8, 1853—w hf and se of nw and ne of sw, section 8, township 67, range 34, 160 acres, John L. Stephens.

July 8, 1853—sw qr nw, section 18, township 67, range 34, 33.19 acres, Jacob Miller.

July 22, 1853—nw fr qr of sw, section 18, township 69, range 35, 39.18 acres, Joseph Buckingham.

July 25, 1853—se of se, section 14, township 67, range 35, 39.34 acres, Joshua Brown.

September 9, 1853—sw of sw, section 33, township 69, range 35, 40 acres, James Scarlett.

September 9, 1853—e hf of ne, section 32, township 68, range 34, 80 acres, Abner N. Dougherty.

September 7, 1853—e hf of nw, section 29, township 68, range 35, 80 acres, Samuel Winengir.

September 9, 1853—sw of nw, section 18, township 68, range 35, 35.87 acres, Wm. W. Scarlett.

September 9, 1853—n hf of nw, section 18, township 68, range 35, 75.30 acres, Samuel Scarlett.

December 9, 1853—e hf of nw qr, section 5, township 67, range 34, 81.12 acres, James Ross.

December 9, 1853—sw of se, section 5, township 67, range 34, 40 acres, John Lambert.

December 9, 1853—nw of ne, section 8, township 67, range 34, 40 acres, John Lambert.

December 9, 1853—sw of ne, section 18, township 67, range 34, 40 acres, Henry Baker.

December 9, 1853—ne of nw, section 18, township 67, range 35, 40 acres, Henry Baker.

December 13, 1853—se of se, section 14, township 67, range 35, 39.34 acres, Joshua Brown.

December 13, 1853—e hf of sw, section 10, township 68, range 35, 80 acres, James Mason.

December 13, 1853—ne of ne, section 15, township 68, range 35, 40 acres, James Mason.

December 13, 1853—n hf of nw, section 30, township 69, range 35, 40 acres, Henry McAlpin.

Subsequently, after the opening of the land-office at Chariton, in Lucas county, most of the settlers entering land in this county went to that point. The event, as has been said, was regarded as one of great importance, and probably the great interest attaching to this transaction was the immediate cause inducing the following remarkably original and unique document, which, the reader will observe, is calculated to be very explicit and binding.

STATEMENT OF ADAM VINNEDGE.

TAYLOR COUNTY, IOWA, Feb. 5, 1855.

I take great pleasure in stating the following facts: I, Adam Vinnedge, came to the above named county in the month of July, 1854, and stopped at the residence of Judge John Lowe, informed him that I intended to purchase a claim, meaning that I wanted to purchase an improvement on public land, and the above named John Lowe replied to me that his daughter, Elizabeth M. Miller, had a claim to sell, and I immediately called on the said Elizabeth M. Miller and bought the claim, on condition that the land was not entered, and paid her five dollars in hand to close the bargain; and I went to the land-office at Council Bluffs as soon as I could conveniently do so and entered the said claim subject to the said Elizabeth M. Miller's preemption, after which I paid her, the said Elizabeth M. Miller, two hundred and ninety-five dollars. On

September, 1854, I received from her, the said Elizabeth M. Miller, through the hands of her father, one hundred and fifty dollars in trust to enter land at the land-office at Bluff City, Iowa. The money was counted to me by her father, who, at the same time, gave me the following numbers of land; to-wit, The northwest fourth of the southwest quarter of section 29, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 29, township 68, range 34; and I further state that her father gave me verbal instructions to enter the above named land in the name of Elizabeth M. Miller, and her heirs; and I further state that the said Elizabeth M. Miller's father-in-law; to-wit, Jacob Miller, recognized the said claim as being hers, the uses Elizabeth M. Miller's, and seemed perfectly willing that she should receive the money and use it as her own.

This statement made in the presence of

MICHAEL HOUSE.

MARK MURPHY.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

After the organization of the county, the next step in natural order was to determine and locate the seat of justice. The strife relative to this important place in the county history had not yet had a beginning when, in the winter of 1853, the general assembly appointed a commission of three persons, Jesse Mager, William R. Robbins, and S. F. Snider, to locate the same. These gentlemen prepared to discharge this important duty by subscribing to the following oath of office, succeeding which are given all the records in the matter:

You do solemnly swear that you have no personal interest in the location of the seat of justice of Taylor county, neither directly nor indirectly, and that you will faithfully and impartially locate the same according to the best interests of said county, taking into consideration the present as well as the future population, and make due return of the location of the same to the office of the county court of Taylor county, so help you God.

JESSE MAGER, }
WM. ROBBINS, } *Commissioners.*
S. F. SNIDER, }

I, John Lowe, county judge of Taylor county, do certify that Jesse Mager, William Robbins and Squire F. Snider, commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Taylor county, have this day appeared at my office and taken the oath required by law.

Gave from under my hand this 14th day of March, 1853.

JOHN LOWE, *County Judge.*

In obedience to an act of the last legislature of the State of Iowa, passed at the last session of said term, appointing the undersigned to locate the seat of justice of Taylor county, after having been duly sworn, according to law, on the 14th day of March, 1853, and there in the discharge of our oaths, and upon an examination of the locality of said county, and the population and the prospects of the future population, and the face of the county at large, we have decided on the southwest quarter of section 26, township 68, range 34, as the county seat of Taylor county.

Gave from under our hands and seals this 19th day of March, 1853.

JESSE MAGER, }
WM. ROBBINS, } *Commissioners.*
S. F. SNIDER, }

I, John Lowe, do certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the report made by the locating commissioners for Taylor County, returned to my office on the 19th day of March, 1853, and now on file in my office.

Gave from under my hand this 19th day of March, 1853.

JOHN LOWE, *County Judge*.

At the April, 1853, term of the county court, of Taylor county, it was ordered that the county surveyor be and is hereby ordered to survey and lay off the town of Bedford, and make the squares, to be laid off 12x12, with a street on each square 66 feet wide, 8 lots in a block, the lots to be 3x8, alleys 12 feet wide, stones at the corners of a portion of the lots and streets, and return a map of the number of lots laid off and their size.

This 5th day of April, 1853.

JOHN LOWE, *County Judge*.

The following is the record relative to the sale of town lots in the new county seat :

May term, 1853, ordered that Henry W. Baker be and he is hereby appointed county commissioner for Taylor county, for the express purpose of advertising and selling the town lots in Bedford, being the county seat of said county and said commissioner shall give four weeks' notice of the sale of lots, in four places in this county, and some three or four places in the adjoining counties, the sale to be made by order of the county court, and on such credit as the court may direct. And it is ordered by the court that the county surveyor make two plats showing the number of lots and the width and breadth of said lots, streets and alleys, one for the use of the county court and one for the use of the commissioner. And it is ordered that the said sale be on the 4th day of July, 1853.

JOHN LOWE, *County Judge*.

Previous to the sale in July, and subsequent to the last above rendered order, the county surveyor made his report on the streets and blocks in the embryo city. His report is as follows :

In obedience to an order of the County Court of taylor county Made at the May term for the yeare 1853, appointing Me Jacob Ross to lay off the Town of Beadforde it Being the County Seate of taylor and on the sw qr of sec. no 26 and of Range No. 34 and of town no 68 I comenced on the south of the Public square and ladee off Block No 10 and 11, and 12 theene ladee off Block No 13, and 14, and 15, and 16 theene ladee off Block No 4 and 5 and 6 and 7 and Made 8 lots in east Bloke and planted corns at the Blocks the Number of the Block at the East corne stone the lotts is numbered 1 2 3 3 4 5 6 7 8 in each Block Begening at the S e. corn of the lot at No 1 Beeing West the lotts is 66 feete in front and Ran Back 126 feete with 12 feete ally the Straet is 66 feete wide and are Ran at 12 degres variation the lots 96 ladd off in Number the Publicks Square is the Block North of the B No 10 the streete East of the Square is Water Strate and the Strete West of the Square is grene Streete, the second stret west of the square is Madison Streete and the strete S of the square is Jefferson streete the second streete S of the square is Mane Streete the 3 strete S of the is Washington streete the 4 strete s of the square is Jackson Streete the second strete E of the square is Dodge Stretes the strete N of the square is pearle Streete.

In testimony I have set my Name this the 1 of July 1853.

{ JACOB ROSS *County Surveyor*
{ fr tyler Co iowa.

On August 25, 1853, Judge John Lowe, who by the way had been one of the chairmen during the survey, certified to the correctness of the report of the county surveyor.

Three days after the above report was made, July 4, 1853, the first sale of lots took place. To quote from a local writer :

"No person attended the sale except the farmers of the county. A barrel of whisky was on the ground, and after they had drawn freely, the sale commenced, and most of the lots surveyed were sold at prices varying from ten to twenty dollars, but not a single lot was paid for, or title, or title bond given, and if any record was kept of the sale, it is not to be found among the records of the county. It is but just, however, to remark that these sales were regarded by the parties as binding upon themselves, and were so treated in nearly every instance."—Edwin Houck.

Thus was Bedford, the county seat located. The further history of the city will be found in its appropriate place.

SOME EARLY LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

Why print these quaint, old documents? Of what possible use can they ever be? These are questions eminently proper, but while proper, perhaps not judicious. The legal qualifications, good or bad, of the early officials; the nature of the business transacted at an early date; the social life and the moral condition of the people, can be judged far better by the records they leave than by tradition, which is, at least, far too vague. The documents herein given display, none of them, deep legal acumen, but their simplicity bears witness of the deep undercurrent of honor running throughout them. It was not deemed necessary in those days to employ the cunning of the legal profession to make a bargain binding or a legal transaction valid. If a farm were bought, or sold, the simplest procedure consistent with a business-like method was adopted, and on its adoption became the rule of action. Among the many curious records in the law history of the county the following, interesting in themselves, will illustrate the nature of the business, and perhaps throw some light on the social relations of the early settlers:

FIRST MARRIAGE RECORD.

STATE OF IOWA, }
TAYLOR COUNTY. }

To any authorised licensed officer or minister authorised to solomise matrimony you are commanded to join in wedlock William Allumbaugh to Ms Nancy Jane Ross, Bothe of Taylor county, Benton township. gave under my hand the first day of March, 1851.

JOHN HAYDEN, Clerk.

I, John W. Miller, a Justice of the peace, certify that I joined together in Matrimony William Allumbaugh to Nancy Jane Ross, this 29th day of March, 1851.

JOHN W. MILLER,
J. P.

A Tru Copy.

FIRST DEED.

This indenture, made and entered into between William F. Walters, of the county of Taylor, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and Elisha Gladen, of the county of Buchanan, and State of Wisconsin, of the second part, witnesseth that the party of the first part has bargained and sold to the party of the second part that parcel of land situate and being in the county of Taylor, and State of Iowa; to-wit, the s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, township 68 north, of range 35 west, containing forty acres, for the consideration of one hundred dollars, to me in hand paid, before sealing the same, and the said William F. Walters will sell, warrant and defend the title of the above described land to the proper use and benefit of him, the said Gladen, from and against himself and heirs, and all persons claiming in, or through, or under him, the said Walters, as witness I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 31st day of July, 1854.

WILLIAM F. WALTERS [SEAL].

STATE OF IOWA, }
TAYLOR COUNTY. }

I, John Lowe, county judge for the county and State aforesaid, do certify that William F. Walters, whose name is signed to the foregoing deed of conveyance, was signed in my presence for the purpose and intent before named, as witness my hand and seal of office this the 31st day of July, 1854.

JOHN LOWE,
County Judge.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the deed from Walters to Gladen. Gave from under my hand this 8th day of October, 1854.

WM. B. CONGER [SEAL].
By J. LOVE, for Conger.

SECOND DEED OF RECORD.

This indenture, made and entered into this 29th day of October, A. D. 1854, by and between the undersigned, county judge of Taylor county, in the State of Iowa, for and in behalf of the inhabitants of said county of the first part, and Edwin Houck of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of \$30.15, to him paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, doth hereby sell, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part a certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county of Taylor, and State of Iowa, and in the town of Bedford, the county seat of said county, and known in the plat of the general survey of said town as lots 7 and 8, block 11, in said town of Bedford; and the said party of the first part hereby covenants that the said county of Taylor will warrant and defend the said premises to the said party of the second part against the lawful claims and deeds of all persons claiming the same, as assigns of said county, and by its authority.

In testimony whereof, I, John Lowe, county judge of said county, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 27th day of October, A. D. 1854.

JOHN LOWE,
County Judge.

STATE OF IOWA, }
TAYLOR COUNTY. }

On this 27th day of October, A. D. 1854, before Henry W. Baker, district clerk, within and for said county, personally came John Lowe, who is personally known to me to be the identical person who executed the foregoing deed as party grantor thereto and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the purposes therein named.

Given from under my hand this 27th day of October, A. D. 1854.

H. W. BAKER,
District Clerk.

I do certify that the above is a true copy.

LUTHER BENT.

QUITCLAIM DEEDS.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting :

Know ye that whereas at the March term of the District Court, in and for the county of Taylor, State of Iowa, held on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1855, at the town of Bedford, in said county, a decree was made by the District Court of said county that Adam Vinnedge do make and deliver unto Elizabeth M. Bent and her heirs a quitclaim deed of, in and to the following described tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county aforesaid, the same having prior to said term of court been entered with money belonging to said Elizabeth M. Bent, in trust for her in the name of said Vinnedge; to-wit, The northwest fourth of the southwest quarter, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section No. 29, in township No. 68, of range No. 34.

Now, I, the said Adam Vinnedge, do therefore, in consideration of the premises aforesaid, release, remise, and forever quitclaim unto the said Elizabeth M. Bent and to her heirs, the aforesaid tracts or parcels of land, to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights thereto appertaining.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name the 29th day of March, A. D. 1855.

ADAM VINNEDGE.

STATE OF IOWA. }
COUNTY OF TAYLOR. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1855, before me, sitting as a District Court of said county, at its March term, 1855, personally appeared before me Adam Vinnedge, who is personally known to me to be the identical person who signed the within deed of conveyance as party grantor thereto, and acknowledged the same to be his voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.

E. H. SEARS,
District Judge.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the original deed to Elizabeth M. Bent, April 4th, 1855.

WILLIAM M. McEFEE,
Recorder of Taylor County.

FIRST MORTGAGE OF REAL ESTATE.

This deed of mortgage, made and entered into this 25th day of December, A. D. 1856, by and between Edward Serivner, of the county of Taylor and State of Iowa, of the first part, and Isaac B. Fells, of the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, of the second part, wit-

nesseth that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the better securing the payment of the promissory note hereinafter mentioned, as well as the consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have and by these presents do bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his heirs and assigns forever the following described tracts of land, lying and being in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa; to-wit, the west half and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section No. 20, in township No. 67 north, of range No. 35 west, containing in all one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, to have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever; *Provided*, however, that this conveyance and these presents are upon these express conditions:

WHEREAS, The said Edward Serivner has this day executed his promissory note in words and figures as follows; to-wit,

Twelve months after date I promise to pay Isaac B. Felts the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars for value received this 25th day of December, 1856.

Attest, G. W. LEWIS.

EDWARD ^{his} ~~X~~ SERIVNER.
mark

Now, if the said Edward Serivner, his heirs, executors, or administrators shall well and truly pay the sum of money specified in said note, together with all interest thereon, if any, when said note shall become due and payable according to the true tenor, meaning and effect thereof, then this conveyance and the property hereby conveyed shall be void; but if the said Edward Serivner, his heirs, executors and administrators shall not well and truly pay the sum of money specified in said note, together with all interest thereon, if any, when said note shall become due and payable according to the true tenor, meaning and effect thereof, then this conveyance shall remain in full force, and the said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns may proceed to sell this for simple title to the property hereinbefore described, or any part thereof, at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder for cash at the courthouse door in the town of Bedford; first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms and place of sale, and of the property to be sold, by six written handbills to be put up in six public places in the county of Taylor, and upon such sale shall execute and deliver a deed or deeds in fee simple of the property to be sold to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and any statement and recital whatever in said deed or deeds by said party of the second part, his heirs, executors and administrators or assigns shall be received in all courts of justice as *prima facie* evidence of the truth thereof, and receive the proceeds of said sale out of which he shall pay the first cost and expenses of this trust and meet whatever may be in arrears and unpaid on said note, whatever of principal or interest, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the party of the first part, his heirs or legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and date first aforesaid.

EDWARD SERIVNER.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
GENTRY COUNTY. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this 25th day of December, A. D. 1856, Edward Serivner, who is personally known to the undersigned judge of the Probate Court of Gentry county and State aforesaid subscribed to the foregoing deed of mortgage as grantor, this day personally came before me and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal of office the day and date aforesaid.

GEO. W. LEWIS,

Judge Probate Court, Gentry county, Mo.

I do certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original mortgage deed to Isaac B. Felts, as now on file in my office for record this 25th day of December, A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM N. McEFEE,

County Recorder.

FIRST CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

For and in consideration of the sum of one hundred dollars in hand paid, I, E. W. Fouts, of Bedford, Taylor county, and State of Iowa, hereby sell and convey unto E. T. Smith, of said town, county, and State, the following described personal property; to-wit, twenty-three black and white spotted hogs, about eight months' old, marked underbit from each ear there being spayed sows among them, one sow black and white spotted, mark underbit from each ear, with six pigs, about eight weeks old; one red two-year old heifer, and two one-year old red and white spotted heifers, and two hundred and fifty bushels of corn in the ear; and I, said Fouts, hereby covenant to warrant and defend the property against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. The conditions of the above obligation are such as,

WHEREAS, The said E. W. Fouts has this — day of April, A. D. 1862, made, executed and delivered to Windsor, Cathcart & Co. his promissory note for the sum of one hundred dollars, with ten per cent interest from date, and falling due the 25th day of December, A. D. 1862, and the said E. T. Smith has signed said note, being security for the payment of said note at maturity, now if the said Fouts shall well and truly pay said promissory note, principal and interest, at maturity, and save the said Smith harmless from liability on said note, then this obligation to be void; otherwise the said E. T. Smith shall be entitled to take possession of said personal property, and to sell the same for the payment of said note, with the interest due thereon, after first giving the same notice as is required by law to be given for the sale of like property under execution.

Witness my hand this 23d day of April, A. D. 1862.

E. W. FOUTS.

STATE OF IOWA, }
TAYLOR COUNTY. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this 23d day of April, A. D. 1862, before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county and State, personally appeared E. W. Fouts, to me personally known to be the identical person whose name is affixed to the foregoing instrument as grantor, and acknowledged the execution of the same to be his voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and notarial seal at Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa, April 23, A. D. 1862.

S. J. HALL [SEAL].

Notary Public.

THE ORDINATION OF JOHN LAMBERT.

From a previus act of the Regular babtis church of jesus christ, called three forks of Nodawa, To call for a presbetry for the ordination of John Lambert, Met at the House of william Shuen, in page co., iowa, Elder pale p. Chamberlin, and by the request of the church proceded as the presbetory. the candidate, John Lambert, having been set Before him by the church, and by Examination, find sd candadate to bee of good moral deportments and sound in

the faithe, and I, withe church, believe him to Bee cald to the work of the Ministry by the holy gost, procede to ordane him and set him A part with the full power of the ministry, and as such i recomend him by the grace of god to the churches where Ever his lot is Cast. gave from under this twenty-fourthe day of June, in the yeare of our Lord 1854.

PAUL P. CHAMBERLIN,

presbytery.

i Certify that the above is a true copy of the ordination of John Lambert, of Taylor co., io, this 10 day of June, 1854.

LUTHER BENT, *deputy Recorder.*

for WM. B. CHANGE, *Recorder.*

Done by J. LOWE, by order of BENT.

LEGAL HISTORY.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

The first county court commenced at the house of Jacob Miller, February 16th, 1851. The officers composing the court have been elsewhere mentioned. Aside from the business pertaining to the public affairs of the county, this court had jurisdiction over certain other causes, among them attachments, executions, and even sometimes heard preliminary actions in criminal causes and bound the malefactor over to the succeeding term of the District Court. The very first case tried before the county court was on a writ of attachment, and is as follows, together with the second and third cases.

William wilson }
vs. } an attachment
John thompson }

and Claims the faleure on the part of John thompson fer Not promptly pa-ing off A Note of hand, Made pay a ble to Isaac Dowis, with Wm. Wilson and H. foster sur-ety for some twenty-six dollars and some odd cents, and due on the 18 day of January, 1853.

this day the plaintiff John thompson has apeared and Confesed Judge Ment whereupon John thompson pays all Cost Expens in said sute gave under My hand this the 24 day of January, 1853.

JOHN LOWE, *C. J.*

Now at this day heare Coms James H. Holland and Jacob Ross and acknowledges themselves Jointly indebted to the county of Taylor in the sum of ten dollars and Eighty cents and the Cost attached an acertain stray horse Colt taken up by William Roach on the 30 day of october 1851—appraised to thirty dollars, and sd stray alluded to was traded in as hort time after he was taken up by Roach to one young faris, and by Faris to one James Holland, and Holland traded sd. stray before alluded to to one Jacob Ross. all the ill legall traffick done Before the Nine months had expired to gave title to sd. Horse. theare up on the county Court of taylor County has directed that the forfeiture of sd. stray horse Colt dos Es Cheate to the schole fund of sd. county.

JOHN LOWE, *County Judge.*

the County of Taylor u. s } the writ Esued to William
against John thompson. } McEfee, sherif of Tayler

Co on the 10 day of January, 1853, and the said warrant Have Been levied on a certane Bay

Mare witch was Taken up by John thompson in october, 1851, and said thompson appearing him self in person and acknowledg the demand and alledg in said writ is just, and thearupon Complys with the requir Ments of the law. thearupon it is ordered by the court that the said bay Be released by thompson paying to the courte the sum of the principle, \$12.25; and fifty cents for the writ, 50c; and one dollar Clerks fes, \$1.00; and fifty cents for recording Judge Ments, 50c; sherifs fees for having the writ, 50c; Mileage, 4 miles, 5 cents per mile going and returning, 40c; for advertisements, 20c; for keeping the Mare, 1.50

the Entire procedes of the above Named Stray Taken up by John thompson, after deducting the Expenses will neate to the schole funds—\$10.75.

• JOHN LOWE,

County Judge for Taylor County, Iowa.

Judge John Lowe was a native of Kentucky, where, also he was educated. He is remembered as a warm, frank, open-hearted man; certain it is that he enjoyed the confidence of the early settlers to the fullest extent, and was supposed by them to be almost the sole man in the county qualified to transact public business. This reputation—whether deserved or not it is without our province to decide—accounts for his long tenure of this office. The records would seem to demonstrate that his education had been very limited, at least in some directions that are nowadays deemed important. But they also evidence a desire to faithfully discharge the duties of his office. One peculiarity of nearly all the public documents issued from his office is that they invariably closed with the phrase “gave from under my hand this—day of—” etc. He resided west of the county seat, some three or four miles, in a log cabin, and at the organization of the county, when its first assessment roll was made out, it was deemed worth about *forty-eight dollars* and paid a tax of *twenty-nine cents*.

The first business relative to the disposition of the property of deceased persons was transacted by Judge Lowe during the first month of his first term of office. Joshua Hudson, an early settler in this county, had died intestate. It became necessary, of course, to provide administrators of the estate, which Judge Lowe proceeded to do by appointing the wife of the deceased as administratrix. The documents in this matter are the following:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

STATE OF IOWA, }
TAYLOR COUNTY. } ss.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that whereas Joshua Hudson, late of the county of Taylor, died intestate, having at the time of his death property in this State which may be lost, destroyed or diminished in value if speedy care be not taken of the same; to the end thereof that said property may be collected, preserved and disposed of according to law, I do hereby appoint Mary Hudson administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of said Joshua Hudson at the time of his death, with full power and authority to secure and dispose of said property according to law and collect all money due said deceased; and in general to do and perform all other acts

and things which are or hereafter may be required of her by law. In testimony whereof, I, John Lowe, judge of the Probate Court and for the county of Taylor have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of said county at my office this the 13th day of August, A. D. 1852.

JOHN LOWE, *Judge.*

Filed 14th day of August, 1852, for record. A true copy.

JOHN HAYDEN, *Clerk.*

The property of the deceased man was appraised by John W. Duncan, Cornelius N. Sweet and James Ano, on September 4th and 6th. On the last named date the property was sold, realizing in notes, mortgages and money, \$687.40. On the 29th of September the bill of sale of the estate, with all the items, parties to whom sold and amounts paid, was recorded and filed away with other papers of like import.

This business transaction was followed on October 27, 1852, with one of a like import relative to the estate of Russel L. Thompson, deceased, and another of the early settlers in the county. The administrator was Thomas Holland. The amount realized was \$62.17. The other business transacted by the county court had reference more particularly to public matters, such as ordering roads, building bridges, and caring for other like improvements.

The legal history of the county properly begins with the institution of the District Court, the first term of which was held September 15, 1851, at the house of Jacob Ross,* Judge James Sloan presiding. John Hayden was clerk, and James B. Campbell, sheriff. There were three attorneys present, George P. Styles, A. C. Ford, and Jacob Dawson. The last named was appointed prosecuting attorney for the term. The grand jury† found two indictments, one each against Isaac Dowis and S. E. Godfrey for assault

*The grand jury held its deliberations in a grove near the dwelling of Judge Ross, and the petit jury in the same grove, a short distant from the other jury.

Benjamin Pector was the first attorney admitted to the bar at the July term of 1852. He became a noted attorney in southwestern Iowa, and was especially well known in Fremont county. He died at Helena, Arkansas, January 21, 1863. The following attorneys practiced before the bar up to September, 1855: G. P. Stiles, A. C. Ford, Jacob Dawson, O. W. Fenus, L. Lingenfelter, D. H. Solomon, William Kelsey, J. J. Barwick, A. H. East, J. H. Drews, Benjamin Rector, J. W. Russell, J. A. Hews and John Wilson.

†The names of persons from whom the grand jury members were selected is given, as well as the actual members of the first petit jury:

First grand jurors.—Benjamin Barner, James D. Ross, Wm. B. Cariger, James Holland, Elisha Parker, Henry Fields, Thomas Holland, William Roach, William Lewis, Matthew Smith, Russel L. Thompson, Joseph Roach, Matthew Hindman, Henry Smith, Eden Hawk, Isaac Guyll, James H. Burge, Elias Bridgewater, Nathaniel Towner, John R. Foster, John Dougherty and William Edmonson.

First petit jurors.—William Wilson, George Dial, William Pinter, James Gartside, James Ross, William Hindman, Frederick Gammel, Alexander Duncan, Benjamin Tanner, David Niseley, Francis H. Farley and Henry Foster.

and battery upon one John Hayden. The judge, James Sloan, who presided at this session, was a most remarkable man. On the records of the District Court of Fremont county for the June term, 1850, appear the following entries:

James Sloan produces in court his declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and also produced satisfactory evidence to the court that said James Sloan has resided in the United States for more than five years, and within the State of Iowa for more than one year last past, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

Thereupon the said James Sloan came into open court, and was duly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly Queen Victoria, present queen of Great Britain and Ireland, whereof he was before a subject.

Now at this time comes James Sloan and produces in court a license from the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, to practice as an attorney and counselor at law.

Whereupon the said James Sloan came into open court, and was duly sworn to support the constitution of the State of Iowa, and that he would faithfully demean himself as an attorney and counselor at law to the best of his abilities.

In the following year, 1851,¹ Sloan was elected to the office of judge of the District Court, a position for which he was, in many respects, totally unqualified. His first term of court was held at Sidney, Fremont county, in May, 1851. From that county he held court in Page, and then to this county in the fall of the same year. It is related of the judge, that, at a session of his court held in Coonville, near Glenwood, Mills county, just at the close of his session here, a very modest member of the bar politely attempted to enlighten his understanding upon some statutory provision by opening the Code and offering to read therefrom, when, to his chagrin and mortification, he was met by the stern rebuke of his honor—"Sit down, sir! down! to h—l with your Cud! the court has the law in his head!" The second time that the judge went to Coonville to hold court he was unable to proceed on account of the animosity being generated between the mass of the people and the Mormon population of that section, to which latter the judge belonged. He resigned in 1852, and removed his residence to Salt Lake, from which period he has been lost to sight. He was succeeded on the bench, for a brief period, by Samuel H. Riddle. In the meantime there had been admitted to the bar some lawyers* well known to

*Among these was the Hon. L. Lingenfelter, of Sidney, Fremont county. Mr. Lingenfelter was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in August, 1822. He was mainly educated in the State of Missouri, whither he had gone at an early age. He commenced the reading of law

the old settlers of this county. We have already spoken of A. C. Ford. The resignation of Judge Sloan left the judgeship of the District Court open to the ambition of younger lawyers.

It is said that the resignation of Judge Sloan was brought about by interested parties who were striving to foist themselves into public notice. One of the attorneys before the bar of Fremont, A. C. Ford, was to receive the resignation of Judge Sloan, secure the backing of his Whig friends, and Sloan was to present the claims of Ford to Governor Hempstead, at Du-buque, where he then resided. Sloan had in some way become related, in business matters, to a certain Orson Hyde,* who was editing a paper known as the *Fremont Guardian*.† In consideration of any service that Hyde might render him Ford was to purchase the press of Hyde, and in connection with Dawson should use it as a campaign organ in support of Ford as a candidate for the district judgeship at the next election. Only one thing was lacking in the chain of events as just stated—the friends on whom Ford relied for recommendations signally failed him. It appears that he had been a fugitive from justice from the State of California, and the fact was quite generally known among the citizens of the county. Indeed, the opposition took a stronger aspect than mere refusal to recommend his

under Judge Wood, of Liberty, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar by Judge James Sloan in May, 1851, at Sidney, Iowa. He has stood high in the counsels of the Democratic party in that county. He is still living at a ripe old age in the city of Sidney.

*The great Mormon apostle.

†The following document shows the nature of this business transaction. It is the first chattel mortgage and quitclaim deed recorded in Fremont county, Iowa:

This indenture, made the second day of March, A. D. 1852, between Jacob Dawson, of the county of Fremont and State of Iowa, of the first part, and Orson Hide, of the county of Pottawattamie, Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth: That I, the said Jacob Dawson, for the consideration of two thousand dollars, do hereby quitclaim unto the said Orson Hide all my interest in the following tract of land lying and being in the county of Pottawattamie, and State of Iowa: Beginning at a stake on the corner of Hide and Main streets in the town of Kaneshville in said county, which stake is about two feet northeast from the northwest corner of the printing office, and running thence along Main street 61 feet to Riddle & Co.'s line near the warehouse: thence along Riddle & Co.'s line in a southern direction to the rear corner, being the northeast corner of Riddle & Co.'s wareroom; thence in a north-easterly direction along the line of John Gooch's lot about 68 feet to a stake on Hide street, which stake is the northwest corner of John Gooch's lot, thence in a N. W. direction along Hide street about 46 feet to the place of beginning—being known as the *Frontier Guardian* printing office, building and lot. And I do hereby bargain, sell and convey unto the said Orson Hide, all of the materials connected with the *Frontier Guardian* printing establishment; to-wit, one "Imperial" printing press (Cincinnati make); two news chases, one long book chase, two job chases, 15 pair cases, two double stands for cases, one cast-iron roller mould, one imposing stone and frame, five small and two large composing sticks, one inking apparatus, one bank and two tables, five brass galleys, rules and furniture, with all the news and job type belonging to and connected with the said *Frontier Guardian* office—hereby granting to the said Orson Hide the legal title and the right of possession thereof. The

appointment—a meeting was called in Sidney, in February, 1852, at which were passed a series of resolutions denouncing Hyde, and not at all complimentary to Ford. Copies of the resolutions were sent to papers in the eastern portion of the State, in western Missouri, and to Governor Hempstead. Accompanying them was sent a recommendation to the Governor to appoint Allen A. Bradford as the successor of Judge Sloan. Their petition was heard and granted. Bradford received the appointment and entered upon the duties of his office. Before the expiration of his first term his official acts met with such general approval, and his integrity of character was so well known, that there was scarcely any opposition in electing him for the next term. But the matter did not end here. “Hyde employed Ford and and A. W. Babbitt to institute a suit for libel against the ten citizens who reported these resolutions to the meeting. Ford brought the papers for the suit down to Fremont from Mr. Hyde, and filed them with the clerk, and had the sheriff to serve the parties defendant with notice of suit. * * *

But when the court was held in the spring of 1852, by Judge Bradford, a demurrer was filed to the statements in the petition, alleging that to charge a man with selling his printing press, and using his influence to have a man elected to an office, was not defamatory nor libelous, as the fact imputed was not a crime. The demurrer was sustained, the suit was ended, and everything went along smoothly after that.”—Lingenfelter.

Judge Bradford was a worthy man, and merited the confidence reposed in him by the legal fraternity and court officials generally. He was a native of Maine and retained many of the peculiarities of his native State. In court he was stately and dignified, permitted no gross violence of court decorum, was prompt in his decisions, and taken altogether, was a worthy occupant of the bench of the district judgeship.

above conveyance to be void upon condition that I pay well and truly, according to the tenure thereof, a certain promissory note bearing even date herewith, calling for one thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-two cents (\$1,153.92) executed by Jacob Dawson and A. C. Ford, and payable to O. Hide twelve months after date, together with ten per cent interest from date until paid. And upon the further condition that I will well and truly supply to such of the present subscribers who have paid in advance for the *Frontier Guardian* the *Frontier Guardian* and *Iowa Sentinel* to the amount which each subscriber may have so paid in advance as will appear by reference to the subscription-book of said *Frontier Guardian*, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three hundred and eighty-four dollars and eight cents, or otherwise satisfy such subscribers, releasing O. Hide from any liability in reference to said advance payment as aforesaid, otherwise to be and remain in full force, to have and to hold the above described premises hereby quitclaimed, and the said above described material hereby bargained and sold, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining.

In testimony whereof, the said Jacob Dawson hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JACOB DAWSON [SEAL].

"Judge Bradford had some peculiarities—some eccentricities. His dress, though it might be made of the costliest broadcloth, hardly ever fit his person; his coat, pants and vest, were nearly all the time either too large, too small, too long, or too short, and sometimes one garment might be too large or too short, when at the same time as to the fit of the others it was *vice versa*. He hardly ever combed his hair, and would frequently let his beard grow two or three weeks without shaving; and it frequently happened that when he had about half shaven himself he would suddenly stop, pick up a newspaper and read it, and then neglect to complete his toilet. And, when thus half shaven, one foot slipshod, and otherwise slatternly attired, he would go to church, to court, or around among his friends. But with all his eccentricities he had many warm friends, for he was ever a true friend to the virtuous, the industrious, and the necessitous; no poor man ever went from his house hungry."—Lingenfelter.

Judge Bradford did not complete the term for which he was elected. In some difficulty with a man near Nebraska City, he received a severe wound on the head by a club in the hands of the same, which necessitated his resignation of the judgeship. The difficulty seems to have been occasioned by the boundary lines of the respective claims of Judge Bradford and his assailant. It was during the judicial career of Judge Bradford that the first rules adopted by any District Court in Fremont county were spread upon the proceedings and made a part of its record. They comprise eleven distinct specifications, and cover nearly all the ordinary business of a session of court. With the November term of 1854 the connection of Judge Bradford with the judicial history of the county ceases.

The successor to Judge Bradford was the Honorable E. H. Sears,* whose first court in this district was opened the 19th day of February, 1855. There seems to have been a change in the policy of political parties since that date. Judge Sears, as had been his predecessor, was at that time a Democrat, but the application for his appointment was made on the basis of ability and moral worth. His first term occurred at a time well calculated to test his judicial powers and his legal ability. New laws—for the most part obnoxious in themselves to many—had been enacted, and the first causes in the county under these enactments were tried before him. They were causes relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, in their very natures requiring the greatest judicial care

*Judge Sears was born at Ballston Springs, Saratoga county, New York, May 3, 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1847. In the fall of 1853 he became a resident of Fremont county, Iowa. He was appointed to the district judgeship to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. A. A. Bradford, January 9, 1855. He died at his home in Sidney, January 20, 1880.

and more than ordinary legal ability in the court before which they were tried. There was added another fact requiring good powers of discrimination—that of the nature of the bar of the county, at that time composed of the strongest legal talent in western Iowa. Judge Sears gave such general satisfaction and proved so admirably his fitness for the judgeship that to his election the second time was presented no obstacle, which was accordingly done. He was a careful man and a wise judge—taking the greatest pains to insure justice to all parties to a suit—civil or criminal. This carefulness is evidenced by the following address to the grand jury, delivered in 1859, showing the measures he adopted to insure no errors on the part of the jurors:

JUDGE SEARS' CHARGE.

“*Gentlemen*.:—Before entering upon the important duties which you are called upon to discharge, it may be well for you to make and answer the following inquiries: What are the uses of a grand jury? Why was it instituted? And did the people demand it?

“The people of England, our ancestors, did demand it, and thought they had made a great advance in personal security and individual liberty when they had obtained it from the reluctant and unwilling hands of despotism. Prior to its institution the courts were looked upon by the mass of the people as engines of cruelty, injustice, and oppression, and not as the protectors of innocence and punishers of crime. Who does not remember the history of the bloody assizes and the judicial act of a Jeffreys? And it was to prevent fraud, oppression, favoritism, bribery, and all manner of corruption in the administration of criminal jurisprudence, that the grand jury was instituted. And how can you assist by your action as grand jurors, in the accomplishment of this great object? It can only be accomplished by laying aside every *personal or party consideration*; by rising above hatred or affection, and by knowing no person, friend or foe, in the discharge of your duties. To vindicate the law and mete out simple-handed justice, should be your only motive. No one can be arraigned before this court for a crime but on your presentment. You are responsible to your country and to your God for the wrongful arraignment of the innocent, and for the non-arraignment of the guilty.

“Courts and juries should never permit mere technicalities, evasions or subterfuges to pervert the truth or thwart the administration of justice. The temple of justice is no place for evasion and falsehood. And this remark applies alike to the bar, the jury and the court. The court, imbued with the spirit of equity, should hold with even hand the scales of justice.

The jury, rising above every personal consideration and disregarding every subterfuge and evasion, should find the simple truth. And the member of the bar who feels the responsibility and real dignity of his position, will have a stronger regard for the faithful administration of the law than successful evasion; and more pleasure in the triumph of truth and right than in falsehood and injustice. He will feel that his duty to himself as a man, to his country as a citizen, to his God and his own conscience as a responsible being, are infinitely higher in their nature than the duty he owes his client. And when all of us feel our responsibility and act up to the high duties which it imposes, may we not hope that our courts (if it be true that they have lost it) will regain the public respect, and enjoy the public confidence; and that men will not feel called upon on account of any imagined inefficiency or uncertainty of the courts, to take what they deem justice into their own hands, and administer it summarily and in violation of all law. But are our courts wholly to blame for this loss of confidence and growing disrespect for their decisions? Has not the citizen a sacred duty to perform in relation to the courts and in maintaining their character and authority? A decision of a court having authority to make the same is as much the law of the land as a statute can be; and until the same is reversed in a legal way and constitutional manner, should be respected and obeyed. He who creates a disrespect for the courts of our country is doing an irreparable injury by shaking the confidence of the people in the faithful administration of justice. While the courts themselves should not only be pure, but should be above suspicion, and should avoid the least shadow of party or personal bias, they should also be respected and sustained by that confidence which alone can enable them to successfully perform the important function for which they were instituted, to mete out simple handed justice between man and man, protect the innocent and punish the guilty.

“ But your special attention is called to your duty in regard to *all county officers*. Gentlemen, let your inquiry into your county affairs and the manner in which your officers have transacted their duties, be strict, thorough and uncompromising; hold them to a strict account of their stewardship and this court will give you all the assistance in its power to enable you faithfully to perform this, as well as every other part of your duty. Pursue these investigations, gentlemen, with diligence, not urged thereto by a spirit of persecution or party prejudice, or personal ill-will, and not deterred therefrom by favor, fear or personal friendship. Give to all complaints against your public agents a patient hearing; and let all come here with these complaints, if any they have, or hereafter hold their peace.

"And now, gentlemen, remember that the position you occupy is one of vast importance to your county, and to the entire State. Interests as dear as life, as personal liberty, and on the right of property, depend upon your action. It is for you to say whether the law shall be maintained and enforced and its violator receive the reward he merits; whether human life and the person of the citizen shall be safe under its protecting care; whether the rights of property shall be inviolate and the sovereignty of the law maintained and order secured within your county; or whether the law shall be trampled upon with impunity, every principle of justice and good order outraged, and the violator, with unblushing front and in open defiance of all law, go unwhipped of justice. And, gentlemen, is the oath you have taken a mere form, a judicial farce, a solemn mockery before high heaven, or is it binding upon your conscience, imposing the highest obligation under which the human being can act in the discharge of important duties, to himself, to his country and to his God. Acting, then, in view of these high and solemn responsibilities, enforced by an oath administered by the authority of law, in the temple of justice, to the searcher of all hearts, I cannot doubt but that you will so act as to redeem this, your solemn pledge, maintain the dignity of the law, secure its supremacy, and give a sense of security to the citizen in all his rights of person and of property within your county."

Judge Sears always appeared to be dignified and equal to any emergency that might arise. He felt that the suffrage of his constituency called him to execute justice upon the guilty and to protect the rights and liberty of others. The following incident may serve to illustrate this feature of his character, and the fidelity he exercised as a judge:

"I recollect," says Hon. L. Lingenfelter, "of a very exciting time in his court in this county in 1859. In 1857 the new constitution of Iowa provided that a negro might testify the same as another person in all courts of judicature, federal or State. Under its provisions and the statute made thereunder it happened, at the September term of the District Court for 1859, there were three free blacks; to-wit, Green Garner, Henry Garner and Thomas Reed, subpoenaed, and were in attendance to testify in a certain case against some parties who were wealthy, respectable and influential. When the case came on for trial the court-house was crowded with men full of excitement, who were intent upon interruption should these witnesses be put upon the stand. Threats were audibly made against the lawyers, the parties interested, the witnesses, the officers of the court, and even against the court itself, should they attempt to testify. But Judge Sears quailed not; he was firm, fearless and unmoved. He called upon the sheriff to bid the

spectators to be seated and be quiet, stating that they should have a good opportunity to hear all the evidence; that what was now transpiring was something new, to be sure, but it was now the law, and he hoped no man who loved the enforcement of the law would see it violated. This had a good effect. The witnesses were all sworn, testified and subjected to a cross-examination, and then retired without molestation, and no one either injured or insulted."

The successor to Judge Sears was James G. Day. He graduated from the law school of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857, and came to western Iowa in the same year. He served as judge of the District Court with distinguished ability for two terms, and afterward became one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, a position he now holds. He was succeeded by Judge J. W. McDill.

The successor to Judge Day was the honorable Samuel Forry, who served two terms, elected October 11, 1870, and re-elected October 13, 1874. He filled the office with entire satisfaction, and was considered an excellent jurist.

Judge R. C. Henry, of Mt. Ayr, Ringgold county, is the present incumbent of the district judgeship. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 14, 1841, and in 1844 came with his father's family to Iowa, of which State he has since been a continuous resident. His legal education was received in the law school of the State University at Iowa City, from which he graduated in 1869. By his graduation he was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of his profession. Actively engaged in politics, he received the nomination for the district judgeship in 1879, and was duly elected in the fall of that year. He is a careful judge, weighs his opinions with great care, and commands the fullest respect of the barristers who practice before his bar. His term expires in 1883.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

In the early days not every lawyer was a Wm. M. Evarts or a Jeremiah S. Black, but all were good natured and jolly and many of them practical jokers. Cases were few and fees were small, and when the attorneys could not entertain themselves in work pertaining to their profession they sought to divert themselves in other ways.

The county being new lawyers were not very abundant, and so it was customary for nearly all the attorneys of the district to accompany the judge from place to place where court was held and pick up clients when and where they could. This practice was not very remunerative, but it had its bright side nevertheless.

A good story is told of a prank played by the attorneys in the district north of this, about the year 1850 or 1851. The judge for that district was ——— Williams, quite a character in his way, but withal an excellent judge and one learned in the law. He combined the legal acumen of Lord Coke with the proportions of Falstaff, and the tendency to abjuration of a trooper of the army in Flanders. To speak alliteratively, he was profound, prodigious and profane. The lawyers of his court were constantly annoying him and he was condemning them and fining them for contempt. Yet Judge Williams was a kind man at heart, and many is the good deed set down to his credit in the book of the recording angel.

On one occasion the judge and his retinue of lawyers set out on horseback from the county seat of Grundy county for Eldora, the capital of Hardin county. On the way the judge grew athrist and as they neared the Iowa River was reminded by one of the lawyers, informed as to the facts that about half a mile from the road an Irishman kept whisky for sale in his cabin. Leaving the party, his honor went in quest of the enlivening fluid for which he had an enthusiastic fondness. The attorneys rode on and soon reached the banks of the Iowa. A light rain had fallen the evening and morning preceding, and the stream was muddy, turbid, and to all appearances deep. One of the party made a reconnoissance, however, and found that at the worst the water was only "mid-sides," and the party, laughing at their first apprehensions, were soon on the west bank of the river safe, sound and dry, and then halted to wait for the judge.

At once the idea of a joke on his worship occurred to the waggish barristers, and they proceeded to carry it out. Hastily denuding themselves, some of coats, some of boots and some of other articles of apparel, when the judge arrived on the opposite bank—which was in a few minutes—they presented all the appearance of men who had just disrobed and who were now re clothing themselves. The judge took in the situation at once(?) and was further informed by the lawyers that if he wanted to reach town in a dry suit he must strip off all his clothes, put them in his saddle-bags and with the latter about his neck *swim* the raging current! The profanity that followed was fearful. His honor anathematised the weather; the stream, the county commissioners, the attorneys (of course) —everything—until the air was almost blue and the atmosphere smelled of sulphur. He would remove an article of clothing, and then shake his fist at the irreverent wags across the river who were visibly enjoying the spectacle immensely, and abjurate. At last he stood forth, *in puribus naturalibus*, a "man of unbounded stomach" and of wrath. The spectacle can only be imagined; it can never be described! Mounting his

steed he timidly ventured into the stream, appealing to the frantic attorneys to watch him carefully and come to his assistance if necessary. He had proceeded but a few feet when the real condition of affairs became apparent, for, in addition to the suspicious, or auspicious circumstance of the shallowness of the water, the lawyers hurriedly bestrode their horses, and as hurriedly galloped away.

It is needless to say that his honor made the passage in safety. He also reached the hotel at Eldora in safety, and when he confronted those attorneys in the little bar-room—but let us draw a veil!

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

With the establishment of the Circuit Court, Judge James Gamble Day, judge third district, Iowa, on the first day of December, 1868, in compliance with the requirements of section twenty-four of the act establishing Circuit and General Term Courts, and defining the powers and jurisdiction thereof, designated February 8, 1869, as the date of holding the first session of said court in the county of Taylor. This county belongs to the second circuit of the third district. The records of the court open with the date last above mentioned, court being held by Judge J. W. McDill; the clerk was E. T. Smith, and the sheriff M. V. King. The first business before the court was the calling of the petit jurors, who were the following: Crayton Tomlinson, H. G. Underwood, L. B. Huston, Jesse Evans, J. W. Bates, Samuel Gant, S. J. Gallison, C. C. Hyatt, Daniel Propst, P. H. Pearce, S. K. Amaime, George Vanhouton, A. W. Campbell, E. Cook, and J. M. Reynolds. All answered to their names except C. Tomlinson, "who being thrice solemnly called, answered not." The court then proceeded to the adoption of rules, and with few slight modifications adopted "so far as the same may be applicable," the rules of the District Court, as then practiced.

The business of the first circuit was not extensive. It was of very recent institution and the legal workings of the county had not yet been adjusted to the new *regime*.

The county of Taylor has been subjected to the usual number of changes as regards its judicial relations, changes made imperative by the great increase in population and consequent growth of legal business. The districts were originally made to include as great an area of territory as was possible. The county originally belonged to the fifth district, composed, under the constitution of 1846, of the following counties: Appanoose, Boone, Clarke, Dallas, Decatur, Fremont, Jasper, Lucas, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Page, Polk, Ringgold, Story, Taylor, Warren and Wayne. In February, 1851, the counties of Fremont, Page, Taylor^r

and Ringgold were made a part of the new sixth district, which comprised in addition to these four counties the following: Adair, Adams, Audubon, Buena Vista, Buncombe (now Lyon), Carroll, Cass, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dickinson, Harrison, Ida, Mills, Monona, Montgomery, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Pottawattamie, Sac, Shelby, Sioux, Union and Waukaw, (now Woodbury). The district was subsequently several times modified, and when abolished under the new constitution consisted of the counties of Adair, Adams, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, Page and Taylor.

Under the constitution of 1857 the above districts were superseded, in accordance with article V*, by the erection of eleven new districts, the chief officers of each of which entered upon their duties January 1, 1859.

Under this constitution Taylor county, together with the counties of Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Montgomery, Page, Ringgold and Union formed the third district. The judges have been the Hon. E. H. Sears, 1858-1862; Hon. James G. Day, 1862-1870; Hon. Samuel Forrey, 1870-1878; Hon. R. C. Henry, 1879-1883.

TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES ON ORGANIZATION.

It has elsewhere been stated that at the time of organizing the county it contained but one township, and that comprised its entire area. That township was Jackson, and its organization will therefore date from that of the county, in February, 1851. At the second term of the county court, on April 7, 1851, the county was divided into three townships, one retaining the name of Jackson, the others being duly christened Polk and Benton townships. What was the area comprised by these townships, or where their boundaries were drawn it is impossible now to ascertain as no record of this important transaction was kept, other than such as related to the *appointment* of the necessary officials. Matters remained in this condition until the July term of 1854, when the following entry appears:

At the July term of the county court, in 1854, the township of Benton was changed so as to run from the northeast corner of section thirty-six, on the range line between ranges thir-

*SECTION 10. The State shall be divided into eleven judicial districts; and after the year 1860 the general assembly may reorganize the judicial districts, and increase or diminish the number of districts, or the number of judges of the said court, and may increase the number of judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one district, or one judge of either court, at any one session; and no reorganization of the districts or diminution of the number of judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office. Such reorganization of the districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or increase or diminution of the number of judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

ty-three and thirty-four, in township sixty-eight east, so as to embrace Stephen H. Parker and the settlement on Honey Creek above Parker, and the settlement on the east fork of One Hundred and Two, and vote at Bedford, and be known as BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Following this change in Benton, at the October term of the same year (1854) it was again divided, or changed, and a new township formed, as appears from the following record:

COUNTY COURT, October Term, 1854.

Ordered, that Benton township be divided by the township line between townships sixty-seven and sixty-eight, east and west, and bounded on the south by the State line, on the west by the west fork of the One Hundred and Two River, and on the east by range lines thirty-three and thirty-four, and said township shall be known as ROSS TOWNSHIP, and the place of voting shall be at the house of John Lambert, in said township.

Population at this time was rapidly increasing all over the county. The new-comers commenced petitioning for townships and the petitions were, in most cases, granted. This was made necessary by the increasing legal business of the county. To persons who needed the services of a justice of the peace it was both toilsome and irksome to go to the county seat, or the justice of their own township should be so far removed and the limits of his jurisdiction great. The southern and western parts of the county grew in population more rapidly than other sections, and in this part the next change occurred, as follows:

MARCH TERM COUNTY COURT, 1855.

It is ordered that the lines of Polk, Benton and Jackson townships be so changed as to form a township, bounded as follows: Beginning on the county line between Page and Taylor counties, on the line dividing township sixty-eight and sixty-nine, thence east along said line to the range line dividing ranges thirty-three and thirty-four, thence with said range line to the township line between township sixty-nine and seventy, thence east along said line to range thirty-two and thirty-three; then with said range line north to the northern boundary of Taylor county; thence west with said county line to Page county; thence south with said line to the place of beginning; and to be known as WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP. The first election shall be held at the house of William Seabolt, in said township.

The next change was made by the county court June 10, 1857.

Ordered, That sections twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three, in township sixty-eight, range thirty-three, and all of township sixty-eight, range thirty-four, to extend westward on township sixty-eight, range thirty-five, as far as the west fork of the One Hundred and Two River, shall compose the township of Benton, for all township purposes, and all other orders concerning the boundaries of said township are hereby annulled.

The next action taken in reference to this matter bears the date of February 20, 1858. It consisted in re-townshiping the entire county, changing the boundaries of that that already existed, and instituting new political divisions. The entire action of the county court is given herewith:

February 20th, 1858.—It is hereby ordered by the county court that the county of Taylor be and the same is hereby altered, changed and divided into municipal townships and election precincts as follows; to-wit,

Townships 67 and 68 north, of range 32 west, shall constitute one civil township, and shall be known as JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP. *September 25th, 1858.*—It is hereby ordered by the county court of Taylor county that section 1, and the north half of section 12, township 67, range 33, are hereby added to JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Townships 69 and 70 north, of range 32 west, shall constitute one civil township, and shall be known as PLATTE TOWNSHIP, and the first election shall be held at the house of———Caplinger, said election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1858. North half section 6, township 68, range 32, and the east half of section 25, township 69, range 33, is hereby added to PLATTE TOWNSHIP for all civil purposes.

Township 67 north, range 34 west, shall form and constitute one civil township, and be known as ROSS TOWNSHIP, with the addition of sections 36, 25, 24 and 13, of township 67, range 35.

Township 67 north, of range 35 west, shall constitute one civil township, and be known as POLK TOWNSHIP, with the exception of section 36, 25, 24 and 13.

Township 68 north, of range 35 west, shall constitute one civil township, and be known as MASON TOWNSHIP, and the first election shall be held at the house of Elisha Gladden, to be held on the 5th day of April, 1858.

Township 69 north, of range 35 west, shall constitute one civil township, and shall be known as DALLAS TOWNSHIP.

Township 70 north, of range 35 west, shall constitute one civil township, and shall be known as NODAWAY TOWNSHIP, and the first election shall be held at house of James R. Foster, on the first Monday in April, 1858.

It is hereby ordered by the county court of Taylor county, that township 68 north, of range 33 west, shall constitute one civil township, and shall be known as CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

May 25th, 1858.

It is hereby ordered by the county court of Taylor county, that township 69, range 33, and township 70, range 33, shall constitute one civil township, and shall be known as MARSHALL TOWNSHIP, and the first election shall be held at the house of Josiah Litteen.

May 25th, 1858.

It is hereby ordered by the county court of Taylor county, Iowa, that township 67, range 33, and the northeast quarter of section 1, township 67, range 34 (except section 1, and the north half of section 12, township 67, range 33), shall constitute one civil township, and be known and designated as JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

March 3d, 1860.

Five years now intervened before any further action was taken. At the June session of the board of supervisors, 1863, it was reported that

The committee on organization report in favor of setting apart township 70, range 34, as a civil township, to be known as HOLT TOWNSHIP, as asked for in the petition, and that the first election be held at the house of A. S. Davis, in said township, and that the clerk of the board give notice of the organization of said township as required by law.

From 1869 to 1881 the following townships were instituted, changing the boundaries of the old ones, by sections such as were taken from them to organize the others. The complete changes to the present are the following:

September session of the board of supervisors, 1869.—Supervisor Flick presented a petition from citizens of congressional township 68, range 32, asking that the civil township of Jefferson be divided, and township 68, range 32, be created a civil township to be called GAY TOWNSHIP, and that Gay Street school-house be the place of holding elections, which was adopted.

September session of the board of supervisors, 1869.—Supervisor Robinson presented a petition for the division of Platte township. On motion, the prayer of petitioners was granted, organizing township 68, range 32, into a new township under the name of GRANT.

September session of the board of supervisors, 1870.—A petition was presented from citizens of township 70, range 33, for a separate township organization, and that the name of the township be GROVE, and that Edwin Houck be appointed commissioner to give notice of election, etc., and that the elections be holden at the residence of Edwin Houck, which was adopted.

At the January session of the board of supervisors in 1880, the township of Benton was so divided that all the territory within the corporate limits of the city of Bedford should compose a township organization, and be known as BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of this township were subsequently amended to read as follows:

Bedford township shall be comprised of the east $\frac{3}{4}$ of sections 22, 27 and 34, all of sections 23, 25, 26, 35, and 36, and south half of section 24, township 63 north, of range 34 west.

ELECTION RETURNS AND OFFICIAL CANVASSES.

These returns are not complete from the organization until the year 1836. In that year the book was properly opened and the entries have been properly and legally made from that time until the present. The very first record bears the date of August 18, 1852, and is signed by H. P. Bennett, county judge of Mills county, William Shearer, county judge of Page county, and John Lowe, county judge of Taylor county. The occasion of the record was the certificate of election and the canvass of votes "for senator and representative for Fremont district." The election was held on the first Monday in August, 1852, and there were cast a total of five hundred and seventeen votes. Of this number George W. Lucas received three hundred and twenty-four, and Benjamin Rector one hundred and ninety-three. These gentlemen were contestants in the senatorial race, which, it seems, resulted in favor of Mr. Lucas. "For the office of representative" there were cast four hundred and ninety-six votes, and of these William C. Means received two hundred and thirty-eight, Fred. Rector seventy votes, and R. Connor one hundred and ninety-nine. William C. Means was therefore declared duly elected as representative, "because he had the greatest number of votes."

In the same year occurred the presidential election which caused such ex-

citement throughout the Union. Already there were "events casting their shadows before," and the result showed how truly. Into the contest the men of Taylor entered with all the enthusiasm of men whose county for the first time was to assist in the election of a chief magistrate. The first thing to be done was to divide the county into election districts; this was done to the number of four, the fourth and last including the present entire area of Ringgold county, over which Taylor county then kept watch and ward. In October this necessary preliminary was attended to. The first precinct were to vote "at the house of Jacob Ross," and Judge Lowe appointed as election judges, Jacob Ross, James D. Ross and John F. Daugherty. The voters of the second precinct were to assemble "at the residence of Benjamin Barnes," and Young Faris, Benjamin Barnes, and Elias Bridgewater were to see that the votes were properly cast and to care for the returns. The members of the third precinct were to "vote at the school-house" and Matthew Hindman, Isaac Guill, and William Edminton were appointed to see that all things were "done decently and in order." These parties were all to make a return of the vote of their respective districts within three days after the casting thereof. But Judge Lowe also cared for the infant county of Ringgold. On October 16, 1852, it was ordered by that worthy that Ringgold county "is lade off in one Entire disstrict and Named Scholen Township," and the place of voting to be at "(Lott) Hobs." The judges of the election were Charles H Scholen, Abner Smith and Jesse Harper. All these preliminaries being duly arranged, matters were in readiness for the presidential election. Accordingly, on November 2, 1852, the electors of these four precincts met at the appointed places and exercised the highest privilege of the American citizen.

The result of this first election was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....52

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

G. H. Williams	8
A. Hall.....	8
J. C. Fletcher.....	8
W. E. Laffinwell.....	8

WHIG ELECTORS.

Thomas Claggett.....	4
W. H. Henderson.....	4
J. H. D. Street.....	4
Eliphalet Price.....	4



H. W. White

As is well known, Franklin Pierce and William R. King led the Democrats to victory in that election. Their opponents were Winfield Scott and William A. Graham. The Democrats made a strong and successful campaign to recover from the decisive defeat which had wrested from them the presidency in 1848. General Cass, the Democratic candidate for that year, had been defeated in the contest by General Taylor, of Louisiana, whose valor in the Mexican War had made him a favorite with the people. In that election the people of Taylor county had, of course, no part as a separate political entity. In 1852, at the Baltimore convention in June, the Democrats put in nomination Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for president, and William R. King, of Alabama, for vice-president. To them, on the part of the Whigs, were placed in opposition General Scott and William A. Graham, of North Carolina, both of these gentlemen receiving their nomination at Baltimore, June 16 of the same year. The anti-slavery party put in nomination John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and George W. Julian, of Indiana. In the county the result of the election may be gathered from the above. The general result was a Democratic victory over the country. The anti-slavery ticket polled less than one-half the ballots cast by them in 1848, showing a decided diminution in strength. The campaign will always be remembered as a most important one, for it was the last in which the Whig party ever presented a candidate. The greatness of the man the party had honored with the nomination for president of the United States was destined to be that of a military hero, rather than a politician or statesman. In the latter capacity he was an utter failure, and disappointed the hopes of his friends. In his very first speech, to a deputation of foreigners, he declared that he "*loved* the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent," and this made him the object of ridicule by his opponents, and without doubt contributed largely to his losing the canvass. In addition to this, his position on the tariff question and on the Missouri Compromise were neither of them that of the competent statesman or politician. In this election the State of Iowa cast its electoral vote for the Democratic nominees, the last time since that date that such an event has occurred. Party lines were pretty sharply drawn in this county, and of course everybody was interested, and entered into the contest with all the ardor and enthusiasm manifested in like contests to-day.

Previous to the election of November one had been held in August, 1852, for county officers. No returns whatever are attainable relative to this election. In the latter part of the county court's minute book, however, occurs the oaths of office of the following persons, stating they had been elected at that election: John Lowe, county judge; Jacob Ross, county

surveyor; William B. Carragan, constable of Benton township; and William Hindman,* district clerk for the term of two years.

In the April elections of 1853, held to elect a district judge and township officers, the following incomplete returns are found:

Whole number of votes cast 54

FOR DISTRICT JUDGE.

Allen A. Bradford 26

William Dewey 28

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

James Garaside, justice of the peace; E. Hake, assessor; Hampton Per-
mington, constable.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

Daniel McCalpen, justice of the peace; John Krout, assessor; James Hol-
land, constable.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

No justice. Lott Hobs, assessor; Allen Bullock, appointed constable.

In 1854 occurred the second election for representative held in this county, which then formed a part of the 39th district. The returns are certified to by Thomas Greenwood, county judge of Fremont county; John Lowe, county judge of Taylor county, and Elisha Milton, district clerk of Page county, and *ex officio* county judge. The whole number of votes cast was six hundred and five (605) of which William Day received three hun-
dred and three (303) and Tilden S. Buckham three hundred and two (302),

*The following entry occurs in the same book on page 42, under the proceedings of the county court for February term, 1853:

“Isaac guill Has Lodged acomplaint against William Hindman for Neglect of his duty as district and County clerke for faleing to attend any of the County Corts of Taylor County and the said Isaac guill alledges in his afadavid that the Charges alledge is true and demands of the judge of the County Court, to bee released from William Hindmans Bond as Clearke and asumons Has been Esued to Mr. McEtee sherif of taylor County Bareing date the 27 day of January 1853—Commanding him to sumons William Hindman to apeare before Me to answer said Charge and the sumons and the afadavid of Isaac guill Has Bothe Beene served on the said William Hindman and Made returneable to My office on the 7 day of Feb-
uary 1853 and the said William Hindman as district and County Clearke for Taylor county appeard in Court and Made now defene to Said charge allege that he would Not defend said Charge thereupon the Court Have Returned the papers to the judge of the district to bee Holden at the Residence of John Lews on the 3 Monday in March 1853 to Bee further dealt with this the 7 day of Febuary 1853.

JOHN LOWE,
Co. Judge for Taylor Co. iowa.

From an entry made on the 11th of the same month it appears that William Hindman resigned his office and returned all papers pertaining thereto.

making, probably, the most closely contested election ever held in the district. The complete returns for Taylor county alone were as follows:

Governor—Curtis Bates, 66; James W. Grimes, 11.

Secretary of State—G. W. McLay, 71; Martin Morris, 70.

Member Congress—Augustus Hall, 69; Rufus Clark, 6.

Auditor of State—J. L. ———, 57;* ———, 2;* A. J. Stephens, 11.

Representative—William Day, 65; T. L. Buckham, 14.

District Clerk, Taylor County—H. W. Baker,† 33.

Prosecuting Attorney—William Ferguson,† 23.

From the year 1854 until 1866 there are no records preserved relative to elections. The political business of the county may, however, have been cared for with an interest none the less earnest than in those years when the record was kept. In the presidential election of 1856, the newly formed Republican party put forth its first candidate, John C. Fremont, who entered the contest on the platform of "Free speech, free press, free soil and Fremont." "No sectionalism" was the watchword of the Democratic party, a watchword which had its birth in the troubles in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, for a more complete account of which the reader is referred to the chapter introductory to the war record of the county. The Democratic candidate was James Buchanan. Millard Fillmore, of New York, led the American Know Nothing party, whose battle cry, if such an expression may be used, was "Americans must rule America." The organization of this party was the consequence, in part, of the position taken by Scott in the campaign of 1852. Into the presidential contest of 1856 the people of Taylor entered with a zeal proportioned to its great importance. It is to be regretted that means of knowing the political complexion of the vote of the county do not exist. Being in close proximity to the State of Missouri, where party feeling and prejudice ran high, it may be fairly assumed that the residents of the county entered into the strife with feelings about equally divided. The result, as is well known, was the election of James Buchanan as the fifteenth president of the United States. It was during his administration that the raid of John Brown was made, a raid that met with prompt and decisive action on the part of the general government. The effect of his raid upon the Southern people was most unfortunate. They regarded it as unanswerable evidence of the intention of the people of the North to make war upon them under cover of the Union. "The voice of reason was drowned in the storm of passionate excitement which swept

*These names are very poorly written in the returns and cannot be deciphered.

†The record closes with the announcement that "Baker and Ferguson is elected!"

over the land, and the extremists on both sides were able to prosecute their unpatriotic work to great advantage." While the excitement was at its highest the presidential campaign of 1860 opened in the spring of that year. The question of slavery was the chief issue in this memorable struggle. The Democratic National Committee met at Charleston, in April, where occurred a disruption of the party that has resulted in its defeat in every presidential contest from that day to this. The convention divided, some of the delegates withdrawing entirely from the floor. The original convention nominated Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia. The seceders met in the city of Baltimore, in the month of June and put forward as the candidate of their choice, John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and for the vice-presidency Joseph Lane, of Oregon. The Republican party took issue with both wings of the Democratic party. Its convention was held in Chicago, Illinois, and its candidates were: for president, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and for vice-president, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. A fourth party, known as the Constitutional Union party held a convention at Baltimore and nominated for the presidency John Bell of Tennessee, and for the vice-presidency Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. The contest that ensued was the most bitter of any in the history of American politics. The vote throughout the Union, was as follows: For Lincoln, 1,866,452; for Douglas, 1,375,157; for Breckenridge, 847,953, for Bell, 590,631. The electoral vote was as follows: for Lincoln, 180; for Breckenridge, 72; for Bell, 39; for Douglas, 12. The canvass of the vote showed it to be a purely sectional election, Mr. Lincoln receiving not a single electoral vote from a Southern State.

In 1864 occurred another presidential election, but confined to the Northern States. Into it the people of Taylor county entered, but no records are preserved. The Republican party re-nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for the presidency, supported by the nomination of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for the vice-presidency. The Democratic party put forward George B. McClellan, for the presidency, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the second place on the national ticket. Mr. Lincoln was reelected, the popular vote standing, for Lincoln, 2,213,665; for McClellan, 1,802,237. The incidents and the interest that were occasioned by this contest are still preserved in the memory of the citizens of this county, and need no mention. With 1866 the record opens, and all connected with local politics will be again brought to mind by a simple enumeration of the candidates and the ballots cast for them. The complete election returns here follow:

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1866.

For Secretary of State.

Ed Wright, Rep.	530
S. G. Vananda, Dem.	209

Treasurer of State.

S. E. Rankin, Rep.	528
Geo. A. Stone, Dem.	209

Auditor of State.

Jno. A. Elliott.	529
R. W. Cross.	209

Register State Land-office.

C. C. Carpenter.	529
L. P. McKinney.	210

Attorney-general.

F. E. Bissell.	531
W. Ballinger.	210

Supreme Court Reporter.

E. H. Stiles.	530
I. Stoddard.	209

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Charles Linderman.	531
Fred. Gottschalk.	209

Judge 3d Judicial District.

James G. Day.	531
P. I. Goss.	210

District Attorney—3d Judicial District.

C. E. Millard.	529
J. S. Warner.	212

Congress—5th District.

G. M. Dodge.	525
J. M. Tuttle.	215

Clerk of Courts.

E. T. Smith.	469
D. Dale.	258
Scattering.	2

County Recorder.

D. Underwood.	474
A. S. Houck.	233
Scattering.	1

Representative in General Assembly.

L. T. McConn.	500
Scattering.	11

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1867.

For Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Rep.	540
Charles Mason, Dem.	228

Lieutenant-governor.

John Scott, Rep.	539
D. M. Harris.	228

Supreme Judge.

J. M. Beck.	540
J. H. Craig.	228

Attorney-general.

Henry O'Connor.	539
W. P. Parker.	228

Superintendent of Public Instruction (full term).

D. F. Wells.	540
M. L. Fisher.	202

Superintendent of Public Instruction (vacancy).

D. F. Wells.	511
M. L. Fisher.	142

State Senate—8th District.

N. B. More.	360
J. M. Stockton.	144
A. G. Walls.	240
Scattering.	3

State Representative — 65th District.

L. T. McConn.....	509
J. Howe.....	2
J. Waggoner.....	1

County Treasurer.

E. Rose.....	537
J. Morgan.....	1

Sheriff.

M. V. King.....	510
C. Ricketts.....	146

County Judge.

R. B. Kinsell.....	520
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Coroner.

W. S. Hamilton.....	332
B. H. Baker.....	214

County Surveyor.

D. W. Lamb.....	551
J. Litteer.....	2

Superintendent Common Schools.

W. B. Suveo.....	506
H. Raynor.....	9

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1868.*

Electors at Large.

Grant and Colfax electors, Rep.	717
Seymour and Blair elect's, Dem.	321

Secretary of State.

Ed Wright, Rep.....	714
David Hammar, Dem.....	325

Treasurer of State.

S. E. Rankin.....	714
A. D. Anderson.....	325

Auditor of State.

J. A. Elliott.....	714
H. Dunlavy.....	325

Register of State Land-office.

C. C. Carpenter.....	714
A. D. Anderson.....	325

Attorney-general.

H. O'Connor.....	114
J. E. Williamson.....	325

Congress—5th District.

F. W. Palmer.....	713
P. Gad Bryan.....	319

Circuit Judge—3d District.

J. W. McDill.....	716
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Amendments to Constitution.

For amendments.....	621
Against “.....	372

Clerk of District Courts.

E. T. Smith.....	668
John Dale.....	351

County Recorder.

Jas. Flick.....	697
T. W. McClure.....	320

Coroner.

M. C. Connett.....	690
C. Nelson.....	312

*In this year the Republican party nominated U. S. Grant for the presidency, and Schuyler Colfax for the vice-presidency. The Democratic party put in nomination Horatio Seymour of New York, and Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, for president and vice-president, respectively. Of the popular vote Grant received 2,985,031; Seymour, 2,648,830. In the electoral college Grant received 217 and Seymour 77. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas were not allowed to take part in this election, being still out of the Union.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....	705
G. Gillaspie, Dem.....	251

Lieutenant-governor.

W. M. Walden, Rep.....	705
A. P. Richardson, Dem.....	251

Superintendent of Public Instruction (full term).

A. S. Kissell.....	706
H. O. Dayton.....	250

Superintendent of Public Instruction (vacancy).

A. S. Kissell.....	705
H. D. Dayton.....	239

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon.....	706
W. F. Brannon.....	250

Representative—15th District.

L. F. McConn.....	700
Scattering.....	6

County Auditor.

R. B. Kinsell.....	748
J. M. Cobb.....	1

County Treasurer (full term).

J. M. Cobb.....	552
W. F. Walker.....	364
Scattering.....	14

County Treasurer (vacancy).

J. M. Cobb.....	468
W. F. Walker.....	29

Sheriff (to fill vacancy).

Jesse Laird.....	229
Scattering.....	14

Sheriff (full term).

Jesse Laird.....	641
Joseph Parks.....	304
Scattering.....	2

County Superintendent.

John S. Boyd.....	671
A. J. Rayburn ...	265

County Surveyor.

Josiah Litteen.....	515
D. W. Lamb.....	328

Coroner.

M. C. Connett.....	708
W. M. P. Lowry.....	7

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1870.

Supreme Judge (full term).

C. C. Cole.....	716
J. C. Knapp.....	321

Supreme Judge (Wright vacancy).

James G. Day.....	722
Reuben Noble.....	317

Supreme Judge (Dillon vacancy).

W. E. Miller.....	751
J. H. Smythe	320

Secretary of State.

Ed Wright.....	
Charles Doerr.....	

Auditor of State.

John Russell.....	721
W. W. Garner.....	319

Treasurer of State.

S. R. Rankin.....	721
W. C. James	319

Register State Land-office.

Aaron Brown.....	721
D. F. Ellsworth.....	319

Attorney-general.

H. O'Connor.....	719
H. M. Martin	319

Supreme Court Reporter.

E. H. Stiles.....	720
C. H. Bane.....	319

Clerk of Supreme Court.

C. Linderman.....	720
Wm. McLenan.....	315

Congress—5th District.

F. W. Palmer.....	698
B. F. Montgomery.....	320
J. A. Kasson.....	2

Judge Circuit Court.

S. Forey.....	719
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Judge 3d Judicial District.

James W. McDill.....	1,031
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District Attorney—3d District.

H. L. McPherson ...	718
W. W. Mosseman.....	315

Clerk of Courts.

Alex. John.....	525
A. J. Pyburn.....	498

County Recorder.

P. C. King.....	437
E. G. Medford.....	596

Constitutional Convention.

For.....	83
Against.....	259

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....	937
James C. Knapp, Dem.....	387

Lieutenant-governor.

H. C. Bulis, Rep.....	928
M. M. Ham, Dem.....	387

Judge of Supreme Court.

James G. Day.....	931
John F. Duncombe.....	382

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernethy.....	928
Ed. M. Mumm.....	385

State Senator—7th District.

Elisha T. Smith.....	620
Huston January.....	663
Scattering.....	11

Representative—15th District.

David F. Sellards.....	598
Andrew Johnston.....	693
Scattering.....	16

County Auditor.

R. B. Kinsell.....	824
W. F. Evans.....	463
Scattering.....	4

County Treasurer.

M. V. King.....	702
Daniel Davis.....	589
Scattering.....	5

Sheriff.

Jesse Laird.....	791
John Campbell.....	165
Joseph Park.....	319
Scattering.....	9

Surveyor.

Joseph Litteen.....	732
S. J. Hall	409
Scattering	7

County Superintendent of Schools.

D. L. Chaney.....	811
M. A. Goodsill.....	317

Coroner.

M. C. Connett.....	696
Allen Bowman.....	25
Scattering.....	12

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1872.*

Electors at Large.

Grant and Wilson elect's, Rep.	1121
Greely and Brown elec's, Lib'l.	432

Congress—8th District.

James W. McDill.....	1116
W. W. Merritt.....	480

District Judge—3d District.

Samuel Forey.....	1100
John W. Warner.....	487

Circuit Judge—3d District.

J. W. Hewitt.....	1125
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Prosecuting Attorney—3d District.

W. F. Laughlin.....	1117
J. R. Welpton.....	368
Scattering.....	115

Secretary of State.

J. T. Young.....	1127
E. A. Gilbert.....	467
C. Baker.....	1

Treasurer of State.

William Christy.....	1129
W. J. Rholfs.....	467
B. E. Beers.....	1

Auditor of State.

John Russell.....	1129
J. P. Cassady.....	468

Register of State Land-office.

Aaron Brown.....	1128
Jacob Butler.....	466
D. Sheward.....	1

Attorney-general.

M. E. Cutts.....	1129
A. G. Case.....	467

Clerk of Courts.

J. H. Jolley.....	740
Eleazer Fleming.....	856
Scattering.....	5

County Recorder.

E. G. Medford.....	812
R. B. Wallace.....	712
Scattering.....	3

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....	801
Jacob G. Vale, Dem.....	650

Lieutenant-governor.

Joseph Dysart, Rep.....	807
C. E. Whiting, Dem.....	645

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck.....	806
B. J. Hall.....	646

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernethy.....	807
D. W. Prindle.....	647

Representative—15th District.

John Flick.....	182
H. January.....	128

Representative Blank District.

H. January.....	625
John Flick.....	445

County Auditor.

William F. Evans.....	831
J. S. Boyd.....	608
Scattering.....	2

County Treasurer.

Alexander John.....	832
M. V. King.....	618
W. Evans.....	1

*The canvass of this year was intensely partisan and intensely bitter. The Democratic party made no nomination, having united with the Liberal Republicans to support Mr. Greeley.

Sheriff.

J. I. Elgeo.....	792
R. B. Rockwell...	607
<i>Superintendent of Common Schools.</i>	
John B. Owens.....	883
H. C. Beard.....	569
Scattering.....	2

Surveyor.

N. P. Nelson.....	966
Josiah Litteen.....	456
Scattering.....	2

Coroner.

W. F. Randolph.....	870
M. C. Connett.....	572

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1874.

Congress—8th District.

J. W. McDill.....	728
Anson Rood.....	582

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....	742
David Morgan.....	582

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman.....	740
Joseph M. King.....	581

Treasurer of State.

William Christy.....	142
Henry C. Hargis.....	580

Register of State Land-office.

David Secor.....	742
Robert H. Roadermel.....	582

Attorney-general.

M. E. Cutts.....	672
John H. Keatley.....	582
E. M. Cutts.....	68

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Edward Holmes.....	742
George W. Ball.....	582

Supreme Court Reporter.

J. S. Runnells.....	741
James M. Weart.....	582

District Judge—8th District.

Samuel Forey.....	706
Joseph S. Warner.....	608
G. L. Finn.....	1

District Attorney—8th District (full term).

Smith McPherson.....	678
G. L. Finn.....	593
E. G. Bedford..	1

District Attorney—8th District (vacancy).

Smith McPherson.....	661
G. L. Finn.....	51

Clerk of Courts.

H. H. Taylor	776
Eleazer Fleming.....	523
E. G. Medford.....	1

County Recorder.

E. G. Medford.....	813
D. R. McAlpin.....	494

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep...	1082
Shepherd Leffler, Dem.....	669
Scattering.....	2

Lieutenant-governor.

J. G. Newbold.....	1081
E. B. Woodward.....	675

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams.....	1081
W. J. Knight.....	675

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernethy.....	1085
Isaiah Doane.....	670
J. B. Owens.....	1

State Senator—7th District.

Fred Leale.....	1052
J. A. Denham.....	700

Representative.

Josiah Litteen.....	608
John Madden.....	768
J. R. Standley.....	305
Scattering.....	11

County Auditor.

L. B. Porter.....	821
W. F. Evans.....	926
Scattering.....	3

Treasurer.

M. V. King.....	842
Alexander John.....	894
Scattering.....	4

Sheriff.

J. F. Scott.....	908
J. I. Evans.....	837
Scattering.....	3

County Superintendent of Schools.

N. P. Nelson.....	820
John B. Owens.....	932

Surveyor.

W. C. Blackstone.....	964
E. A. Pace.....	784
Scattering.....	5

Coroner.

A. M. Golliday.....	911
J. M. Windsor.....	771
Scattering.....	67

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1876.

Electors at Large.

Hayes and Wheeler electors, Rep.....	1725
Tilden and Hendricks electors, Dem.....	676
Cooper and Cary electors, G. B.	428

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young.....	1728
John H. Stubenrauch.....	677
A. Macready.....	426

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman.....	1729
William Groneweg.....	676
Leonard Brown.....	419

Treasurer of State.

Geo. W. Bemis.....	1728
Wesley Jones.....	678
George C. Fry.....	424

Register of State Land-office.

David Secor.....	1728
N. C. Ridenour.....	680
George M. Walker.....	421

Attorney-general.

J. F. McJunkin.....	1729
J. C. Cooks.....	980

Judge of the Supreme Court (vacancy.)

William H. Seevers.....	1554
Charles Negus.....	416

Judge of Supreme Court (full term.)

William H. Seevers.....	1727
Walter I. Hays.....	637

Charles Negus.....	382
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Judge of Supreme Court (term expiring Jan. 1, 1879).

J. R. Rothrock.....	565
J. H. Rothrock.....	1182
O. R. Jones.....	417
William Graham.....	443

Congress—8th District.

Wm. F. Sapp.....	1726
Lemuel R. Botler.....	1095
L. R. Bolter.....	6

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. von Coelln.....1726
 Rev. J. A. Nash.....1099

Judge of Circuit Court—3d District.

J. W. Hewitt.....1725

Clerk of Courts.

Henry H. Taylor.....1829
 Charles Thomas..... 981
 Scattering..... 14

County Recorder.

E. G. Medford.....1930
 John M. Hoover..... 856
 Scattering..... 6

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1876.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Rep.....1325
 John P. Irish, Dem..... 293
 Daniel P. Stubbs, G. B..... 868
 Scattering... .. 2

Lieutenant-governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....1355
 Wm, C. James..... 286
 A. Macready..... 864

Judge Supreme Court.

James G. Day.....1304
 H. E. J. Boardman..... 286
 John Porter..... 861
 James G. Day..... 51

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. von Coelln.1352
 G. D. Cullison..... 269
 S. Ballard..... 828
 Scattering..... 54

Representative—17th District.

J. P. Flick.....1273
 Alex John.....1206
 Scattering..... 4

County Auditor.

W. F. Evans.....135 8
 J. K. Hamilton.....1088
 Scattering..... 8

Sheriff.

J. T. Scott.....1443
 E. D. Jones.....1024
 Scattering..... 1

County Superintendent of Schools.

Isaac Kersey.....1182
 John B. Owens.....1290
 Scattering..... 8

Coroner.

M. C. Connett.....1324
 A. H. Van Voorhis.....1124
 Scattering..... 6

County Surveyor.

W. C. Blackstone.....1352
 T. G. Woods.....1105
 Scattering..... 1

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1878.

Congress—8th District.

W. F. Sapp.....1232
 George C. Hicks1322
 J. H. Keatley..... 5
 Scattering... .. 4

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull.....1238
 E. M. Farnsworth.....1328

Auditor of State.

Buren R. Sherman...	1239
Joseph Eibæck.....	1324

Treasurer of State.

George W. Bemis.....	1237
M. L. Devin.....	1327

Register of State Land-office.

J. K. Powers.....	1237
M. Farmington.....	1328

Attorney-general.

J. F. McJunkin.....	1205
John Gibbons.....	1322
J. F. Junkins.....	35

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. H. Rothrock.....	1236
J. C. Knapp.....	1327

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes.....	1238
Alex Rungan.....	1232
Elex Rungan.....	95

Reporter of Supreme Court.

John S. Runnells.....	1237
John B. Elliott.....	1325

District Judge—3d District.

R. C. Henry.....	1234
E. F. Sullivan.....	1335

Circuit Judge—3d District.

D. D. Gregory.....	1244
M. A. Mills.....	1322

District Attorney—3d District.

Luuth McPherson.....	1164
J. L. Brown.....	1341
Scattering.....	2

Clerk of Courts.

H. H. Taylor.....	1280
S. Schram.....	1290
E. G. Medford.....	2

County Recorder.

E. G. Medford.....	1421
S. Wolcott.....	1147

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Rep.....	1589
Daniel Campbell, G. B.....	1233
Henry H. Trimble, Dem.....	92
David R. Dungan, Prohibition, —	

Lieutenant-governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....	1592
M. H. Moore.....	1241
J. A. O. Yeomans.....	89
Scattering.....	1

Judge of Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck.....	1594
M. H. Jones.....	1239
Reuben Noble.....	88

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. von Coelln.....	1588
J. A. Nash.....	1239
Irwin Baker.....	88

State Senator.

I. W. Keller.....	1445
G. L. Finn.....	1447
Scattering.....	3

State Representative.

N. S. Hornaday.....	1584
James Ross.....	1319
Scattering.....	4

County Auditor.

Henry P. Long.....	1610
A. A. Brown.....	1292

County Treasurer.

Peter C. King.....	1717
W. S. Franklin.....	1191
Scattering.....	3

Sheriff.

G. E. De Long.....	1623
I. J. Davis.....	1266
Scattering.....	3

County Superintendent of Schools.

W. P. Jeffrey.....1556

I. G. Woods1316

Scattering..... 11

Surveyor.

M.C. Litteen.....1579

H. G. Baxter.....1298

Scattering..... 2

Coroner.

M. C. Connett.....1541

A. J. Cook.....1318

Scattering... 3

Poor-Farm Tax.

For.....1088

Against..... 888

ELECTION, 1880.

	Bedford.	Benton.	Clayton.	Dallas.	Clay.	Grant.	Grove.	Holt.	Jefferson.	Jackson.	Marshall.	Mason.	Nodaway.	Polk.	Platte.	Washington.	Ross.	Total vote.	Total majorities.
<i>President:</i>																			
James A. Garfield.....	336	58	89	124	86	84	96	78	81	42	181	96	127	93	204	129	80	1984	641
James B. Weaver.....	31	16	21	18	21	40	7	37	50	45	3	63	23	55	31	33	54	559	
Winfield S. Hancock.....	102	38	51	44	41	33	57	65	26	13	92	65	27	22	86	29	33	784	
<i>Secretary of State:</i>																			
John A. T. Hull.....	336	58	89	124	86	84	96	78	81	42	181	96	127	94	204	129	80	1985	645
Geo. M. Walker.....	33	16	21	18	21	40	7	37	50	46	3	62	23	67	31	34	54	563	
A. B. Keith.....	102	38	51	44	41	33	52	65	26	12	92	25	27	22	86	28	33	777	
<i>Auditor of State:</i>																			
Wm. V. Lucas.....	337	58	89	124	86	84	96	78	81	42	181	96	127	94	204	129	80	1986	654
G. V. Swearingen.....	31	16	21	18	21	40	7	37	50	46	3	62	23	67	31	34	54	561	
Chas. I. Barker.....	102	38	51	44	41	33	52	65	26	12	92	25	27	22	86	28	33	777	
<i>Treasurer of State:</i>																			
Edwin H. Conger.....	336	58	89	124	86	84	96	78	81	42	181	96	127	94	204	129	80	1985	653
M. Farrington.....	31	16	21	18	21	40	7	37	50	46	3	62	23	67	31	34	54	561	
Martin Blim.....	102	38	51	44	41	33	52	65	26	12	92	25	27	22	86	28	33	777	
<i>Register State Land-office:</i>																			
James K. Powers.....	337	58	89	124	86	84	96	78	81	42	181	96	127	94	203	129	80	1985	653
Thos. Hooker.....	31	16	21	18	21	40	7	37	50	46	3	62	23	67	31	34	54	561	
Dan'l Daugherty.....	102	38	51	44	41	33	52	65	26	12	92	25	27	22	86	28	33	777	
<i>Attorney-general:</i>																			
Smith McPherson.....	332	57	89	124	86	84	96	78	81	42	179	95	127	94	201	128	80	1976	648
W. A. Spurrier.....	30	16	21	18	21	40	7	37	50	46	3	61	23	67	31	34	54	559	
Chas. A. Clark.....	103	38	51	44	41	33	52	65	21	12	92	25	27	20	84	28	33	769	
<i>For Congress:</i>																			
W. P. Hepburn.....	337	56	89	124	80	85	95	78	82	41	180	87	125	91	208	124	78	1960	624
H. C. Ayres.....	31	17	21	18	21	41	17	38	49	46	3	74	23	74	34	34	44	585	
R. B. Percival.....	98	38	51	44	41	31	48	64	26	12	91	19	29	19	79	28	33	751	
<i>Circuit Judge:</i>																			
D. D. Gregory.....	337	58	87	124	86	84	96	79	85	43	181	95	127	94	204	128	80	1988	672
John L. Young.....	132	54	74	62	62	73	54	101	72	56	95	88	50	89	116	52	86	1316	
<i>Clerk of the Courts:</i>																			
H. H. Taylor.....	282	51	92	119	85	91	102	89	85	49	203	90	128	90	228	127	72	1983	667
Alex. John.....	187	58	68	67	59	65	52	91	68	49	72	92	49	93	90	62	94	1316	
<i>Recorder:</i>																			
William Wilkins.....	337	58	92	121	68	79	82	80	61	41	180	91	127	92	151	128	78	1869	643
A. D. Harlan.....	127	53	68	60	52	72	72	99	66	55	94	81	49	91	165	61	85	1350	
D. B. Long.....	4	...	...	3	27	...	...	...	27	2	...	11	...	...	1	...	3	76	
<i>Surveyor:</i>																			
W. F. Randolph.....	344	60	91	125	87	84	77	80	80	42	184	95	128	100	203	130	84	1994	1889
J. B. Owens.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	4	...	...	...	...	39	3	3	105	
<i>Supervisor:</i>																			
W. H. Colgrove.....	334	55	87	124	87	81	107	84	80	34	182	94	127	92	201	129	79	1977	751
John W. Wood.....	113	50	58	62	43	73	44	68	71	60	92	88	50	90	120	62	82	1226	
<i>Court-house Tax:</i>																			
For.....	450	73	65	5	33	...	3	3	73	52	3	75	...	54	45	24	129	1087	
Against.....	11	22	76	170	94	148	114	163	68	27	265	93	133	90	200	150	16	1840	753
<i>Constitutional Convention:</i>																			
For.....	247	25	37	7	39	24	24	54	46	...	71	32	40	22	60	55	41	833	
Against.....	74	41	92	142	77	45	43	79	40	...	157	102	37	104	80	94	80	1287	754
<i>Constitutional Amendment:</i>																			
For.....	113	27	50	32	6	11	30	61	50	31	121	...	71	26	64	3	60	756	67
Against.....	37	14	53	85	44	25	10	80	7	41	18	...	36	96	94	2	47	689	

The majorities given are majorities over all opposition.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The necessity for buildings of a public character grows apace with population and business interests. Like very many other counties, a number of years elapsed after its organization before proper depositories were provided for important papers. The various officers kept them at their places of residence, and were not always careful to remember what became of them. Often, having been filed away, they remained on file, and have not been disturbed to this day! The county judge, as being a man of supposed legal qualification, often embodied in himself the various county offices, and cared for the papers in a manner that, to say the least, has not resulted in their disturbance. The earlier records were kept at the residence of Judge Lowe, were entered on loose slips of paper, and put for safe keeping in a large shoe-box nailed against one side of the room where "his honor" kept court. The papers were unmarked, and unfiled, unless stowing them promiscuously away in this box could be called filing them. It is not, therefore, a matter to cause wonder that so little can be gleaned of the early history of the county from its official records. Such entries as are to be found are of a character which to-day would be denominated as criminal, in that they are not properly kept. They evidence the neglect so often consequent on poorly paid offices.

As the business of the county increased it became necessary to provide a suitable place for keeping its records—a place which would be accessible to all, and at the same time insure the safety of important papers. But still the county delayed to make the necessary provision. What was done with many of the records no one knows. Suffice it to say, that in some of them, as for instance the election records, there exists a hiatus often extending over years.

The first move made toward supplying the county with a needed building for court purposes is the following:

To the clerk of the District Court in and for Taylor county, Iowa:

SIR—You are hereby notified that we request that an extra session of the board of supervisors be held on Saturday, the 5th day of July, 1862, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a court-house on the proposition of E. Houck, or others on the same principle; also, for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people on said subject.

WM. G. MERIDETH.
S. WEAVER.
BENJ. B. HOOVER.
OLIVER JENKS.

ASA COBB.
THOMAS COBB.
JOHN KING.

What the proposition of E. Houck was is not stated, nor is it known, from the records, that such a session as this petition requested was ever held. The first action that was taken by the county officials is the following, had during the June session of 1863:

The chairman of committee on public buildings offered the following:

Resolved, First, that the clerk be authorized to let a contract to build a court-house according to the plan accompanying this resolution, on Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1863, at 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the clerk's office, in Bedford, to the lowest responsible bidder:

Provided, First, that the cost does not exceed \$2,000;

Second, That the contractor give a bond for \$5,000, with at least five sureties for the fulfillment of the contract, to be approved by the clerk and the chairman of the committee on public buildings;

Third, To be built under the supervision of the chairman of the committee on public buildings, and in his absence or inability the clerk is to have supervision of the same:

Fourth, To be paid for as follows: \$400 when the first story is up; \$400 when roofed, and \$600 when finished, and the balance in eight months, with 6 per cent interest.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Cobb, of Benton, Cobb, of Ross, J. Litteen, O. Jenks, Jesse Orine, John King, John McLean, Jas. Gartside, J. B. Campbell, and D. W. Hamblin. Nays—Wm. Merideth and Vincent Beall.

Here then was a proposition to build a court-house suited to the needs of the county, with proper offices, and court chamber, for a sum of money *less than could profitably be expended on a single vault and insure its being proof against burglars and fire!* And this action was taken only eighteen years ago when the necessities of the county required a building of at least decent capacity. To any person viewing the building, the thought invariably comes, *how foolish!* Further records than the above none exist. How was the building paid for? Elsewhere is given an account of the sale of some of the best land the county possessed for almost nothing, and the proceeds of *that* sale are supposed to have built the house, but somehow this supposition does not explain the draft upon the county treasury for certain sums to pay the contractor, and somewhere there is something that needs a little explanation. The court-house was built. The building is of stone, quarried near the city of Bedford; is nearly square, and two stories in height. The lower floor is devoted to the various county officials, such of them as can be there accommodated, all not finding room in the building. The second and upper story is used as a court-room; in that narrow and usually crowded box-like apartment the various attorneys for the past eighteen years have endeavored to persuade juries that all other attorneys save themselves are ignorant of the law. All the years that have intervened since the day the first court was held in the building have witnessed many trials of human skill and ingenuity, technically called law, but never

properly justice. Fortunes have been lost, liberty taken away or restored, petty injuries righted, and sometimes—must it be said?—great wrongs have been perpetrated. But here, too, have infamous wrongs been righted and villainous projects defeated. Here have been tried cases that cover all the range of legal sin from petty larceny to murder. Legally the old court-house is the historic ground, and the wrongs it has righted in the past are but a little of what remains, perhaps, to the future. Could the walls of the jury-room speak what has been uttered within them, the legal fraternity would, no doubt, be astonished at the legal acumen which has often been displayed. And, too, they would tell of arguments that almost came to blows before the “twelve intelligent gentlemen of the jury” were able to decide the rights of the litigants; but should these associations hold the building sacred against a needed replacement? Should the time-honored but false “it’s good enough” longer withhold the county from providing a place of justice which the facts imperatively demand? The question must be decided on its merits, and decided ere many more years shall roll their slow length away. It is an unfortunate circumstance that petty rivalries between various towns should be allowed to influence a matter of so much moment to the general public; and until this matter is decisively ended by, in some way, quieting the disturbance relative to the county seat, no suitable building will ever be erected.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The criminal list of this county has been fairly large, and for many years prior to the building of the old jail it was customary to take the prisoners and incarcerate them in the jails of other counties. It is a fact that Taylor county has, of all its neighbors, been the last to move in matters of this nature, and then only when absolutely imperative, and delay was criminal.

The first movement seems to have been, according to the records, in the June session of the board of supervisors for 1874. It was then

Resolved, That D. B. Hoover, together with the auditor, be empowered to ascertain the cost of erecting a building on the southeast corner of the public square, 20x24 feet, and two stories high, the lower part to have two cells, 10x12 feet, to be cased with iron, to be used as a jail, and if the probable cost, completed, including ironing and foundation, will not exceed \$1,200, that they proceed to let the contract for the erection of said building.

This resolution was adopted, and the jail built. Further information than this is not attainable.

Subsequently it was deemed necessary to build another jail and measures were accordingly taken in 1880. The report of the committee in the jail matter bears the date of January, 1881, having been made to the board

of supervisors during the session of that month. Following is the report:

On the 17th of September the committee contracted with P. J. Pauly & Bro., through their agents, Blackmar, Dorr & Co., for two steel-clad cells; also an iron outside door and window guards, the cost of same to be \$3,815.

December 18th the committee met, and after a careful examination of the jail cells, they were accepted, and the contract price—\$3,815—was paid to Blackmar, Dorr & Co., agents of said P. J. Pauly & Bro. In addition to the foregoing there has been \$14 freight paid on window guards and outside door, making a total cost of the iron work on jail and cells of \$3,829.

On October 9th the committee met and contracted with Harley Greenlee to build a jail building for the sum of \$750, all of which is respectfully submitted.

W. P. SHERWOOD,

Chairman Building Committee.

And so was completed the present building. It is suited to the needs of the county, and the iron cells will endure for many years.

THE POOR-FARM.

Charitable institutions, ever since the earliest dawn of history, have existed in some form to ameliorate the unhappy and sorrowful phases of human life. With the advance in knowledge, and the increased duty thereby resting on men to care for their fellows, there has resulted a better understanding of the needs of humanity and better methods of meeting them. Institutions of a charitable nature have sprung up in every clime, more or less perfect in their organization and administration; all of which are doing a noble work for humanity. But, as is more interesting to us, our own land is in no respect behind other lands in its care for the sick and sore, the poor and the unfortunate. In every State there are numerous institutions, cared for at its expense, and in nearly every county the same feeling of kindness finds expression in the maintenance of a home for the same classes. The care of this county for the unfortunate in life has ever been most kind. Busied with individual cares and necessities, as its inhabitants have been, they nevertheless found opportunity to pause and inquire into the condition of the poor of the county. It was the custom in the earlier days to place a family in charge of one or more unfortunates, paying them a stated sum in consideration for which they were to provide certain articles both of clothing and food, and were required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duty. A case in point, serving to illustrate all these particulars is found on the records of this county affecting, however, Ringgold county, then under the jurisdiction of Taylor. The entry is transcribed *verbatim et literatim*.

OCTOBER 18 DAY 1852.

Know all men by these presents that i Jerry Harper of the county of Ringgold and the State of Iowa for and in ConsidEration of the sum of one Hundred dollars to Me in hand paide is held and firmly Bound unto Sarey Ann—of the County and State a fore Said to furnish the said Sarey Ann—all the nesenary provisions and Clothing for her self and her foure Children and all Necessary fuel for the fire and all the Nesenary midisens and Employ all phisians and pay all Reasonable Doctrs bills and log all the heavy Wood for the fire for the termination of foure years from this present date for the payment of the above obligation I have Executed my Note.

Attes: LOTT HOBBS.

JERY HARPER.

Private families often cared for persons in this way, and this is but one of the numerous instances of the past. The attention of the county was aroused to the matter, and the first official action relative to providing a home for this class was in the year 1868. At the September session of that year Supervisor Hamblin offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on paupers be and hereby is requested to take the necessary steps to find suitable location for a farm of not less than 160 acres, upon which to build a county poor-house and report at the next session of this board.

This committee reported in the November session of the board, and recommended the purchase of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 69, range 33. This report was accepted and a committee appointed to make the purchase of this land "or other suitable premises for a poor-farm, and report at the next meeting." The record of the January session of 1869 contains the following entry:

The special committee on poor-farm report that they have purchased the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 29, township 69, range 33, for \$960 cash, or \$1,000 in county warrants, and recommend to purchase the same for \$980; \$490 cash, and \$490 in warrants. Adopted.

The records show no further action relative to this matter until the June session of 1878. The following entry was then made, from which it is gathered that more land had been required and its purchase authorized by the supervisors:

Comes now W. D. Blackburn, committee on poor-farm, and reports that on April 23, 1878, he purchased of John S. Boyd, for Taylor county, to be added to the poor-farm of said county, the northeast quarter of section 29, township 69, range 33, containing 173.51 acres at \$15.00 per acre. Adopted.

It subsequently became necessary to add to the buildings on the poor-farm, and the proper committee was appointed, which reported in the January term of 1881 as follows:

To the honorable board of supervisors of Taylor county, Iowa:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following report, as chairman of the building committee appointed by the board of supervisors for the purpose of building a house and barn on the Taylor county poor-farm, and a jail in the town of Bedford:

On August 14, 1880, the committee contracted with R. H. Delmege to build a house and barn, to correspond with plans and specifications submitted by W. K. Ball, for the sum of \$4,917, the house to cost \$4,127, and barn to cost \$790.

On December 14 the committee accepted the house and barn and paid the contract price, \$4,917, and \$260.51 for additional work done on house and barn not specified in plans and specifications, making a total cost of both buildings of \$5,177.51.

W. P. SHERWOOD,

Chairman Building Committee.

The founding of the poor-farm ought always to be a source of congratulation to the citizens of the county. With one of the finest farms within its limits, and under able management, the institution is nearly or quite self-sustaining, a circumstance calling for renewed self-approval. The inmates have a comfortable and pleasant home, and the county the consciousness of justly and fully caring for those who need its care, and aiding those on whom affliction has laid a heavy hand.

BRIDGES AND ROADS.

Improvements of this nature have been very liberal throughout the county. The great number of small water-courses has rendered necessary a large number of bridges, some large, others small. Across larger streams substantial bridges have been built, and all within convenient distances of each other. The roads are everywhere good and well cared for. Almost the first business of the county court was the ordering of a new road. In view of the interest that attaches to this first step of the new born county to care for its material prosperity the record in the matter is here fully transcribed. The petition asked for a "road from Thomas's mill by Daniel McCouplin's, John Kroutz's, Ann Reed's, John Lowe's, Russel L. Thompson's and thence on the old route to Maryville." Immediately following the petition is the entry:

The above petition is granted, provided that the review can be made without any expense to the county.

Following this entry is the appointment of "reviewers," as follows:

STATE OF IOWA, }
TAYLOR COUNTY. } ss.

We, the commissioners of Taylor county, Iowa, appoint John Krout, Preston B. McQuin and Benjamin Trome as viewers of said road.

JOHN HAYDEN, *Clerk.*

September 1st, 1851.

POPULATION AND FINANCE.

The census for 1851, the first taken in the county, has been elsewhere given, as a part of the early proceedings of the board of county commissioners. The next census was taken in 1856, but is not attainable. In 1859 the following record appears on the minute-book of the county court:

Memoranda of returns from the different townships of the number of inhabitants of Taylor county, according to the census taken by the assessors of the different townships in said county in the year A. D. 1859, said assessment being in obedience to an act of the legislature of the State of Iowa, passed at the session of 1858, said returns being as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Voters.	Number between the ages of 5 and 21 years.	Males.	Females.	Total inhabitants.
Benton.....	152	251	339	313	658
Clayton.....	68	159	188	161	349
Dallas.....	51	105	145	102	247
Jackson.....	52	104	139	124	263
Jefferson.....	67	136	201	149	349
Mason.....	64	127	165	148	313
Marshall.....	31	46	66	62	128
Nodaway.....	38	47	91	71	162
Ross.....	68	68	167	140	307
Polk.....	74	144	195	163	358
Platte.....	7	12	13	15	28
Washington.....	69	105	168	143	311
Totals.....	571	1,303	1,877	1,591	3,473

In 1865 the population of the county, as divided between white and colored people, was the following:

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.
Benton.....	649	34
Clayton.....	593	15
Dallas.....	294	....
Holt.....	155	....
Jefferson.....	543	1
Jackson.....	228	6
Marshall.....	156	16
Mason.....	356	....
Nodaway.....	243	13
Polk.....	361	....
Platte.....	47	....
Ross.....	377	....
Washington.....	205	7
Total.....	4,197	92

The census of 1875 shows a very large gain in the population. The census of that year is here given for purpose of comparison:

TOWNSHIPS.	WHITE.			COL'RD.			Total population.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Benton	339	318	657	1	1	2	659
Bedford, town of	426	425	851	5	5	10	861
Clayton	324	300	624	...	...	...	924
Dallas	488	439	927	...	...	...	927
Gay	191	155	346	...	...	...	346
Grant	205	166	371	...	...	...	371
Grove	113	99	212	...	...	...	212
Holt	405	380	785	7	4	11	796
Jackson	210	211	421	...	...	...	421
Jefferson	336	302	638	1	1	1	639
Mason	360	350	710	...	...	...	710
Marshall	251	229	480	2	3	5	485
Nodaway	327	286	613	...	...	...	613
Platte	366	299	665	...	...	...	665
Polk	470	423	893	...	...	...	893
Ross	308	318	626	...	...	...	626
Washington	299	271	570	...	...	...	570
Total	5,418	4,971	10,389	16	13	29	10,418

The census of 1880 has not been attainable by townships.

The present financial standing of the county is best shown by the following figures:

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1880.

Abstract of the assessment of Taylor county for the year 1880, as required by section 833 of the Code of 1873, and chapter 5, title 10, of said Code:

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	Value of realty in towns.	Valuation.
Bedford	\$198,029	
Lenox	63,342	
Conway	23,738	
Buchanan	1,390	
Mormontown	3,123	
Memory	707	
Platteville	975	
Lexington	381	
Lands exclusive of town property, 338,000 acres		\$2,432,333
Aggregate value of realty in towns		291,685
Aggregate value of railroad property, as assessed by executive council under chapter five, title ten, of Code of 1873		112,120
Aggregate value of personal property, including horses, cattle, etc.		932,941
Total valuation of the county		\$3,769,579
Total exemptions for trees planted, not deducted from the above	\$ 5,924	

LIVE STOCK.

KIND OF STOCK.	Number.	Aggregate valuation.
Cattle assessed in the county.....	18,327	\$237,986
Horses assessed in the county.....	7,813	222,268
Mules assessed in the county.....	746	24,559
Sheep assessed in the county.....	2,810	3,672
Swine assessed in the county.....	33,049	64,542
Total valuation of live stock.....		\$553,027

I certify the foregoing to be a full and complete abstract of assessments of said county, as required by law, and as corrected by the county board of equalization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this tenth day of June, 1880.

H. P. LONG, *County Auditor.*

VALUATION AND TAX REPORT FOR 1880.

To the Auditor of State:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
TAYLOR COUNTY, IOWA. }

SIR—In compliance with section 844, of the Code of 1873, I hereby report the aggregate valuation of lands, town property, personal property, railroad property (each separately), and also the aggregate amount of each separate tax levied in said county for the year 1880, as shown by the tax-books of said county, when the same was delivered to the county treasurer, for collection, as follows:

TAXABLE PROPERTY.	VALUE.
Lands.....	\$ 2,538,596
Town property.....	289,167
Personal property.....	842,005
Railroad property.....	112,124
Total valuation of county.....	\$ 3,781,892

TAXES.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
War and defense bonds.....	1½ mill....	\$ 6,890.97
State.....	2 mills....	7,563.79
County.....	3½ mills..	13,236.59
Insane hospital.....	½ mill....	1,890.97
Poor.....	½ mill....	1,890.97
Bridge.....	2 mills....	7,563.79
County school.....	1 mill....	3,781.89
Teachers'.....		23,068.52
School-house.....		8,343.03
School contingent.....		8,467.69
Road.....		6,067.50
City.....		1,291.40
Polls (to county).....		1,744.00
General township.....		418.13
Railroad commissioner, C., B. & Q.....		75.80
Total.....		\$ 87,395.04

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct statement, as appears from the tax-books of the county, for the year 1880.

Witness my hand and seal this first day of November, 1880.

H. P. LONG, *County Auditor.*

TABLE OF VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS, BY TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of railroad property.		Value of lots.		Value of personalty.		Value of lands.		Total value.		War and defense bonds.		State tax.		County tax.		School tax.		Innsane tax.		Bridge tax.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Benton	13,524	36,504	177,902	227,930	113.97	455.86	797.76	227.93	113.97	106.52	422.07	738.62	211.03	106.52	113.97	106.52	211.03	106.52	113.97	106.52	422.07	455.86
Clayton	420	41,849	157,000	211,033	106.52	422.07	738.62	211.03	106.52	106.52	422.07	738.62	211.03	106.52	113.97	106.52	211.03	106.52	113.97	106.52	422.07	455.86
Dallas	894	42,806	164,107	207,807	103.90	415.62	727.32	207.81	103.90	103.90	415.62	727.32	207.81	103.90	103.90	103.90	207.81	103.90	103.90	103.90	415.62	415.62
Gay	1,224	31,351	123,604	161,015	80.51	322.03	563.64	161.02	80.51	80.51	322.03	563.64	161.02	80.51	80.51	80.51	161.02	80.51	80.51	80.51	322.03	322.03
Grove .....	.....	26,607	186,752	213,583	106.79	427.17	747.54	213.58	106.79	106.79	427.17	747.54	213.58	106.79	106.79	106.79	213.58	106.79	106.79	106.79	427.17	427.17
Grant .....	.....	40,220	173,760	213,980	106.99	427.96	748.93	213.98	106.99	106.99	427.96	748.93	213.98	106.99	106.99	106.99	213.98	106.99	106.99	106.99	427.96	427.96
Holt .....	.....	38,152	173,137	213,309	106.66	426.61	746.58	213.31	106.66	106.66	426.61	746.58	213.31	106.66	106.66	106.66	213.31	106.66	106.66	106.66	426.61	426.61
Jefferson	4,355	39,885	120,950	165,190	82.60	330.38	578.15	165.19	82.60	82.60	330.38	578.15	165.19	82.60	82.60	82.60	165.19	82.60	82.60	82.60	330.38	330.38
Jackson .....	.....	30,122	108,779	139,901	69.95	279.80	469.65	139.90	69.95	69.95	279.80	469.65	139.90	69.95	69.95	69.95	139.90	69.95	69.95	69.95	279.80	279.80
Marshall	29,600	72,041	162,388	234,531	142.27	569.06	928.70	234.53	142.27	142.27	569.06	928.70	234.53	142.27	142.27	142.27	234.53	142.27	142.27	142.27	569.06	569.06
Mason .....	.....	37,661	141,965	179,626	89.81	359.25	628.70	179.63	89.81	89.81	359.25	628.70	179.63	89.81	89.81	89.81	179.63	89.81	89.81	89.81	359.25	359.25
Nodaway .....	.....	36,884	170,218	207,102	103.55	414.20	724.87	207.10	103.55	103.55	414.20	724.87	207.10	103.55	103.55	103.55	207.10	103.55	103.55	103.55	414.20	414.20
Polk	1,408	49,531	139,620	190,859	95.43	381.72	668.00	190.86	95.43	95.43	381.72	668.00	190.86	95.43	95.43	95.43	190.86	95.43	95.43	95.43	381.72	381.72
Platte	10,585	40,826	136,266	271,001	135.50	542.00	948.50	271.00	135.50	135.50	542.00	948.50	271.00	135.50	135.50	135.50	271.00	135.50	135.50	135.50	542.00	542.00
Ross .....	.....	57,790	136,069	221,743	110.57	443.49	776.10	221.74	110.57	110.57	443.49	776.10	221.74	110.57	110.57	110.57	221.74	110.57	110.57	110.57	443.49	443.49
Washington	23,864	53,371	170,982	224,353	112.18	448.71	785.23	224.35	112.18	112.18	448.71	785.23	224.35	112.18	112.18	112.18	224.35	112.18	112.18	112.18	448.71	448.71
Bedford corporation	2,824	197,518	106,894	26,997	167.12	668.47	1,169.82	334.23	167.12	167.12	668.47	1,169.82	334.23	167.12	167.12	167.12	334.23	167.12	167.12	167.12	668.47	668.47
Lenox corporation	2,000	53,488	.....	114,696	57.35	229.39	401.43	.....	57.35	57.35	229.39	401.43	.....	57.35	57.35	57.35	114.70	57.35	57.35	57.35	229.39	229.39
Totals	\$ 112,124	\$ 289,167	\$ 842,005	\$ 2,538,596	\$ 3,781,892	\$ 1,891,371	\$ 13,236.59	\$ 3,781.89	\$ 1,891.37	\$ 1,891.37	\$ 7,563.79	\$ 13,236.59	\$ 3,781.89	\$ 1,891.37	\$ 1,891.37	\$ 1,891.37	\$ 3,781.89	\$ 1,891.37	\$ 1,891.37	\$ 1,891.37	\$ 7,563.79	\$ 7,563.79

TABLE OF VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS BY TOWNSHIPS—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.										
	Poor tax.	School-house tax.	Teachers' tax.	Contingent tax.	Road tax.	City tax.	Poll tax (to county).	General township tax.	C., B. & Q. R. R., Comm'r tax.	Totals.
Benton.....	113.97	\$ 792.26	\$ 1,056.15	\$ 569.83	\$ 391.81	\$.....	\$ 77.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 5,166.37
Clayton.....	105.53	.....	527.57	316.55	350.37	.....	89.50	211.03	.....	3,695.37
Dallas.....	103.90	.....	1,324.57	432.57	199.84	.....	113.00	.....	.....	4,182.78
Gay.....	80.51	.....	1,292.30	402.57	199.54	.....	75.50	.....	.....	3,495.34
Grove.....	106.79	.....	1,815.46	854.33	395.66	.....	91.00	.....	.....	6,292.28
Grant.....	106.99	.....	1,813.84	534.95	397.93	.....	79.00	.....	.....	4,970.52
Holt.....	106.65	234.41	1,151.29	496.38	362.76	.....	100.50	.....	.....	4,468.93
Jefferson.....	82.6	13.49	1,083.85	349.26	322.92	.....	72.50	.....	.....	3,492.22
Jackson.....	69.95	.....	629.57	279.80	324.43	.....	58.50	.....	.....	2,591.80
Marshall.....	142.27	389.40	1,872.00	516.63	578.30	164.16	146.00	.....	.....	6,511.79
Nason.....	89.81	.....	449.06	449.07	260.37	.....	92.00	.....	.....	3,047.26
Nodaway.....	103.55	517.76	1,139.06	414.90	240.14	.....	114.50	207.10	.....	4,703.78
Polk.....	95.43	.....	1,206.05	351.74	266.55	.....	88.50	.....	.....	3,861.43
Piatt.....	135.50	826.29	2,640.52	680.13	618.79	.....	102.50	.....	.....	7,588.83
Ross.....	110.87	565.23	1,441.33	554.96	396.50	.....	97.00	.....	.....	5,372.15
Washington.....	112.18	558.36	1,013.12	229.38	314.93	.....	87.50	.....	.....	4,456.13
Bedford corporation.....	167.12	4,345.23	1,971.17	832.58	538.03	668.47	262.00	.....	75.80	11,678.63
Lenox corporation.....	57.35	.....	91.57	229.39	39.23	458.78	57.50	.....	.....	2,819.43
Totals.....	\$ 1,890.97	\$ 8,343.03	\$ 23,063.52	\$ 8,467.69	\$ 6,067.50	\$ 1,291.40	\$ 1,744.00	\$ 418.13	\$ 75.80	\$ 87,295.04

Taxes are usually considered the heaviest burden the people have to bear. From the days of earliest history the masses have been taxed to keep in operation the government that protected them and their interests. And as the world has moved the tithe-gatherer moves with it. The sum yearly demanded of the tax paying population of this country for home and State purposes is not great, and the comparatively small amount required attests the careful management of its finances. The exhibits of the earliest days are neither full nor complete, but so far as they go they evidence the same care that obtains to-day. The business then covered but little ground, and the causes for the heavier drafts of later days not existing, little effort would have been required to keep the books in a condition easily understood. But the earlier officials, however good as citizens, and honest as men they may have been, were utterly incompetent to care for public business, or their own, in a systematic and improved manner. In those days, too, the duties of the treasurer resembled in some features the office of a New England itinerant collector. He not only had a business headquarters, but was obliged to call upon delinquent tax payers in order to receive their assessment. It not infrequently happened that between the date of assessment and collection the parties moved beyond the county's jurisdiction. Cases of this kind to the number of five were reported for 1852, and all of them from Polk township. They were Benj. Banner, J. G. Hannarea, William Snodgrass, Benj. Tanner and Joseph Roach. By their removal the county lost a total of fifteen dollars and seventy-two cents. The increase in taxation from that day to this is the result of the increase in material wealth.

THE SWAMP LANDS AND AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found a complete history of the legislation on these much vexed topics, together with an account of the causes leading to the grants, and the action of the general government thereon. Before the commencement of that series of negotiations in which the county became involved, the condition of affairs was briefly as follows:

By an act of Congress, approved 28th September, 1850, all the overflowed and swamp lands within the State were granted to her, and the State authorities were required to select them and report through the surveyor-general to the general land-office the lands selected. For the better and more certain compliance with the act of Congress the State granted the lands to the counties in which they lie, and the counties in most cases appointed agents to make the selection, and the selections were made at the expense of the

county, amounting to the sum of \$2,000, in many instances, averaging about \$1,000 to each county, making the entire expense amount to about \$100,000. All this expense was incurred under the direction of the commissioner of the general land-office, and the form of report and required affidavits were duly returned to the surveyor-general's office and by him certified to be overflowed or swamp lands, returned as such to the commissioner of the general land-office. The list returned for the counties in the Council Bluffs land district were examined and approved, and orders were issued to the land-office to enter the lands contained in the list upon the tract books and plats of the office, and to withdraw them from sale. This was done, if we are correctly informed, about the 23d day of September, 1854.

In May, 1856, Congress made a grant of land to the State to aid in the construction of certain railroads. At the same session an act was passed approving and confirming the selections of swamp lands, and virtually declaring by that act that the swamp lands selected before the passage of the act making a grant to aid in the construction of railroads, were to remain undisturbed, and no portion of them could by any construction be included in the railroad grant. But notwithstanding these selections were made in conformity with instructions from the general land-office, and by its order entered upon the books and plats of the Council Bluffs land office, and notwithstanding that they were approved and confirmed by an act of Congress, the commissioner decided that patents should only be issued to the State for such even numbered sections within fifteen miles of any of the land grant railroad lines, as were shown to be overflowed or swamp lands by the plats and field-notes, made by the government surveyor, and that those even numbered sections selected and not shown to be overflowed or swamp lands should be patented to the railroad companies.

Such a decision was regarded as a gross usurpation of authority, and a violation of the act of September 28, 1850. If the lands selected were overflowed or swamp lands, they became absolutely the property of the State the day the act was approved. That they were such is proved in the very manner the commissioner required the proof to be made, and having required this kind of testimony to be produced, and having approved the selections upon this testimony, he could not, in justice to the counties, fall back on the field-notes of the government surveyor. If the patents were to issue only for such lands as were shown to be overflowed or swamp lands by the field-notes of the government surveyor, why were the counties required at a great expense to go through the farce of making selections? We take the broad ground that the selections having been made in accordance with the

requirements of the commissioner of the general land-office, and having been approved by the surveyor-general, and marked upon the plats and entered upon the tract books, and withdrawn from market by order of the commissioner before the passage of the act granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads, that the right of the State, and through it the right of the counties to all the lands selected became vested in the counties, and the act making the grant for railroad purposes could not reach any of the lands selected before its passage. If in fact the two grants may be considered as covering the same land, the rights of the two will depend upon the facts in the case, which become the subject of judicial investigation and decision. The law grants all the swamp and overflowed lands to the State—the State has transferred them to the counties, and the counties have sold them to individuals, and have expended the proceeds of the sale in draining the lands, thus carrying out the intention of Congress in making the grant. Under all the circumstances, it was the duty of the executive officer to issue the patents for all the lands selected under the swamp-land act, and if the railroad companies had any right to any portion of them, their right could be determined by the judicial tribunal of the county.

It has too long been the practice of executive officers to assume the prerogative of deciding the legal rights of parties, which should have been decided by the courts, and in the case before us, if the commissioner could not legally cause patents to be issued to the State for all the swamp lands selected before the passage of the railroad grant, he could have had patents issued for those about which there was no dispute, and leave the rights of the parties to the balance to be determined by a judicial decision; but by his determination to cause patents for a portion of the lands selected to be issued to the railroad company, he threw obstacles in the way of adjusting the rights of the counties, and to some extent frustrated the action of the courts thereon.

This second grant of swamp lands has resulted in instituting long and expensive litigation in various counties of the State; litigation from which, however, this county has fortunately been free. It has been deemed best to give the basis of the claims of the county to these lands, as preparatory to their acquisition by the American Emigrant Company. From the facts in the case, it will be observed that the term "swamp," as applied to many acres which have passed from the control of the county, is entirely a misnomer. In the case of *Fremont County v. The B. & M. R. R. Co.* in the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, the decision on which was rendered by Chief Justice Ralph P. Lowe, in the June term of 1867, a valuable and succinct account of the legislation in this matter is given. Being a discussion of

the basis on which the whole legislation relative to swamp lands rests, it is here produced in full :

“The lands in the controversy have a legislative history, federal and state, to which it would be well to advert in advance of, and as shedding light upon the questions of priority between the parties.

“They both claim the same land under distinct grants by Congress to the State. The plaintiffs insist that they are swamp and overflowed lands, and they deduce their right to the same through the State, under an act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, entitled ‘an act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the *swamp lands* within their limits.’ The first section of this act, without reserve or condition, grants to the States all the lands of the description therein specified which shall remain unsold at the passage of the same. The second section declares what must be done by the secretary of the interior, and the governors of the States, in order to vest the legal title of these lands in the several States.

“The third section lays down a rule to be observed in listing or selecting said lands; namely, that *‘all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is wet and unfit for cultivation, shall be excluded in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.’*

“This act does not point out the particular mode to be followed by the secretary, in making the required lists and plats, nor how he was to obtain the information, in order to comply with the rule above prescribed by Congress. It is manifest, that this information is not supplied by the field-notes of the original survey. A summary of objects and data required to be noted by the surveyor, will be found stated on pages 716, 717, of Lester’s Land Laws. Among them, bearing upon the character of the land, are, first, its general topography, whether level, rolling, broken, or hilly; second, the quality of the soil, whether first, second, or third rate; and third, whether the bottom-lands were wet or dry, and, if subject to inundations, to what depth.

“A literal compliance by the surveyor would fall far short of affording the requisite information to enable the secretary to determine whether the greater part of the particular forty acre tract of land was swampy or overflowed, in such a sense, under the act, as to render the same unfit for cultivation. If he did so from the the field-notes, without more information, it would simply be conjecture. Congress thought best, in its wisdom, to establish the rule above specified, as a guide to the secretary, not limiting him in the sources of his information to the field-notes of the surveyor, but leaving it to his discretion to make the list and plats of these lands under that.

rule in the best way he could. It is proper here to state that some time after the passage of the act (September 28, 1850) granting swamp lands to the States, some additional objects of topography were required to be observed and stated in the field-notes of the surveyor, in order to define more clearly the quantity and quality of such lands, and to show their distinctive character, whether swampy or otherwise subject to overflow, to an extent that, without artificial means, they would be rendered unfit for cultivation. But this was after the lands in controversy had been surveyed. Lester's Land Laws, 718.

"The manner and basis, therefore, upon which the list and plats should be made, as contemplated by the act, were left open to the judgement of the secretary of the interior.

"In November following the passage of the law, J. Butterfield, the then commissioner of the general land-office, with the sanction, we are to suppose, of the secretary, instructed the surveyor-general of this State to make out lists of all the lands thus granted to the State under said act, remarking to him that the only reliable data in his possession from which such lists could be made, were the notes of the surveyor on file in his office, and that if the authorities of the State were willing to accept them as the basis of those lists, he might so regard them. If not, and those authorities furnished him satisfactory evidence that any lands were of the character embraced by the grant, he should so report them; and he states what would be sufficient evidence in the premises; namely, the affidavits of county surveyors and other respectable persons that had understood and had examined the lines, etc. The commissioner then states the general principles which should govern the surveyor-general in making up these lists, both where the field-notes are the basis of his action, and where the State authorities shall conclude to have the surveys made to determine the boundaries of the swamp and overflowed lands, furnishes a form according to which the lists should be made directing that one copy of the same should be transmitted to the several land-offices, and another to the general land-office at Washington. In the same instructions, the commissioner directs that the land selected should be reserved from sale, and, after the selection should be approved by the secretary of the interior, the register should enter all the lands so selected in his tract book, as granted to the State by act of the 28th of September, 1850, being swamp or overflowed land.

"These instructions were continued for near ten years with but little change for the guidance of the surveyor-general and the States in the selection of the swamp lands. For the confirmation of this statement the secretary of the interior, R. McClelland, in a letter addressed to the commissioner of the

general land-office, explanatory of the swamp land act, dated November 20, 1855, states that under it, certain instructions were issued for carrying it into effect, embracing substantially these propositions: that when the field-notes of surveyors indicated the swampy character of the land, they were to be regarded as conclusive of such character, and that when the land is claimed by the State as such it shall be by selections made by duly authorized agents of the State, and accompanied by their affidavits that they have examined the said land, and, being acquainted with the mode of surveying the public land, that the greater part of each forty acre tract included in such section, is swampy, etc.

“Again, on the 12th of January, 1858, the secretary of the interior, J. Thompson, addressed a letter to the commissioner, Hon. T. A. Hendricks, inquiring whether, in his, the commissioner’s opinion, in bringing to a close the grant of September 28, 1850, in cases of selections reported to his office since the 3d of March, 1857, and in cases where the selections yet remained to be made, the general instructions of November, 1850, were sufficient and should be adhered to, or whether new and additional regulations should be adopted.

“In reply to this inquiry, the commissioner first re-states the substance of these instructions as follows: ‘In all cases where the plats and field-notes represent the land as swampy or subject to such overflow as to render them unfit for cultivation, they belong to the State, and will be so certified. When lands are claimed by the State under this act, which are not so represented on the plat and field-notes, you will require the production of satisfactory evidence that the greater part of each forty acre subdivision of the land is of the character specified in the act.’

“He then remarks that this point has always been maintained by this office, and that if any instructions, heretofore issued, have been otherwise construed, it has been an error.

“In reference to the necessity of an examination of the surface of the land in each subdivision, he gave, among others, as a reason, that probably many of the lands were surveyed in dry seasons, and hence their character for swamp or overflowed lands were not indicated by the descriptive notes and plats, etc.

“In conclusion, he states, in answer to the secretary’s inquiry, that he could not perceive, in view of the clear and definite character of the instructions, and to which the authorities of the State had made no objection, that any additional instructions or regulations were required. I have been particular in getting at the real character of these instructions, and the length of time they obtained under the authority and with the sanction of the interior department, for reasons which will hereafter appear.

"As the act granting these lands contained no specific directions to the secretary as to the means to be employed or the manner in which he should select them, and as the field-notes of the surveyor did not contain data sufficiently full to enable him adequately to carry out the rule which the law laid down for their selection, we suppose it was quite competent for the secretary, through the commissioner, to adopt the form and mode of selection suggested in the instructions which we have just been considering. Under these, the State had the option of adopting one or the other of the two methods; either to make the field-notes of the survey the basis of their selection or to accept the grant upon the basis of a resurvey and examination of the surface of the land, in order to determine with more precision the quantity and boundaries of the swamp and overflowed lands, furnishing the requisite satisfactory evidence of the same. The States of Michigan and Wisconsin adopted the former; this State, with others, elected to take the latter course. See acts of the general assembly, passed February 2, 1851, Revision 148.

"The act of Congress granting these lands made the secretary of the interior the executive officer for carrying the same into effect. In December, 1857, it became necessary for him to determine at what period the grant took effect, whether it was at the date of the law or when the patent issued. In determining this question, he says: 'The granting clause in the first section, namely the words, "*are hereby granted*," seemed to him to impart a grant *in presenti*. They confer the right to the land, though other proceedings were necessary to perfect the title. This construction of the act, by the secretary, then A. H. H. Stuart, was subsequently confirmed by J. S. Black, attorney-general, in a very clear and able opinion addressed to Jacob Thompson, who was secretary of the interior at the time, founded upon certain judicial authorities to which reference was made.

"It was also confirmed by Congress, as we think we have reason to infer from the character and objects of an act passed March 2, 1855, entitled, 'An act for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp and overflowed lands.'

"The circumstances giving rise to this act are understood to be these: The lands covered by the grant were not and could not be listed at once, and therefore could not be withdrawn from market without at the same time withdrawing the whole mass of public lands, and inasmuch as entries and locations with land-warrants of the public domain were made in a large number of instances without examination of the character or quality of the same, and the local officers not having the data in the absence of selections to make the proper discrimination, the result was, that a very large amount of the swamp lands was disposed of to private parties, by the government, at the local land-offices.

"Now, the effect of all this, under the foregoing decision of the secretary of the interior that the right to these swamp lands vested in the States at the date of the passage of the law, was to render the title of the private entries and locations exceedingly uncertain, if not altogether ineffectual. Hence it was but natural that those holding lands under such titles should feel dissatisfied with their purchase, and seek some kind of relief at the hands of Congress.

"On the other hand, when the State, by its agents, came to select and list these lands it found its rights too largely interfered with to allow it to pass without protest, and lodged a complaint against these intermeddlers, and insisted upon the priority of her claim under the law.

"The manner in which Congress adjusted this complaint under the provisions of the act March 2, 1855, shows, quite unmistakably, that the construction which Congress entertained of the act granting the swamp lands was accordant with that of the secretary of the interior and the attorney-general; otherwise, upon the hypothesis that no right to these lands had vested in the State, Congress could not have felt any necessity of extending the relief granted, of validating these private entries, and directing patents to issue thereon; nor, on the other hand, of granting to the State the indemnity therein offered, except upon the idea of a previous investiture in her of the title and right of these lands.

"We have not thus referred to the construction which Congress, the attorney-general, and the secretary of the interior, have given to this act (and we are not advised that any other executive officer of the government, at any time, has expressed a contrary opinion) because we felt it necessary to adopt the same opinion in the disposition of these cases. We expect to place our decision of them on other ground, and will reserve our opinion, as a court, upon the proposition whether the act grants a present right or not, until the question becomes a vital one in some other case. It may not be out of place, however, for the writer of this opinion to suggest that, after a more careful examination of the question, he is confirmed in the opinion expressed on the same subject in the case of *Allison v. Halfacre*, 11 Iowa, 450.

"But let it be stated that we have referred more particularly to the above official, legal, and legislative opinions as constituting a part of the history of the swamp lands, and for the purpose of explaining the conduct of the general assembly of this State in granting the same to the counties where they may be situated, which it did as early as January, 1853, as well as accounting for all the legislative dealings of the State with these lands, from the secretary of the interior officially declaring the act granting them to be one *in presenti (nemine contradicente)*.

"After this exposition of the effect of the grant, we suppose the State, without provoking unjust criticism, could properly assume control and ownership of these lands, and deal with them in such way as to attain the objects contemplated by the act of appropriation, first providing, however, for their selection and approval thereof by the department of State.

"The point next to be noticed in order in the history of these lands, is the difficulties and embarrassments resulting from the action of the interior department in carrying out the provisions of the act March 2d, 1855, for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp lands, according to their understood intent and meaning.

"A very large number of controversies at once sprung up, which led to great excitement, exasperation, and expense, a detailed explication of which is not now necessary, but which terminated, on the memorial of the general assembly of this and perhaps other States, in the passage by Congress of an act of repose, approved March 3, 1857, to the effect that the selections of swamp and overflowed lands, heretofore made and reported to the commissioner of the general land-office, so far as the same remain vacant and unappropriated, should be confirmed, approved, and patented to the States, as soon as practicable, agreeably to the provisions of the act granting the same.

"The circumstances giving rise to this confirmatory act, as well as the obvious import of the language itself, leave no doubt whatever of its meaning and intent, of investing absolutely in the several States such lists of swamp and overflowed lands, whether actually so or not, as has before that time been made out and reported to the commissioner of the general land-office; and such, precisely, was the category of the lands now in dispute. They had not only been listed and reported, but their selection had been made in strict compliance with the rules prescribed by the interior department, and all returned, approved, and withdrawn from public sale before this act in question was passed. Now, whatever doubt there may exist as to the precise time when the title to these lands vested, under the original act granting the same, there cannot be the slightest semblance of a question that the effect of this act was the immediate investiture of the title to all the selections made and reported at the date of the law, which did not interfere with actual settlement made under preëxisting laws; and such is the construction which the secretary of the interior very properly gave this act again and again; and, under that construction, very many contests in regard to the character of these lands, pending at the passage of this act, fell to the ground thereafter, and were no longer the subject of disputation. This act, being mandatory and absolute in its terms, its effect was intended to compose all differences about the character of the selections made and

reported; so that the power of the secretary of the interior over these questions was exhausted and at an end, and he had left no duty to perform in reference to them, except the mere ministerial duty of furnishing the several governors of the States with a true certified list thereof, from the commissioner, under the seal of his office, which is all the patent or evidence of title required under another act of Congress approved August 3, 1854; and also the additional duty of determining whether any of these reported selections had been otherwise appropriated or interfered with by legal settlements.

"Subject to this qualification, the right of the State to demand a certificate of these selections cannot be questioned, and it is their right to demand which constitutes the plaintiff's claim and which, we suppose, in a court of justice, is equivalent to the title; the certified list, when made, is the only evidence thereof."

The first action of the county officials of Taylor county with reference to these lands bears the date of Monday, February 13, 1854. Judge Lowe on that day appointed Otis Fenno and Henry Baker, as commissioners "to lay off the wet and overflowed land in said county"; the former having allotted to his special charge ranges thirty-two and thirty-three; the latter caring for thirty-four and thirty-five. On March 5, 1855, John Hayden was appointed, by the same judge, "to survey the swamp land and Report the station that draws is Necessary and the length and debthe of sd draws and the probable cost of the drawing of all the swamp lands is a part of R. 34, 35 and all of 35." No reports ever were made by these parties, so far as the records relate thereto. But subsequently to these appointments other appointments seem to have been made, having in view these same objects. On October 24, 1855, Otis W. Fenno, John Lowe and Thomas F. Kimball all reported on swamp lands which they had been appointed to survey, and W. C. Gibson, county judge, states that the plats made by these commissioners had been sent to the governor of Iowa. There is no record of their appointment, nor are there any data from which to learn the nature or the completeness of the report made.

No further action appears to have been taken until September, 1862. Meantime, the agents of the American Emigrant Company, a corporation of capitalists with headquarters at Hartford, Connecticut, had been visiting various of the counties in the State, and among them Taylor county. Attracted by the fertility of the soil and the evidently bright future of the county, overtures were made to the county officials to purchase the swamp lands, reclaim them in accordance with the provisions of the various acts of the general assembly, and settle them with a staunch and reliable popu-

lace. The agent of the company, C. D. F. McKay, was the one interested for his employers. The first entry relative to the transfers of these lands is found in the proceedings of the board of supervisors for September, 1862. The proposition, it will be seen, emanated from the party contemplating the purchase, and is as follows:

Comes now C. D. F. McKay, agent of the American Emigrant Company, and makes the following proposition to purchase the swamp land of Taylor county, Iowa; to-wit,

“Agreement made the 2d day of September, A. D. 1862, between the county of Taylor, in the State of Iowa, of the one part, and the American Emigrant Company by F. C. D. McKay, their general agent for the State of Iowa, of the other part. Then the said county devotes the swamp land belonging to said county, and all the funds and claims of the county on the general government therefor to the making of the public improvements hereinafter mentioned by said company, and agree to sell, release and convey the same to said company according to this agreement.

“The said company agrees to take said land and funds and claims, and to make for said company any public works or improvements therefor which the board of supervisors may request, and which are authorized to be made therewith by loan of the full amount and value of one thousand and eight hundred dollars. The specifications of such public works to be furnished to them as they prefer, at any time after October 1, 1863, and the work to be finished according to specifications by one year from the first day of January after the furnishing of such specifications. In order to ascertain the value of such work and improvements, it is agreed that if the board of supervisors shall offer to superintend the working of such improvements without charge to said company, then said company shall pay into the treasury of said county the sum of one thousand and eight hundred dollars, in current funds, as soon as the first day of January, A. D. 1865; and if said board does not choose to superintend the working of said improvements, then the jobs of work are to be let at public auction, to the lowest fair bidder, who shall give ample security for performance in the usual way of letting such jobs.

“No taxes are to be assessed against the property agreed to be sold by this contract while the county holds the legal title thereto, or the equitable title by mortgage, or otherwise; but as fast as any of it is sold to purchasers the same may be taxed, and the company agree to settle said land fit for settlement with *white* settlers and purchasers, and by selling farms of the usual average size, one-third thereof in three years, and another third thereof in five years, and the whole of said lands in eight years from the ratification of this contract by a vote of the people and the canvass of the votes. Any part of said land, funds or claims the county will assign or convey to said company, or its agents, at any time on request; but if the claim of the county is not fully paid, and sales made, the entire interest so conveyed shall be mortgaged back to the county to secure the fulfillment of this contract, unless other satisfactory security be given. Therefore, the company take the said lands subject to all the provisions and conditions of the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, and expressly release the State of Iowa, and the said county of Taylor from all liability in reclaiming said lands, or in the draining thereof, any contract now existing between the county and any persons in relation to said lands to be respected and fulfilled by said company as the board of supervisors shall decide to be just and right. The said board will appoint any agent to transact any business relating to said swamp lands, or funds, or claims which said company, or its

agent may at any time nominate or request; but in no case shall the county be responsible for the faithfulness of such agent, or for any costs or expense thereof.

“By order of the board,

“D. W. HAMBLIN, *Chairman*.

“E. T. SMITH, *Clerk*.

“American Emigrant Company, by their agent,

“F. C. D. McKAY.”

Supervisor Litteen moved to accept and sign the aforesaid contract, and the board being advised in the premises, ordered that said contract be and the same is hereby accepted and signed by the parties.

Before the contract was fully ratified the supervisors appointed a special committee to investigate the matter a little further. His duties performed, the report was made, and while evidently without much point, and no bearing on the original contract, gave at least the semblance of caution to the final acceptance of the agent's proposition. The committee reported the following in the September session, 1863:

Comes now the special committee on swamp land and reports as follows; to-wit,

“We, the special committee, do hereby make the following report; to-wit,

“That we do hereby authorize our clerk to comply with the request of the American Emigrant Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, on the following conditions:

“*First*. That he cause to be made and executed the deed conveying on the part of Taylor county the swamp lands of said county to the company aforesaid.

“*Second*. That he keep the deed to said lands in his possession until the aforesaid company shall have paid the sum of nine hundred dollars for the use and benefit of Taylor county; and provided further, that our clerk do keep in his possession the deed so made until they shall have mortgaged to Taylor county the lands so conveyed to them; then, and not before, to give up the deed to said company.

“JAMES GARTSIDE.”

Thus the contract of sale was fully made and indorsed. Almost immediately after accepting the report of the committee last above given, the board of supervisors proceeded to convey the land in question. The document making such conveyance and the conditions pertaining thereto are here annexed:

WHEREAS, The American Emigrant Company has requested this county to convey to the trustees of said company, in trust for said company, the swamp and overflowed lands of said county, and the indemnity claim of the county on the United States, the same which has been contracted to be sold to said company by a written agreement between the county and the company, bearing date the 2d day of September, A. D. 1862, and which is now on file in the office of the clerk of the District Court of said county; and,

WHEREAS, The said company does not ask such conveyance except upon such condition that the land and property so conveyed shall be fully mortgaged back to the county to secure to the county the fulfillment by the company of all the terms and conditions of the said written agreement. Therefore, it is

Resolved, That this board does now grant, sell and convey to the trustees of said company' as requested, the land and property hereinafter mentioned and described in the form following; that is to say:

This indenture, made the eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the county of Taylor, in the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Andrew J. Hammond, John Hooker and Henry K. W. Welch, all of the city of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, trustees, and in trust for the American Emigrant Company, bearing date the second day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and now on file in the office of the clerk of the District Court of said county, has sold to said company all the swamp and overflowed lands of said county, and all the claim of said county on the United States for or on account of such of said swamp or overflowed lands as have been sold for cash or located with warrants, or scrip, by or under the authority of the United States, since the swamp land grant (so-called).

Now, therefore, in pursuance of said agreement, in writing, and in consideration of the sum of one thousand and eight hundred dollars, to the said party of the first part paid by said company, the said party of the first part doth hereby sell, assign, transfer and quit-claim to the parties of the second part, as such trustees as aforesaid, all and singular the lands and real estate hereinafter mentioned and described, the same being situated in the said county of Taylor.

DESCRIPTION.	Sec't.	Twp.	R'ng'e.	Acres.	DESCRIPTION.	Sec't.	Twp.	R'ng'e.	Acres.
fraction.....	31	67	34	125	n hf se.....	26	68	34	80
e hf se.....	30	67	34	62.50	nw nw.....	25	68	34	40
sw se.....	30	67	34	40	ne nw.....	25	68	34	40
w hf nw.....	29	67	34	80	ne sw.....	24	68	34	40
s hf ne.....	20	67	34	80	nw ne.....	24	68	34	40
n hf ne.....	20	67	34	80	ne ne.....	24	68	34	40
se nw.....	20	67	34	40	nw se.....	24	68	34	40
ne sw.....	20	67	34	40	fraction.....	35	67	35	125
nw se.....	20	67	34	40	w hf se.....	26	67	35	80
sw se.....	20	67	34	40	ne ne.....	26	67	35	40
e hf se.....	17	67	34	80	e hf se.....	23	67	35	80
w hf se.....	17	67	34	80	w hf nw.....	24	67	35	80
s hf sw.....	9	67	34	80	ne nw.....	24	67	35	40
ne nw.....	9	67	34	40	sw se.....	13	67	35	40
s hf ne.....	9	67	34	80	nw nw.....	18	67	34	40
ne ne.....	9	67	34	40	sw sw.....	7	67	34	40
sw sw.....	3	67	34	40	se sw.....	7	67	34	40
nw sw.....	3	67	34	40	nw se.....	7	67	34	40
ne nw.....	3	67	34	40	w hf ne.....	7	67	34	80
se nw.....	3	67	34	40	ne se.....	6	67	34	40
nw ne.....	3	67	34	40	nw se.....	23	67	32	40
sw ne.....	3	67	34	40	sw ne.....	23	67	32	40
se ne.....	3	67	34	40	ne se.....	23	67	32	40
ne ne.....	3	67	34	40	se se.....	23	67	32	40
ne ne.....	34	68	34	40	se ne.....	23	67	32	40
nw ne.....	34	68	34	40	ne ne.....	23	67	32	40
sw ne.....	34	68	34	40	nw nw.....	23	67	32	40
se ne.....	34	68	34	40	nw nw.....	27	67	32	40
se ne.....	6	67	34	40	nw se.....	27	67	32	40
ne ne.....	6	67	34	40	ne ne.....	27	67	32	40
w hf nw.....	5	67	34	80	se se.....	22	67	32	40
w hf sw.....	32	68	34	80	ne se.....	22	67	32	40
w hf nw.....	32	68	34	80	sw se.....	22	67	32	40
w hf sw.....	29	68	34	80	nw se.....	22	67	32	40
w hf nw.....	29	68	34	80	se sw.....	22	67	32	40
se se.....	20	68	34	40	ne sw.....	22	67	32	40
s hf nw.....	20	68	34	80	sw sw.....	22	67	32	40

DESCRIPTION.	Sect'n.	Twp.	R'nge.	Acres.
ne nw	20	68	34	40
e hf ne	17	68	34	40
sw sw	9	68	34	40
fraction	34	67	35	125
w hf ne	34	67	35	.....
e hf ne	34	67	35	.....
se sw	27	67	35	40
sw se	27	67	35	40
n se	27	67	35	40
w hf ne	27	67	35	80
ne sw	27	67	35	40
se sw	22	67	35	40
ne sw	22	67	35	40
e hf nw	22	67	35	80
w hf sw	22	67	35	80
w hf nw	22	67	35	80
sw	15	67	35	160
nw	15	67	35	160
sw se	28	67	35	40
sw se	34	68	34	40
se se	34	68	34	40
ne se	34	68	34	40
nw se	34	68	34	40
w hf nw	32	68	34	80
w hf ne	32	68	34	80
s hf se	26	68	34	80
ne ne	11	67	32	40
sw sw	1	67	32	40
se sw	1	67	32	40
nw sw	1	67	32	40
ne sw	1	67	32	40
sw nw	1	67	32	40
se nw	1	67	32	40
nw nw	1	67	32	40
ne nw	1	67	32	40
ne nw	12	67	32	40
nw nw	12	67	32	40
sw sw	12	67	32	40
se n	12	67	32	40
nw sw	12	67	32	40
ne sw	12	67	32	40
sw sw	12	67	32	40
nw nw	13	67	32	40
sw ne	13	67	32	40
nw ne	12	67	32	40
sw se	1	67	32	40
nw se	1	67	32	40
ne se	1	67	32	40
nw ne	1	67	32	40
ne ne	1	67	32	40
se ne	1	67	32	40
se se	36	67	32	40
sw se	36	67	32	40
ne se	36	67	32	40
nw se	36	67	32	40
sw ne	36	67	32	40
se ne	36	67	32	40
ne ne	36	67	32	40
nw ne	36	67	32	40
se sw	29	67	32	40
sw sw	29	67	32	40
se se	30	67	33	40
sw se	30	67	33	40
se sw	30	67	33	40

DESCRIPTION.	Sect'n.	Twp.	R'nge.	Acres.
nw sw	22	67	32	40
se ne	22	67	32	40
ne ne	22	67	32	40
sw ne	22	67	32	40
nw ne	22	67	32	40
se se	15	67	32	40
sw se	15	67	32	40
nw nw	23	67	32	40
sw nw	23	67	32	40
ne nw	23	67	32	40
sw sw	14	67	32	40
se sw	14	67	32	40
sw se	14	67	32	40
nw se	14	67	32	40
ne se	14	67	32	40
sw sw	14	67	32	40
ne sw	14	67	32	40
se nw	14	67	32	40
ne nw	14	67	32	40
sw ne	14	67	32	40
ne ne	14	67	32	40
se ne	14	67	32	40
nw ne	14	67	32	40
se se	11	67	32	40
ne se	11	67	32	40
se ne	11	67	32	40
sw se	10	67	35	40
ne sw	10	67	35	40
nw se	10	67	35	40
nw	10	67	35	160
w hf ne	10	67	35	80
se sw	3	67	35	40
sw sw	3	67	35	40
ne sw	3	67	35	40
sw se	3	67	35	40
se se	3	67	35	40
nw se	3	67	35	40
ne se	3	67	35	40
nw sw	3	67	35	40
se nw	3	67	35	40
n fr nw	3	67	35	35
nw ne	3	67	35	35
sw ne	34	67	35	35
sw se	34	67	35	35
nw se	34	67	35	35
ne nw	34	67	35	35
se nw	34	67	35	35
sw nw	34	67	35	35
ne sw	34	67	35	35
nw sw	34	67	35	35
se sw	34	67	35	35
nw ne	27	67	35	35
sw ne	27	67	35	35
nw se	27	67	35	35
sw se	27	67	35	35
ne nw	27	67	35	35
se nw	27	67	35	35
ne sw	27	67	35	35
se sw	27	67	35	35
nw ne	22	68	35	40
sw ne	22	68	35	40
nw se	22	68	35	40
ne nw	22	68	35	40
se nw	22	68	35	40

DESCRIPTION.	Sect'n.	Twp.	Rnge.	Acres.	DESCRIPTION.	Sect'n.	Twp.	Rnge.	Acres.
ne sw.	30	67	33	40	ne sw.	22	68	35	40
se nw.	30	67	33	40	se se.	22	68	35	40
ne nw.	30	67	33	40	nw nw.	22	68	35	40
ne sw.	32	68	33	40	sw.	15	68	35	160
sw ne.	32	68	33	40	sw nw.	15	68	35	40
nw ne.	32	68	33	40	ne se.	15	68	35	40
sw se.	29	68	33	40	sw se.	15	68	35	40
sw nw.	28	68	33	40	ne nw.	15	68	35	40
ne nw.	28	68	33	40	nw nw.	15	68	35	40
ne ne.	21	68	33	40	se nw.	15	68	35	40
ne ne.	8	68	33	40	se se.	9	68	35	40
se ne.	8	68	33	40	ne se.	9	68	35	40
nw ne.	8	68	33	40	se ne.	9	68	35	40
sw ne.	8	68	33	40	ne ne.	9	68	35	40
nw sw.	8	68	33	40	sw sw.	10	68	35	40
sw sw.	8	68	33	40	nw sw.	10	68	35	40
se se.	5	68	33	40	sw nw.	10	68	35	40
sw sw.	4	68	33	40	nw nw.	10	68	35	40
nw sw.	4	68	33	40	ne nw.	10	68	35	40
sw nw.	4	68	33	40	sw.	3	68	35	123
nw nw.	4	68	33	40	sw se.	4	68	35	63
ne nw.	4	68	33	40	sw se.	3	68	35	61
nw ne.	4	68	33	40	sw sw.	35	69	35	40
ne ne.	4	68	33	40	se sw.	35	69	35	40
se sw.	10	67	35	40	sw se.	35	69	35	40
nw se.	35	69	35	40	ne sw.	25	69	35	40
ne se.	35	69	35	40	se nw.	25	69	35	40
ne sw.	35	69	35	40	sw ne.	25	69	35	40
sw ne.	35	69	35	40	se.	24	69	35	160
se ne.	35	69	35	40	nw ne.	24	69	35	40
ne ne.	35	69	35	40	sw ne.	24	69	35	40
nw nw.	36	69	35	40	se nw.	24	69	35	40
ne nw.	36	69	35	40	nw nw.	24	69	35	40
sw nw.	36	69	35	40	ne nw.	24	69	35	40
sw sw.	25	69	35	40	s $\frac{1}{2}$ sw.	13	69	35	80

It is hereby declared to be an express condition of this grant, that in case said county at this time has not obtained a perfect title in fee to any of said lands, that any interest, claim or title thereto the county may hereafter acquire under or by virtue of the swamp land grant aforesaid, shall inure to the benefit of the party of the second part, without any further or subsequent conveyance thereof, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. It is also a like condition of this conveyance that in case any lands are included in the foregoing descriptions which were not, or are not contracted to be sold by said company in and by said agreement in writing, so on file as aforesaid, the same are reserved and excepted from the effect and operation of this conveyance, and are not intended herein or hereby to be conveyed; and all lands reserved from the inoperation of the said agreement in writing are reserved from the effect and operation of this conveyance.

And the said party of the first part doth further covenant and agree that all the lands within the said county that may at any time be duly selected as swamp or overflowed lands, and all such lands as may not be included in this conveyance, if any, the party of the first part will at any time convey by deed similar to this conveyance, at the request of the American Emigrant Company, to the said company, its trustees or its assigns. That any proceeds of said claim on the United States, if any proceeds shall be received, the party of the first part will at any time, on like request, assign and transfer in separate or more convenient form to said company, its trustees, or its assigns, and any land that shall be located under, or by any scrip, so called, which may be obtained on said claim, the party of the first part will convey in like

form to said company, or their trustees, or assigns, on reasonable request so to do. The party of the second part takes this grant subject to all the provisions of the act of Congress, of September 28, 1850, and especially release the State of Iowa and the said county from all liability for releasing said lands.

Given under the hands of the board of supervisors of Taylor county. By order of the board of supervisors.

D. W. HAMBLIN, *Chairman.*

JOSIAH LITTEER.

J. B. CAMPBELL.

JOHN MCLEAN.

THOMAS COBB.

JAMES GARTSIDE.

JESSE ORME.

OLIVER JENKS.

VINCENT BEALL.

ASA COBB.

WILLIAM G. MERIDETH.

E. T. SMITH, *Clerk of Board of Supervisors.*

STATE OF IOWA, }
TAYLOR COUNTY. } ss.

On this 8th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, personally came before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the county and State aforesaid, the said D. W. Hamblin, Thomas Cobb, Vincent Beall, Josiah Litteer, James Gartside, Asa Cobb, J. B. Campbell, Jesse Orme, Oliver Jenks, John McLean, W. G. Merideth, supervisors, and E. T. Smith, clerk of the board of supervisors of said county, personally to me known to be the identical persons whose names are affixed to the foregoing conveyance as grantors, and who executed it, and personally acknowledged said instrument of conveyance to be their voluntary act and deed as the board of supervisors of this county of Taylor.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and notarial seal.

Done in Bedford, Taylor county, Iowa, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.]

S. J. HALL, *Notary Public.*

And so passed from the control of the county many thousands of acres of its best lands. True the officials had eyes to see and ears to hear, but these did not prevent a sale from which the county has realized comparatively nothing.

THE TIMBER ACT.

EXEMPTIONS IN TAYLOR COUNTY.

The Twelfth General Assembly of Iowa passed what is known as "The Timber Act." Under this law, trees cultivated and planted within the State, the trees not being more than twelve feet apart, and kept in healthy and growing condition, exempt one hundred dollars per acre from taxation upon the owner's assessment for ten years after each acre is planted. On

each acre of fruit trees fifty dollars are exempted, and for five years after the putting out of each acre.

Taylor county enjoys the benefits accruing from this act. Under it the sum of eighty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars have been realized from taxation upon the last assessment. Thus it may be seen that those farmers who have adorned their premises with forests, and added fine orchards to the comforts and enjoyments of living, are aided by the State legislation. And it is just that this should be the case. The only regret is, that more have not made themselves worthy the State's bounty for industry and thrift. But, aside from tax exemptions, every farmer should plant trees. He should sow his place wild with them, to speak strongly. In the years to come these trees will be forests, gigantic in stature, and crowded with a foliage ample for an artist's canvas—grand and beautiful enough for his loftiest conceptions. Trees *are* beautiful. Nothing on God's green earth is more so. And they will be needed in Taylor county. Timber is not plentiful, and God's setting—the trees that nodded their emerald plumage to the pioneers, will soon be gone. This question of forests is an important one which farmers have not sufficiently considered. It is never too late to commence a work that has long been neglected. Just now is the time to begin a reform that will mark a new and more prosperous era for Taylor county. Plant trees. Nurserymen, and practical tree-growers, will take pleasure in naming to any one the kinds that are best adapted to this clime and its wants. Trees furnish the precious home with protection from the blasts of storms and tornadoes. In the winter they shield the stock, from which the farmer's wealth comes, from biting winds and hurricanes of snows. In the summer time they break the torrid days that smell of the equator, and make grateful yourself and your beasts. It is a fortune to a farmer—a forest is, in and of itself. And a large, well cultivated orchard makes glad its owner's heart, the hearts of all his kinship, the community in general, and especially the mischievous boys who accidentally stumble upon it while scouring the neighborhood in search of watermelon-patches. Plant trees. Plant orchards. Make of your homes and your county a paradise, and God will bless you and yours with prosperity and happiness.

TAX LEVIES

MADE BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FOR THE YEAR 1881.

At the September session of the board of Supervisors, 1881 the following tax levies were made for the year: Railroad commissioners' tax (C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.), \$79.63; State fund, 2 mills on the dollar; county fund, 3½

mills on the dollar; school, 1 mill on the dollar; bridge fund, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar; poor fund, $\frac{1}{2}$ mill on the dollar.

The following local levies were made as certified to the board by the township authorities:

	Teachers' fund.	S. House fund.	Cont'gt. fund.	Road fund.	City fund.	General Twp.	Board of Health.
	M'sls	M'sls	M'sls	M'sls	M'sls	M'sls	M'sls
Bedford corporation.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	....	....
Bedford township.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	....	....
Lenox corporation.....	$12\frac{1}{2}$	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	....	....
Lenox independent.....	$12\frac{1}{2}$	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5	....	....	....
Conway corporation.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	....	....	....	....
Conway independent.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	....	....	....
Benton township.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	2	5	....	....	....
Clayton township.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	....	1	....
Dallas township.....	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	5	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$
Subdistrict 8 Dallas township (excess).....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gay township.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	....	....	....
Grove township.....	$9\frac{1}{2}$	....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	....	....	....
Grant township.....	$6\frac{3}{4}$	....	$2\frac{1}{4}$	4	....	1	....
Holt township.....	....	....	....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	$\frac{1}{4}$
Jefferson township.....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Jackson township.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	5	....	....	....
Mason township.....	3	....	4	5	....	....	....
Marshall township.....	9	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	5	....	....	....
Nodaway township.....	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	....	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Polk township.....	6	....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Platte township.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$	....	4	5	....	....	....
Ross township.....	7	3	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....
Washington township.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	....	....	....
Part of section 6 Washington township attached to Dallas.....	6	....	5	....	....	....	....
INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS.							
Buchanan.....	7	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....
Hawleyville.....	5	....	3	....	....	....	....
Antioch.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....
Chenoweth Grove.....	7	$7\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....	....
Fairview.....	6	....	2	....	....	....	....
Gravel Point.....	7	1	2	....	....	....	....
Holt.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....
Holt Center.....	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....
Lincoln.....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mt. Pleasant.....	$6\frac{1}{2}$	....	2	....	....	....	....
Winterset.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	....
Big Springs.....	6	....	2	....	....	....	....
Hope.....	6	....	2	....	....	....	....
Mormontown.....	11	....	4	....	....	....	....
Platteville.....	8	2	2	....	....	....	....
Platte River.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Works.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....

FIFTH REGIMENT I. N. G.

COMPANY I.

One among the first in Iowa to take advantage of the State militia law was Taylor county. Chief in the movement were P. C. King, county treasurer, W. F. Evans, at that time auditor, and now editor of the Bedford *Argus*, C. W. Connett, M. V. Gray, and J. S. Faith.

W. F. Evans was elected captain of the company, and P. C. King first lieutenant. In 1880 Lieutenant King was chosen to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment, and C. W. Connett was elected first lieutenant of company I, in his stead. T. H. Morgan was the company's second lieutenant—a position that he resigned in August, 1881. Being the nominee of the Republican party for sheriff, with success assured, he was unable to attend to the duties of his position.

During the month of August, 1881, Captain W. F. Evans was elected major of the regiment by a majority that was no greater than was deserving. In the war that conquered treason he was one of its brightest heroes. In 1879, at a soldiers' reunion, while making it a success, to which he had devoted weeks of time, and money unstintedly, his right arm and hand were fearfully mutilated by the premature discharge of a cannon.

The regimental quartermaster is also furnished by Bedford in the person of O. B. Thompson, who has won success in every department of business that he has undertaken.

Saturday night, September 10, 1881, company I held an election to fill the vacancies occasioned by resignations, and its roster is now as follows:

Captain—C. W. Connett.

First Lieutenant—M. V. Gray.

Second Lieutenant—J. S. Faith.

First Sergeant—N. C. Galway.

Second Sergeant—A. T. Charry.

Third Sergeant—G. E. De Long.

Fourth Sergeant—W. W. Morey.

Fifth Sergeant—J. M. Mills.

First Corporal—Roscoe Golding.

Second Corporal—H. C. Cady.

Third Corporal—W. J. Jordan.

Fourth Corporal—Thomas Taylor.

Musicians—Amos Jarvis and A. M. Goldsbury.

Privates—John McDaniels, W. Willion, A. M. Mahaffey, W. M. McQuinstow, C. H. Newell, J. W. Nausler, F. E. Parker, J. T. Parks, I. W. Parker, A. R. Queen, James Rhinehart, H. F. Shroub, B. C. Stearns, H. C. Swander, Robert Smith, Charles Scipio, J. W. Turner, M. C. Turner, A. R. Walker, H. D. Zollman, John Hodge, Smith Adams, John A. Brown, F. J. Brobst, G. W. Brookover, J. A. Canon, Albert Craig, J. W. Combs, Jr., Henry Congdon, Benjamin Cobb, Sherman Combs, Adelbert Eighmey, D. A. Fisher, L. B. Freeman, B. C. Freeman, F. L. Freeman, J. M. Green, J. S. Golding, W. Hayden, C. Harriott, W. E. Lavey, J. H. Lewis, Frank Lewis, R. W. Medford, Fred. Mullen and T. H. Morgan.

L. P. Ormsly, of Bedford, is the regiment's commissary sergeant.

Company I meets and drills regularly. It is nicely uniformed and equipped, and has the reputation of being the handsomest and best appearing company in the regiment.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN TAYLOR COUNTY.

The first attempt to hold religious worship in a public congregation in Taylor county was in the winter of 1849-50, when there were less than forty souls resident within its limits. On this occasion the minister failed to put in an appearance, but the assembled people, not being disposed to be wholly disappointed, sent off a few miles for an instrument made of a large gourd, called it a fiddle, and danced to its music all night. Who the minister was, or with what denomination he was connected is not now positively known.

In 1851 the population had increased so as to attract the attention of the Methodist Church, the advance-guard of which was ever ready to be on the frontier, facing its dangers and enduring its hardships, and Rev. Wm. Rector was sent by the elder of the Des Moines district, Rev. John Hayden, to establish preaching places and organize societies wherever practicable, calling the charge Page and Taylor Mission. He did his work well, and at the next session of the Iowa Conference reported thirty members. Rev. Samuel Farlow succeeded Mr. Rector in the fall of 1852, but having to travel some four hundred miles after receiving his appointment, he did not arrive with his family until the 2d of November. Finding no house for his family he had to build, and erected the first dwelling on the town plat of Clarinda, without remitting the duties of his mission. By the blessing of God upon the labors of these two men, the foundation of Methodism was strongly laid in the Page and Taylor Mission, which embraced all the settlements from the Tarkio in Page county to the West Grand River in Ring-

gold county, and from the Missouri State line into the edge of Adams county. In 1856 a portion of this territory was set off forming the Clarinda circuit, with the settlements in Montgomery county attached, and the name changed to Taylor Mission, Rev. Isaac Kelly, pastor. In 1859 a further reduction was made, the name changed to Bedford, Rev. James S. Rand, pastor, who reported 170 members with 170 on probation at the close of the year. The old Page and Taylor Mission was now lost from the records of the church, the Bedford and other circuits formed from it, until now in 1881 the old territory embraces, in whole or in part, the following charges: Bedford, Bedford Circuit, Brooks, Clarinda, Conway, Hawleyville, Lenox, Memory, Mormontown and Tarkio. The work of these thirty years, 1851-1881--in its grand results, by the blessings of God, more than rivals the mythical wonders of Aladdin's lamp. In 1861 the Methodist Church stood alone, with a membership of thirty; now, she has a membership within the same territory of about two thousand, and the efficient aid of numerous other churches, some of them strong, wealthy societies, in "spreading scriptural holiness over these lands." Then, she had not a place in which to worship God, only as furnished by the early settlers in their cabins, and not a dwelling for her ministry; now, she has about thirty thousand dollars invested in church buildings and parsonages, with the ground on which they stand.

Then, in 1852-3, the preacher in charge of the old Page and Taylor Mission, in addition to his pastoral duties, erected his own dwelling, made rails in the winter, and mowed grass for hay in the summer, with such other work as he could command, sometimes packing a grist of corn on his back to mill to procure bread for his family, while at the same time his wife, of blessed memory, long since taken home to paradise, in addition to her domestic cares, taught school in her own house to aid her husband in providing for their household, and that he might preach the everlasting gospel; now, his successors have beautiful homes in which to dwell, and splendid churches in which to preach, and their constituency (including a few of the old "immortal thirty") will raise in 1881 near if not more than ten thousand dollars in salaries, and for the benevolent agencies of the church.

Then, the dangers encountered in traveling on horseback or afoot, over the almost pathless prairies, in the storms and snows of winter, or fording the bridgeless streams, sometimes bound in fetters of ice, sometimes swollen into torrents by the recent rains, were simply appalling, and cannot *now* be understood or appreciated by those who reach their appointments by the railway coach or the easy carriage.

Well may we exclaim "What hath God wrought."

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Agriculture is the most healthful, the most needful, and the most independent pursuit in which man can be employed. Among the first commands of his Creator were, that he should go forth "to till the ground, from whence he was taken," and adding, that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." It is the basis upon which all other pursuits in life are founded and obtain their support. It is the great industry from which the wealth of nations is directly and indirectly derived.

It may not be uninteresting to note, by way of comparison, the wonderful advancements which the agricultural industries of this country have made from their primitive beginning to the present time.

Agriculture is a conquest over nature, through the efforts of experiment and toil; and its triumphs have won for it the grand position it occupies today. It has attractions which have drawn some of the greatest men of the world to its pursuit. That Roman patrician, Cincinnatus, left his plow at the call of his country to assume the dictatorship of Rome, and when he had relieved it of its foes, he returned to his farm. So, too, when Washington withdrew from the councils of his country, he retired to his broad acres at Mount Vernon where he spent the balance of his days in the enjoyment of his chosen calling. Marshfield had ever for Webster, the great and ambitious statesman, greater charms for him than the national senate chamber, because it was the delight of his life when not in the service of his country. What could more strongly and touchingly evidence this fact than his dying request that his cattle be driven, one by one, past the window of the room in which his last hours were ebbing away? The highest pursuit of nobility in the old monarchical countries of the world is agriculture. It is the mother of industries, which Sully, the famous minister of Henry IV; of France, verified, when he said that agriculture—including tillage and pasturage—is "the two breasts of the State." His is a striking utterance, and true. It is the industry that sustains life. A thorough review of agricultural pursuits in their various branches, from the day when our first parents were driven from the Garden of Eden, and condemned to toil—to till the ground and earn their bread by the sweat of their brows—to the present time, would be a grand exhibit of progress.

Space forbids other than a brief glance at the accomplishments of the agricultural interests of our own country from the period of its occupancy by the red man to the present time. The early colonists of this continent, who came to Virginia and New England, found the Indian, who, though

not an agriculturist because he thought it beneath his dignity to cultivate the soil, yet did it as a matter of necessity to secure a living, though mainly through the labor of women and children. A careful regard and attention was given to the crop. To show the way in which the Indian prepared the ground for his crops in those densely covered forest regions of the continent, we quote from Capt. John Smith, who visited Virginia in 1609, and wrote of the Indians thus. "The greatest labor they take is in planting their corn, for the country is naturally overgrown with wood. To prepare the ground, they bruise the bark of trees near the roots; then do they scorch the roots with fire, that they grow no more." In the timbered regions of the East the process of "girdling trees" by cutting through the sappy portion, thus destroying the life and producing the decay of the foliage and branches, that the sun and moisture may be admitted and thus give the crop its growing and ripening elements, is practiced. The mode and implements of cultivation of the soil during the aboriginal period of this country were rude—as rude as the red man's civilization was, in its deterioration from that of which he was a barbarized relic. Evidence that the Indian of this country is the relic of a civilization long anterior to his discovery there is apparent in the single fact that his knowledge of the means of fertilization is traditional with him, and by him first imparted to the early colonist of this continent. Their means of fertilization was the burning of dead branches and wood every spring, and spreading the ashes over their corn ground to enrich it. Fish shells were also used as a fertilizer. The soil would then be tilled, or scratched over with the flat shoulder-blade of the moose, or with crooked prongs of wood. Then the corn was planted with the rudest kind of wooden hoes, or with those made with clam-shells, in rows some four feet apart. In each hill was placed, as an additional fertilizer, a crab, gathered from the seashore, or an ale-wife, found in the adjacent stream. When the patch was thus planted, a hut was constructed in the middle of it, where some of the tribe lived to protect it from the birds and other enemies. When the corn came forth the soil about it was stirred with their primitive hoes until it had grown two feet high. It was gathered before fully ripe, and the seed for the next year was selected from those stalks having the largest number of ears, which they hung up in their wigwams. Aside from the seed-ears the crop was cured in the sun, or over fires, while in the husks. Then it was husked, shelled and placed in birch-bark boxes, and buried in holes in the earth, which were also lined with birch-bark for protection. These excavated garnerers were generally concealed by the women from their lazy lords lest they should make way with it. History tells us that the early colonists once discovered one of these



Geo. Van Hook

garners when they were so near starvation that they only had five kernels of corn to each person. When the corn was thus dried it was cracked in a stone mortar and boiled ready for food. The Indians also planted pumpkins among their corn.

Such is a glimpse of the agricultural life of the red man. But it has passed away.

“ Alas for them! their day is o’er;
Their fires are out from hill to shore.
No more for them the red deer bounds;
The plow is in their hunting-grounds;
The pale man’s ax rings through their woods,
The pale man’s sail skims o’er their floods—
Their pleasant springs are dry.”

Agriculture in the colonial days of our country was but a step in advance of that of the aboriginal period before them, though its improvements were rapid. The pilgrims were an agricultural people, and Bancroft says that one of the reasons which brought them from Holland to America was because they “had been bred to agricultural pursuits, which they were unable to follow in that country of their temporary stay.” The great difficulty in cultivation of the soil in colonial days was its preparation—the clearing away of its dense forests. Their fields were necessarily few and small. They lacked the implements of husbandry, too. What a contrast between the farming implements used prior to the revolution and those in use to-day.

The system of agriculture best adapted to this new land of the colonists had to be learned by experiment. The cultivation of corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, squashes and tobacco were the extent of the agricultural products of the country in aboriginal days, and from the Indian the colonists obtained their first lessons in this field of industry, which has become so great and grand to-day. Added to these aboriginal teachings the ideas and observations which these people brought from their mother country, they were able to make great advancement in the pursuit, which is to-day reduced to a science.

Domestic animals, fruits and seeds, were brought hither, and by experiments and many losses, the soil and climate of the new continent were tested as to the products to which they were best adapted. Domestic animals, cereals and fruits, which were indigenous to, and thrived in Britain, might fail and perish in the new, untried and far distant land, and in fact did, to no slight extent. In the New England colonies, as early as 1636, cows brought the exorbitant price of thirty pounds sterling each; and yet a quart of milk would sell for a penny only. And so, too, a dozen eggs

would bring three pennies. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine of that period were insignificant, compared with those of the present day, not only in the American colonies, but in England as well. They were small, ungainly in form, and inferior in every way. To trace the experiments and improvements in domestic animals in this country, their successes and failures, would be interesting to agriculturists, but space here forbids. The chief reason for the great improvement in the size and perfection of domestic animals in England and this country during the present century, is the nutritious grasses which are now so extensively cultivated as food for them. The red clover was not introduced into England until 1633, nor the white clover until 1700. After the introduction and use of these valuable grasses there was a marked improvement in the growth and quality of cattle, as we learn from the best authority. During the early part of the last century the average gross weight of the neat cattle brought to a leading English market for sale was not over *three hundred and seventy pounds*, and that of sheep, *twenty-eight pounds*. The average weight of the former is now over *eight hundred pounds*, and of the latter over *eighty pounds*. This illustrates the effects of the cultivation of those nutritious grasses and seeds for food, and what experiment and care will accomplish—facts which no farmer and stock-raiser should not closely observe and practice. Even the natural grasses, which originated in this country, or, at least, were introduced here long before they were in England, have been greatly improved through experiment and knowledge of the soil best adapted to their growth and the manner of their cultivation. The rigors of the New England climate compelled the growing of a hardier pasturage than the various clover grasses produced. But the tests of a long period have proved that all the natural grasses, and the various varieties of clover, thrive luxuriantly in the various sections of this country for pasturage and hay; and, too, the latter varieties have also served as fertilizers, more especially, however, in those regions where winter wheat is generally grown when the clover sod, after being pastured down in the early season, is plowed under in June, and left to decay until September, when it is harrowed and cross-plowed, and found in a rich and mellow condition for seed.

In the early days of the agricultural interest of this county, in all its branches, the main problems to be solved were those of adaptation, acclimation and naturalization. Prior to the Revolution, says Prof. Brewer, of Yale College, many species of grasses, plants and vegetables were tested from the New England colonies to the Rio Grande. Many failed in the former section, but flourished "in other localities." Plants from Europe, and many from Asia and the East Indies, were thus tested, including various com-

mercial species such as indigo, cinnamon, etc. Some flourished with their vegetable character unchanged, while some others, in favorable localities as to climate and soil, developed new and superior characteristics. During the century and a half preceding the Revolution, the experiments and trials which were then made solved the problems of adaptation and acclimation so thoroughly that but slight changes have been made in the domestic animal species, and but one of any importance in the land species, that of sorghum or Chinese cane. This was an acquisition to the plant species of this country which has become valuable to the producing classes, and its product—sirup mainly—is to-day a standard commodity in many of the States. The Chinese cane plant was first introduced into the United States in 1856 by the agricultural department at Washington; and from that date, and from the seed distributed from that source, has grown the immense production of this country to-day. Its cultivation became extensive, as it was hardy and would thrive in almost every part of the country; and now it is one of the staple plants of the United States, especially in the more northern ones, as Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and others. In the States above named the census of 1860 shows the production of that year to have been 6,749,123 gallons of molasses or sirup. Of this total Iowa contributed the largest production.—1,211,512 gallons. Indiana being next contributed only 881,049 gallons. While this important agricultural product has been developed to a large extent in most of the States where the Chinese cane is grown, yet it is far from having reached the degree in the manufacture of the cane juice insuperior grades of sirup and sugar to which experiments have shown it can be brought. It can be accomplished and the time is not distant when the growing of Chinese cane in this country will be one of the most profitable branches of agricultural industry. It is estimated that we now raise annually over *twelve million* gallons of sirup; which at sixty cents per gallon would realize \$7,200,000; and that the present annual production of sugar from this cane is over 500,000 pounds; which, at five cents per pound would also realize the sum of \$25,000, thus aggregating the enormous sum of \$7,225,000. Thus it will be seen that the production of the sorghum or Chinese cane plant is of vast importance as an agricultural industry in this country; not only for home or domestic uses, but as a commodity of commerce in which there is a remunerative profit to the producer.

A picture of the agricultural interests of New England, during the period of which we have spoken, prior to the Revolution, would be an interesting contrast with that throughout the country of to-day. As an illustration of this period we will refer to a single colony—that of Massachusetts Bay—

which was settled soon after that of Plymouth, with the sturdy and God-fearing Puritans. The historian of that eventful period tells us that the colonial authorities controlled the material interests of those settlements, and that no person was permitted to establish himself within the colonial jurisdiction without authority. Squatter sovereignty was not recognized—not known in those days; but every member of the colony was allotted a farm in extent to the wealth he possessed. These farms were so laid out and designated that no residence was over half a mile distant from the meeting-house. An extensive pasture, a neat meadow, a salt marsh and fishing grounds were held in common. With plans and purposes based upon a system of action so bold and determined in the career of these primitive colonists in the creation of their new homes, and in the establishment and maintenance of their religious faith, with agriculture as their only industry, it could hardly be otherwise than that agricultural communities and interest would rapidly spring up and thrive. Like the fabled warriors of Cadmus, they were armed with weapons, not for their own destruction but for the defense of their liberties, their homes and their religion. In the log cabin of the primitive era were cultivated religious thought, domestic virtues, sturdy habits of frugality and industry, the daring spirit, and the devoted love of liberty which have so grandly advanced the prosperity, the power and the glory of the American continent. These virtues were the acorns of civilization planted by our fathers, which have grown into stately oaks, under which millions of descendants now find peace, prosperity and repose.

During the early periods of this country's history very little was known of scientific farming, and much less of it practiced. The soil was fresh—unexhausted from much tillage, hence there was no thought of restoring to it its lost forces. Its unoccupied scope was so vast and its cost so trifling that the farmer need only cultivate new fields to secure all that fertilization would accomplish. There was no spirit of inquiry into this great industry prior to the Revolution—neither science nor poetry gave a charm to the husbandman, nor did he scarcely go beyond his narrow boundaries—hardly knew the world outside the sphere of his own life. The religious meetings, the elections, house “raisings,” and “huskings,” where pumpkin pies and cider comprised the feasts, were the principal social pastimes at which these early day farmers mingled, and at which the younger generation found their merriment. The husking is a traditional gathering, both industrial and social in its character, extending back to the aboriginal period of the country, and down even to the present day, in some parts; and which Longfellow immortalized in his song of Hiawatha.

The corn-field having grown and ripened,

“Till it stood in all the splendor,
Of its garments green and yellow,
Of its tassels and its plumage,
And the maze-ears full and shining,
Gleamed from bursting sheaths of verdure;
Then Nokomis, the old woman,”

Spake to Minnehaha, the merry laughing water:

“And they called the women round them,
Called the young men and the maidens,
To the harvest of the corn-fields,
To the husking of the maize-ear.
On the border of the forest,
Underneath the fragrant pine-trees,
Sat the old men and the warriors,
Smoking in the pleasant shadow.
In uninterrupted silence
Looked they at the gamesome labor,
Of the young men and the women;
Listened to their noisy talking,
To their laughter and their singing,
Heard them chattering like the magpies,
Heard them laughing like the bluejays,
Heard them singing like the robins.
And, whene’er some lucky maiden
Found a red ear in the husking,
Found a maize-ear red as blood is,
‘Nershka!’ cried they all together,
‘Nershka!’ you shall have a sweetheart,
You shall have a handsome husband!’
‘Ugh!’ the old men all responded
From their seats beneath the pine trees.”

If, perchance, superior intelligence manifested itself in the agricultural pursuits of that early period, and attempted any innovation upon the old ideas through experiments, it found no encouragement, but was rather ridiculed as folly. The history of those times tells us that one who would presume to leave the old beaten ruts of his ancestors, and “did not plant just as many acres of corn as his fathers did, and that, too, in the ‘old of the moon’; if he did not sow just as much rye to the acre, use the same number of oxen to plow, and get in his crops in the same day; or if he did not hoe as many times as his father and his grandfather did; if, in fine, he did not wear the same kind of homespun dress, and adopt the same religious views and prejudices, he was shunned in company by the old and young, and looked upon as a visionary.” As before remarked, the fertilization of

the soil was unknown. It is related that the tillers of the soil knew so little about the value of manure that they would sometimes move their barns and sheds to get them out of the way of the vast heaps of this valuable fertilizer, not believing that the cost of removing it upon their fields would return to them again. Neither was the rotation of crops known to augment their production. Says a writer: "Cattle were rarely housed during night or winter. It was thought necessary to leave them out of doors, and expose them to the summer's sun and dew, and to a winter's storm, in order to *'toughen'* them. It was a common opinion in some of the colonies that housing and milking cows in the winter would kill them."

The American Revolution produced a great change in the agricultural interests of this country. None can fail to see the vast improvements which have since been made in its agricultural industries. For a century and a half prior to the Revolution, these industries remained quite stationary. The implements of the husbandman were few and imperfect, were never improved. The hoe, plow, spade, fork, and occasionally a harrow, generally covered the implement inventory of the farmer, and with this slender outfit he toiled for his bread for many long and tedious years. The changes which the Revolution produced were not so much in the way of awakening a greater interest in the cultivation of the soil as in enlarging the freedom of exchange of commodities. The entire agricultural interests were well-nigh paralyzed during the Revolution, which, of course, did not speedily recover. The colonies had always been preyed upon by the mother country, without any return to them. The war ended, the colonies became States of an independent nation, and their people were at liberty to buy and sell where they pleased. This stimulated them to a greater advancement in American agriculture, and from this period a notable degree of progress was made. The declaration of peace was one of the causes, and the foreign demand for the agricultural productions of this country, caused by destructive influences which the wars of the countries of Europe had upon their agricultural interests, was another cause of this demand; besides the densely populated countries of Europe were mainly engaged in the manufacturing industries, and were compelled to look to countries where agricultural products were their chief commerce. Since our American republic assumed its place among the nations of the earth, its supply of the demands of foreign countries with the products of the soil has increased, until to-day it has become enormous, probably second to that of no other country; not only in the products of the soil, but in its export of live stock as well. Another great aid in this grand development of the agricultural interests of this country, is the wonderful improvement in the character of farming

implements and machinery. Through the genius of invention and the great interest given this vast American industry, the labor of the husbandman is a pleasure rather than a wearisome drudgery. Mark the contrast between the farming implements used by the Puritans prior to the establishment of the Union, mentioned farther back in this chapter, and even those used by their descendants down to about the middle of the present century. What an improvement over the plow of primitive times is that in use now; the one made from the crotch of a tree, one branch forming the beam, and the other the share; that of to-day made of iron and steel, of single and double shares, the latter attached to wheels, and riding gearing, and propelled by steam, which will turn over ten acres of soil sooner and better than the rude ones of earlier times would one acre. And thus it is with harvesting machine, mower, and the thresher, as compared with old-fashioned cradle, scythe and flail. The cultivator takes the place of the harrow, the corn-planter the place of the hoe and bag of corn tied about the waist, and the horse hoe in place of the hand implement. And thus it is all through, the implements and machinery which experience and genius have invented for the agricultural industry of this country have enlarged its scope many fold, and given it a stimulus which has enabled the nation to gain the mastery in the balance of trade through her exports, over, not only her mother country, but also over those that were aged and powerful when ours was in her infancy, and weak. But America had the God-given resources, and the spirit of enterprise and progress implanted within her people, to push and school them for the accomplishment of the wonderful development of them, which have been made through her various industries, of which agriculture was, and is, the grand basis.

Among other influences that have aided in the development of the agricultural interests of this country are, first, the inducements which the liberal legislation of the general government afforded from time to time, in its enactments, to encourage the occupation of the great West. However, before the general government lent its aid by its legislative inducements to draw an agricultural emigration westward, the new Western States, and the railroad companies organized therein, made earnest efforts to draw a farming population hither from the over-crowded East and from Europe, through their coöperation in emigrant agencies, and low rates of transportation. Whatever may be said of the railroads of the West, as to their over exactions in the transportation of her products, there is one important benefit to which they, more than any other means, have contributed as developers of the vast agricultural interests of the country, which gives it its great prominence among the nations of the world, in this relation. What would have been

the condition of the great States northwest of the Ohio to the Pacific to-day, had no railroads ever traversed their length and breadth? Instead of these great States being able to help feed the people of other nations, as they do now, they would be able to do scarcely more than feed themselves, because the population would be scattered over the vast wild domain in settlements, and with no railroad facilities, it would matter but little how much they produced from the soil, it would avail them nothing beyond their own consumption, they having no means of transportation to market their surplus. But the railroads have filled up the great West, with producers of agricultural products, and thus augmented a surplus production, which to-day feeds the hungry people of Ireland at *less cost*, including the long inland and ocean transportation, than she can produce her food, under her present tenancy system. The high rents demanded by the landlords from the tenantry, together with the great cost of fertilizing the soil every year to make it productive—from two to three dollars per acre—make a bushel of grain grown in that country cost the consumer there considerable more than a bushel does exported from the great West of this country.

While these efforts on the part of the new Western States and the railroad companies, with the liberal scope of the public domain awarded them as subsidies in aid of their important public enterprises did much to develop the agricultural interests of the West, yet, the great impetus given to western emigration was the enactment of the homestead law of 1862, by which a vast expanse of the finest territory the sun ever shone upon was thrown open to the occupation for actual settlers free from the cost of purchase. Prior to this enactment—1841—the general government had fixed the price of the public domain at the low sum of one dollar and a quarter per acre, allowing a preëmption of a hundred and sixty acre tract to persons who would occupy and cultivate them; thus placing the public lands within the reach of all, as an inducement for their occupation for agricultural purposes. While this liberal enactment produced a wonderful stimulus to emigration, it was slight in comparrison to that produced by the enactment of the homestead law.

Subsequent to the Louisiana purchase of 1803; the acquisition of the territory from Mexico, as the result of the war with that country in 1847; and the settlement of the boundary dispute between this country and Great Britian, the public domain, outside of the original thirteen States, embraced 1,446,716,072 acres, exclusive of Alaska. From this vast area, all the States and Territories since the "original thirteen" have been created. Of this public domain, large grants have been given to railroad companies in aid of their enterprises across it; to soldiers, as bounty for military services; to

agricultural colleges, and State universities; for Indian reservations, and other purposes. Adding to these enormous grants the large mountainous and sterile portions and these States and Territories, and yet, their arable scope of land exceeds that of any other nation on the globe. It can but thus be seen that the preëemption and homestead laws created by the general government were wise and fruitful measures in the development of the great agricultural interests which this country so preëminently enjoys to-day.

Another effectual cause which has produced the agricultural thrift of this country, beyond that of any other nation, is found in the fact that those who engage in this industry, *own the soil they till*. Under the old feudal system, and under the present tenantry system of the old countries, the tillers of the soil are either hired by, or the lessees of its owners, who never enjoy, nor hardly dream of such a thing as proprietorship therein. The fact that in this country the labor of the agriculturists is performed by themselves upon their own broad acres, stimulates them with self-interest and a true consciousness of its dignity. There is no country under the sun in which the effect of these incentives has been so great and contributed so largely to the development and aggrandizement of its agricultural industry as in the United States.

Coöperation has been another important means for the advancement of our agricultural interests through the means of societies, fairs, publications, colleges, and finally the bureau of agriculture, under the control of the general government at Washington City. The first organization for the promotion of the agricultural interests of this country was perfected in Philadelphia, in 1784, the "Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture." The next society was formed in New York in 1791; the next one in Massachusetts in 1792, and a short period later one was formed in South Carolina. The conception of the work and scope of these societies was quite new at this time, as the formation of similar ones had but recently taken place in the mother land. Their membership was slim and their practical and efficient working was but slightly comprehended by those who conceived their utility, though much interest was manifested in the subject which they were organized to promote. Washington was among those interested, and while he was president he became a member of the Philadelphia society. In his correspondence with prominent agriculturists of England, who had been foremost in the organization of societies in that country, he had caught the inspiration which augmented his efforts in every direction which would promote the agricultural interests of his country. Adams and Jefferson, like Washington, were large and practical farmers, and they suggested to

him, at that early day, the idea of the formation of a national organization established and fostered by the general government. But Washington conceived the organization of smaller and local societies as a prerequisite to larger ones, which idea prevailed. The first incorporated local society was formed in Augusta, Maine, in 1800, which was then in the State of Massachusetts. However, an unincorporated—a voluntary society of the husbandmen of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, was organized as early as 1794, and was incorporated in 1803. These organizations, county, district and State, continued to be formed, though slowly, and with no very prolific results, during most of the first half of the present century. However, from about 1840 to 1850, the organization of county and State societies was rapid, and much interest was manifested in their work; and since the latter date their formations have been so general that there is now scarcely a county in all the agricultural portions of the United States in which they do not exist.

The first "fair" held in this country by an agricultural society was in Washington City, the national capital, in 1804, through the suggestion of the commissioner of patents, and under the control of the municipal authorities of that place. This had its effect—created a stimulus among the farmers of that day and section of the country, so much so, that the next year premiums were offered to the amount of one hundred dollars, for the best products of the soil, and best live stock. Massachusetts followed next with a fair held at Brighton, in 1816, at which premiums were awarded, and a plowing match, with oxen, enlivened the occasion. Annual fairs soon became quite a general feature of the agricultural societies of the country, and since 1850 they have been, and are, the leading feature of them, at which the farmers and citizens come together with their productions, where comparisons are made, an interchange of ideas are had, and experiences are given as to this or that result, all of which are valuable in inciting emulation and suggesting new ideas through which improvements may be made, and their industry thereby became more profitable.

During the past fifty years there have been formed societies throughout the country in the interest and for the special advancement of various branches of our great agricultural industry. Among these are horticultural societies, the first of which was organized in 1829; pomological societies, dairymen's societies, wool-growers', cattle and horse-breeding societies, poultry and bee-keeper's associations, and others of similar character have grown into existence very generally within the past thirty years, and have accomplished much in the development of those special interests for which they were formed, by enlightening those devoted to them as to the best methods

to be observed in their operations. All these have added largely to the intelligence and dignity of the general agricultural industry of the country. The statistical records of the agricultural department at Washington show that in 1868 there were nearly fourteen hundred of these organizations in existence throughout the country; and since which time the number has largely increased as the newer portions of the country have developed and given room for them.

Another organization in the interest of the husbandman, formed in 1867, was that of the "Patrons of Husbandry," otherwise known as the "Grangers." This organization was the conception of an educated Scotchman, Wm. Saunders, who had charge of the gardens and conservatories of the agricultural department at Washington, and from whom the writer learned the facts which gave existence to this movement. After the war a large majority of the farmers of the West found themselves embarrassed in one way or another, which had involved their farms and caused the outlook of prosperity to be overclouded with gloom. The remunerating profits derived from the products of their farms, as the wages of their toil, were meager and discouraging, the main cause of which they attributed to the unjust and burdensome exactions of the railroad companies in their charges for the transportation of their produce to market. Mr. Saunders, understanding the power of organization already illustrated in various forms, conceived the idea that the agriculturists of the country, especially of the great West, might alleviate their embarrassment in a great degree, and protect themselves from increasing hardships in this respect, by an organization somewhat similar to those of the Masons and Odd Fellows. The result was an association which the projectors called the "Patrons of Husbandry," each organization being termed a "grange." A national grange was organized at Washington City in December, 1867, with William Saunders as its master, and through that others were formed, though slowly at first, until in 1874 the number of granges reached eleven thousand, including several State granges; and at the close of 1875, the total number throughout the country reached some *thirty thousand*, with a membership of about 2,500,000! This was its climax. The announced objects of this secret order were for the development of a higher social and intellectual culture among the agricultural and producing classes of the country, through music and the dissemination of a class of literature instructive in the line of their pursuits, and cultivating in the higher and broader sphere of general culture. These advantages were introduced into the granges, of which the wives of the members were admitted members, and doubtless did much to develop the higher tastes and dignify their pursuit. Another object of the

grange was to do away with the services of middle men in both buying and selling the products of their industry. This was, to quite a large extent, accomplished through agencies of their own to deal directly with shippers and other legitimate purchasers, thereby realizing better prices for their products. Similar coöperation in other directions was resorted to, through which the farmers purchased their household effects, farming implements and machinery, and merchandise, at a large saving to them which soon increased their profits, paid their debts, and placed them in a more prosperous condition than before.

But there seemed another drawback to the prosperity of the Western farmers, of which they complained bitterly, and which, in 1873, brought the grangers of Iowa, as in some other Western States, to the front, demanding protection through legislative enactment against the excessive burdens which it was claimed the railroad companies were imposing upon them, not only in the exorbitant rates which they exacted for the transportation of their products to market, but also because of the discrimination of the railroads against them, as local shippers, in favor of middle men as through shippers. While they did not enter the political arena openly, they concentrated their influence and strength upon candidates for the legislature who would subserve their interests in the enactment of legislation which would regulate these grievous exactions of the railroads—restrict them to rates of transportation more favorable to the direct farming interest. In this they succeeded in Iowa, as they did also in Wisconsin and Illinois. This legislation was resisted by the railroads upon the grounds of its unconstitutionality; that it interfered with their vested charter rights, and thus took from them the control of their private property. These questions were taken into the State courts, and from thence into the United States courts, and they were finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1876, in a test case taken from and based upon the Wisconsin “granger law,” which affirmed the constitutionality of these laws, and the right of the States to control the railroads constructed and operating within their limits as public beneficiaries. This settled the status of railroads, as common carriers, in this country, and fully defined their relations and obligations to the public. The effect of this decision was, doubtless, healthful, because it settled an agitation; it restored the State to the confidence of capital, in whatever direction it might seek investment. It gave a fresh impetus in the construction of railroads, which are more powerful agencies in the regulating and reducing the rates of charges for transportation, by way of competition, than all legislative enactments. Besides the moral effect of this decision upon the railroad interests was

conducive of good; it brought into subjection a somewhat arrogant spirit of independence, begotten of corporate power and capital, through which the agricultural interests of the West can demand concessions when this power of independence becomes oppressive, knowing that they are supported by the edict of the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

Among other influences which have done much to develop and dignify the agricultural interests of this country are its schools, its literature, and the agricultural bureau of the general government.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that agriculture is a science, to a greater or less extent, as much as any other industry. This proposition being true, education in the science of agriculture is as important as any other branch of human effort. As noted farther back in this chapter, the farmer, until shortly prior to the present century, regarded agriculture as scarcely more than the gathering, for human necessity, whatever the soil would yield him through its natural forces. The questions which enter vegetable production—soil, vegetation, weather, chemistry, etc.—had never been studied by him, questions of vital importance to his pursuit. Neither observation nor experience had given him much insight into it; and much less had the light of science illumined the course of his toil. However, the latter glimmered faintly in this country for nearly a century before the American agriculturists were led to see the importance of its application to their industry—the basis of all others—and to provide methods through which it might award them grand results. And, too, the old world was but slightly in advance of the new, in this respect. But, finally, these methods came, through a system of special educational advantages offered by agricultural schools; and, outside of Germany, this country is unequaled to-day in the superior advantages and grand results which these educational means have produced.

The first agricultural schools established in Europe were in 1799. Two were in Germany—one at Celle, in Hanover, the other at Kruman, Bohemia; and one in Switzerland, near Berne. In 1811 the foundation of such a school was formed in Saxony, which, in 1830, became an agricultural college. The greatest of these schools in Europe was formed in 1818, at Hohenhiem, near Stuttgart; and another of similar character was established in Pomerania, in 1835. There are now about one hundred and fifty schools and colleges devoted to the interests of agriculture in Germany, alone; while there are but two of any importance in Great Britain—one at Chichester, founded in 1840, and at Dublin, of later existence. France has one agricultural college, at Versailles, besides a number of smaller schools in various portions of the republic.

In the United States the first agricultural school was established in 1844, in connection with the Oberlin College, Ohio; and in 1855 an independent agricultural college was established at Cleveland, Ohio, to which the agricultural endowment was transferred from Oberlin. A chair of agriculture was established in the University of Georgia, which was supported by a personal bequest of \$20,000. An agricultural department was attached to Amherst College by the State of Massachusetts in 1855. However, in 1852 a charter was obtained for the establishment of an independent agricultural college, which was to be endowed with funds donated by towns, counties and individuals. The organization was made in 1855, and in 1860 the institution was opened, but the war caused it to close after a brief period of operation. Michigan was the first to establish, and continue in actual operation, an independent State agricultural college through legislative enactment, and under State control; connected with it is a farm of 676 acres. This institution went into operation in 1857, and its total cost to the State was \$109,000. In 1859 a "Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania" was established in Center county of that State, and in 1862 its name was changed to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. In 1858 Iowa took the first step in establishing her State Agricultural College, and got it in operation in 1859, on a moderate scale, with the moderate legislative appropriation of \$10,000. Subsequent State appropriations for buildings and other purposes, together with a congressional grant of 180,000 acres of land, were made, which has enabled the institution to become one of the first in the country. In 1862 Congress granted to each State 30,000 acres of public land for each representative in Congress, for the maintenance of agricultural and mechanical colleges. Up to 1876 all the States, except Nevada, had accepted this grant, and where a State agricultural college or other industrial school existed, it was the recipient of it. In other States agricultural departments were established in connection with their State universities, as in Kentucky, and New York, at Cornell; though in the former case the grant was subsequently separated from the university, and the State purchased "Ashland," the historic home and farm of Henry Clay, near Lexington, on which a separate school was opened in 1866. In other States where no institution already existed to which such school could be connected, colleges were directly established, which availed themselves of this grant which was so generously made for the benefit of agriculture in its highest interests. In the centennial year, 1876, there were forty-one of these industrial colleges in the United States, with 463 professors, and 3,703 students. Since then the attendance at these schools has largely increased, and the benefits which the agricultural interests of this country

have derived from them in disseminating broader ideas and a higher culture in the science of this industry, has added dignity to the labor which engages toiling millions.

While the agricultural literature of the country has done much to advance the interests of this great industry, it has not been the exclusive cause of the wonderful development of the agricultural science. This literature was rather an outgrowth of that development. In fact this country had but very little of this class of literature until about 1830. However, about the middle of the last century, Jared Eliot, of Connecticut, published several papers relating to the condition of husbandry in this country, which were valuable to his generation; but they had a limited circulation. Also the first agricultural societies of the country, those of Philadelphia, Massachusetts and New York, published their transactions, which were valuable for their time. Those of Massachusetts were published in 1796. The first purely agricultural periodical published in the United States was the *American Farmer*, started in Baltimore in 1819, and which became widely circulated, and led the way to the very beneficial achievements which this class of literature has since accomplished among the agriculturists of this country. It has well-nigh, if not quite, dispelled the early day and crude idea that "book farming" was a fiction, that science had nothing to do with it. The *Agricultural Intelligencer* soon followed, from Boston, but its existence was very brief. However, in 1822, a new venture took place—the *New England Farmer*—which has been successfully continued to the present day, though in 1846 it was revived from a temporary death, and appeared in weekly and monthly editions. Soon after this New England publication was under way the *New York Farmer* made its appearance. In 1831 Luther Tucker, an old and widely known producer of agricultural literature, started the *Genesee Farmer*, at Rochester, New York, which became a widely circulated and valuable periodical to the farmers of the country. In 1833 the *Cultivator* was founded at Albany, New York, by Judge Buel, which lived until 1839, when it was consolidated with the *Genesee Farmer*. The present widely circulated and influential *American Agriculturist* was founded in 1842, and to-day is the leading periodical of the country devoted to its general agricultural interests. Among the other agricultural publications of the United States are the *Maine Farmer*, the *Rural New Yorker*, founded, and for a number of its first years, published at Rochester, New York, and now exists in New York City, the *Country Gentleman*, the *Ohio Farmer*, the *Michigan Farmer*, the *Wisconsin Farmer*, the *Northwestern Farmer*, the *Prairie Farmer*, the *Western*

Rural, besides in this State are the *Iowa Homestead*, the *Western Farmer and Stock Journal*, and others of similar character.

Thus it will be seen that the agricultural interests of this country could not otherwise than have been greatly promoted through the intelligence and advanced ideas which its periodical literature has disseminated among those engaged and interested in this industry. Besides, during the past fifty years a large number of books have been written upon various agricultural topics, both general and special. Among the earliest of this class of writers in this country was Andrew Jackson Downing—who was widely known in this relation as “Jack Downing”—who contributed much in this way upon matters of general, special and scientific interest. And, too, the reports of the various agricultural societies of the country, and of the agricultural bureau at Washington—all containing able and valuable papers of a scientific character upon many matters of interest, have enlarged the sphere of thought, of skill and of practice in this important field of American industry.

Prior to 1830 agriculture in England was but little more of a science than it was in this country, though Lord Bacon's philosophy was applied to it by ripe minds, as early as the eighteenth century, such as Lord Kames, Sir John Sinclair, Jero Tull, and others, which induced William Pitt, in 1793, to found a national board of agriculture. A similar governmental provision for the promotion of this industry was considered in this country about the same time, but did not ripen into formulation until 1839, when the country was awakened by the necessity of having imported several million dollars' worth of bread-stuffs to supply the actual needs of the people. This fact was convincing evidence to the country that there was something wrong—that agriculture was seriously languishing through the exhaustion of the soil, because of unintelligent management. Relief from this condition of affairs was demanded, and found through the suggestion of prominent minds that the general government make an appropriation, to be expended by the commissioner of patents, for the “collation of agricultural statistics, investigations for promoting agriculture and rural economy, and the procurement of seeds and cuttings for gratuitous distribution among the farmers.” Henry L. Ellsworth was then commissioner of patents, at whose suggestion Congress appropriated one thousand dollars for this purpose that year, 1839. For each of the next years until 1845, two thousand dollars were appropriated; then three thousand dollars; and from 1847 this appropriation was gradually increased each year, until 1862, when it was *sixty thousand dollars!* Prior to this year—from 1839 to 1862—this work was preformed by a clerk in the patent-office, under the direction of the commissioner of patents, and in 1854, the

first report of these congressional appropriations, and other operations of the embryo bureau of agriculture, was included in the annual report of the patent-office. This was thus continued until 1862, when the clerkship—the embryo bureau, bloomed into a full-fledged and independent “bureau of agriculture,” with a “commissioner of agriculture” at its head, a chief clerk, botanist, entomologist, statistician, etc. Since the organization of this bureau the annual government appropriation has been three times as large as it was the year of its creation.

The accomplishments of this bureau, as an auxiliary of the agricultural interests of this country, have been vast; and to it these interests are as much, if not more, indebted than to any other aids. Among other of its accomplishments which it has disseminated among the people through its published reports, are facts in relation to the character and peculiarities of soil and climate, favorable and otherwise to the growing of certain crops; the character of maladies, pests, destructive weather and other drawbacks; the effects of experiments with various cereals, plants and breeds of animals; the collection of facts and figures illustrating the extent to which stock raising and crop growing of various kinds were managed in the various parts of the country; the growth and cost of the several branches of business, and the profits derived therefrom; the value of property; the results of observation upon the use and advantages of new machinery and implements, and of new methods of husbandry; and the condition from time to time of the crops of the country, and the results which show the gains or losses of this industry at the end of the year. From these statistics, from this information, it has become possible to draw deductions scientifically, to draw conclusions which could not be reached in any other direction, and which are of untold value to our agricultural interest. In addition to the information gathered from all parts of the world relating to this industry in all its branches, including papers concerning various plants, modes of culture, and breeds of animals, showing the advantages and profit of the choicer kinds, and thus inspiring a spirit of emulation in our own country and among our own people, to raise and breed the *best* of whatever engages their attention, the department procures from abroad, and elsewhere, the choicest seeds, plants and cuttings, and experiments with them in the government garden and upon its farm, to test their adaptability to this climate, and their value for use and profit. When thus propagated, the seeds, plants and cuttings are distributed through members of Congress, and otherwise, all over the country, among gardeners, farmers and nurserymen; and when the results of the tests given them as to adaptability to the locality where sent, and the quality and quantity of their production are ascertained, they are gathered by the department and given

through its publications for the information and benefit of the agricultural public. Not only are improved varieties of our own staple products—corn, wheat, cotton, etc, sought, but much attention has, and is being given to plants and productions not indigenous to our country, but valuable, if they bear the test of acclimation, such as tea, coffee, olives, raisins, figs, jute, or Chinese hemp, the mulberry-trees for the silk-worm, wine, grape-vines, amber and other sugar-canes. These, and many other similar importations are being made by the department, cultivated on its farm, and distributed over the country. Although the department has never engaged in importation and stock breeding, yet it has disseminated a vast amount of valuable information upon this important branch of husbandry, in all its relations.

The publications of this department, and their distribution throughout the United States, have, beyond doubt, done more to advance the interest and science of agriculture, than any other single means. They have educated and enriched the industrial classes almost unmeasured by computation—many hundred fold more than their cost. The day is not distant when the bureau of agriculture will bloom into a full-fledged department of agriculture, dignified with a cabinet minister at its head, and co-equal in importance with the other departments of the general government.

Probably there is no State in the nation which has been more generally benefited through the means and aids we have mentioned for the advancement of the agricultural interest of the country than Iowa. The leading industry of this grand Commonwealth is agriculture, which is becoming largely supported by manufacturing industries springing up in all directions, as consumers of her enormous products. Corn, wheat and grass are the staple products of her soil, which, with stock raising, are the leading branches of this industry. The first of these in importance and value in Iowa, is corn. Of the origin of this product, there has been no little controversy. It has been claimed, with a great deal of force, that it originated in America, and from thence it made its appearance in the other countries of the world. While it may not be definitely established that it originated in this country, one fact is certain, that it is indigenous to this continent. The history of this product tells us that as early as 1204 the Marquis of Montferrat and his companions brought back from the Orient, to Italy, a grain similar to the real maize, called "melica," which led to the supposition that corn first came from Asia. In Europe it long bore to the name of "Turkish corn," from which it was supposed that it originated in Turkey in Asia—though neither of these suppositions appear to have been verified. A Chinese historian tells us of a plant precisely corresponding to maize, grown in his country early in the sixteenth century. Oriental travelers incline to the be-

lief that our Indian corn has been cultivated in the islands of the Indian Archipelago from the earliest ages. In the days of Pharaoh, in Egypt, corn was laid up to preserve the people against a seven years' famine which followed. "And Joseph gathered *corn* as the sand of the sea, very much, until he left numbering; for *it was* without number.—*Genesis*, 40:49. "The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered with *corn*; they shout for joy, they also sing.—*Psalms*, 65:13.

It is known, nevertheless, that corn was cultivated on this continent many centuries ago. The Ojibway Indians have a legend that corn was a gift to the red man from the Great Spirit; and the Aztec nations of Mexico, and Central America, who reached a high grade of civilization, also have a tradition that the Toltecs introduced the cultivation of corn or maize into this country early in the seventeenth century. It is probable, however, that it was a product of the natives of that time, and long before, and that the Toltecs merely improved the methods of its cultivation. We are told that a deity presided with the Mexicans, similar to Ceres of the Romans, who had a guardian watchfulness over the corn crops, and whom they worshiped as well; though this was far back, when shadowy mists hung over their civilization. Indian corn was the staple produce of the soil of the American Indians long before Columbus came to the continent, because the Norsemen found it cultivated by them, as early as the tenth century, on the eastern coast.

The most reliable theory is, in the absence of positive evidence, that Indian corn or maize originated with the civilization that preceded the Indians upon this continent, and was found here by the present civilization; hence its name Indian corn. Of this product there was raised in the United States in 1875, 1,321,069,000 bushels, and in Iowa 126,285,542 bushels, which places this State first in the production of this staple. In this State, indeed in the West generally, it is undesirable to export corn. Its uses in this section of the country have increased so largely that it is worth far more at home to feed the stock, for the manufacture of glucose, alcohol, etc., and thus afford the producer a good profit, besides it is less exhausting to the soil than wheat and most other plants or cereals.

THE CORN-FIELDS.

Vast corn-fields bright,
 How grand the sight,
 Of rain, and dew, and sunshine born!
 In stately mien,
 In emerald green,
 The lands they beautify, adorn.
 The farmer's toil let no one deem in vain,
 Whose beading sweat transmutes to golden gain,

Whose sinewy arm the nation's strong defense,
 Whom Nature pays in golden recompense.
 Through all the boundaries of the peopled earth,
 Since Heaven's great fiat gave creation birth,
 The curse a blessing ever hath been found
 To him who plows and cultivates the ground.
 The explorer plants his footsteps on the sea;
 The scholar strives for immortality;
 The patriot, statesman, seek by deeds sublime
 To stamp remembrance on the scroll of time;
 The miner delves in caverns deep and dark,
 No labor shuns to catch the diamond's spark;
 But what on earth e'er yet so supreme
 As he who tills it with his faithful team;
 Who annual turns the ever verdant sod,
 And ever grateful does the will of God—
 Bids tassling corn-fields like battalions stand,
 With waving plumes, in matchless beauty grand
 Their rustling leaves like maiden's silken dress,
 As the coy zephyrs play and gently press—
 In billowy grandeur, with their bearding ears,
 Proclaim the bounty of the deepening year,
 Pouring from out Abundance' golden corn—
 The endless treasure of the golden corn—
 Sent to the lands with want and woe oppressed,
 With miseries dark, famine and wars distressed,
 Painting on hunger's pallid cheek anew
 The rose and lily's bright carnation hue,
 Feeding the world—proud minister to Thought,
 From whose bright quarries priceless gems are wrought,
 Welding in living fires a golden chain,
 That tells, though man may die, he lives again!

The next important staple product of the country is wheat. The earliest origin of this cereal is unknown, although it was doubtless developed from a species of grass. It is known that a French gardener named Esprit Faber, through seven years' experimenting, discovered that he could develop from two certain species of grasses a number of our species of wheat. As evidence of this a savage plant was made to change its entire appearance and figure, and thus gradually assume a new character. It is said that wheat has been found growing wild in uninhabited regions of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia and Texas. The former country was one of the most productive of wheat of any in ancient times. It was thither that Jacob's sons went for it at the time of a famine in Canaan, thirty-six centuries ago. The same kind of wheat of that age was found in the cerements of mummies embalmed in Joseph's time and planted within a modern period,

and found to be almost precisely like that grown in this country to-day though a somewhat larger and finer kernel. By this it is seen that wheat has, from its earliest known period of existence, remained unchanged; and while some three hundred varieties are named in the several wheat countries, there are practically, and in fact, only three: the hard variety is grown in the warmer countries of Egypt, Italy, Sicily, southern Russia, the Barbary states, Chili and Peru; the Polish wheat, and the soft variety of wheat grown in northern Russia, France, England and North America. The hard variety grown in warm countries contains more of gluten, while the soft variety grown in cold countries contains more of starch. The Bible contains many interesting references to the wheat fields of Palestine. True, wheat-growing was among the employments of Israelites while in the bondage of the Pharaohs. Among the most famous of the ancient agriculturists were the Egyptians, and their methods of preserving grain have never been excelled. They placed it in stone granaries, hermetically sealed, where they preserved it for years.

Thus it will be seen that the cultivation of wheat was among the very earliest productions of American agriculture, and is now one of the most valuable; and, too, the leading product upon which the human race subsists. As early as 1530 cereal grasses were found by Cortez under cultivation in Mexico; but we are told that wheat was accidentally introduced there by a few kernels being transported in the rice of a Spaniard. These grains attracted attention, were carefully planted, and in the course of time the new grain found its way into the Spanish-American colonies, and thus soon reached the United States. This cereal must have been either transported or found here by the English colonists, because history tells us that Gas-nold grew it on the Elizabeth Islands, off Massachusetts, as early as 1602. As early as 1648 the colony of Virginia produced several hundred acres of wheat; and thus its product increased until now it is exceeded in this country only by that of corn. In 1875 the production of the former in this country was 291,136,000 bushels; value \$294,580,990. In 1850 Pennsylvania was the largest wheat-producing State in the nation, Ohio second, New York third, Virginia fourth. In 1860 Illinois was the first, Indiana second, Wisconsin third, Ohio fourth, Virginia fifth, Pennsylvania sixth, and New York seventh, with Iowa and Michigan a close eighth and ninth. In 1870 Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Virginia had fallen to seventh and below, and to-day (1881) they are still lower down the scale, while the great wheat belt west of the Mississippi is coming up, and will soon outstrip the entire belts east of it.

The cultivation of the grasses was an important early-day industry in this

country. It was one to which the colonists gave their immediate attention as a matter of necessity, to preserve their stock from starvation. The grasses utilized grew wild, native to the soil, and only about a century ago was any special effort made to reduce their culture to a science by the sowing of grass-seed. This product was of vast importance in the New England States, because of the long and severe winters through which stock had to be fed. The varieties of native grass in this country are innumerable, though not many have any agricultural value. Among those that are thus valuable is the Bourbon blue-grass, which grows throughout the West and New England. It is of early growth, very nutritious and fattening, and thrives best on limy soils. The red top, or herds-grass, as it is termed, is much prized, but it generally grows with other varieties, especially clover and timothy. Besides these are several varieties indigenous to peculiar localities, like the salt and other marsh grasses. The wild prairie grasses of the West afford good pasturage, and to a large extent make fair hay. The more western States and Territories produce a short nutritious grass, called "buffalo-grass," upon which the buffalo, bison and cattle feed. Of the cultivated varieties of grass in this country, from which the best and most nutritious hay is made, there is none better than the "timothy-grass," which derived its name from "Timothy" Hanson, who produced the seed, and took it to Virginia about the middle of the last century. In New England it has been known as herds-grass since early in the eighteenth century; thus deriving its name, Jared Elliott tells us, from the fact that a man named Herd found it growing in low land near Piscataqua, New Hampshire. However, this grass was known and cultivated in England in an early period, and we are told that the seed was taken to Virginia as early as 1760, by Peter Wynche. The orchard-grass is another variety indigenous in almost all countries. It was first introduced in Virginia from England, in 1764, and soon found popular favor throughout the country. This grass endures the drought well, produces luxuriant pasturage, and yields a bountiful aftermath, or rowen. Clover was imported into this country, but at what period does not appear. It is more of a forage plant, and hardly regarded as a genuine grass—is more of the leguminous family.

The importance of the hay production of this country is shown by the increase of its yield from period to period. Thus, in 1840, the total product was 10,248,108 tons; in 1850, it was 13,838,642 tons; in 1860, it was 19,083,896 tons; in 1870 it was 27,316,048 tons. Of this New York produced 4,900,000 tons; Pennsylvania, 2,400,000; Illinois, 3,050,000; Ohio and Iowa each, 2,000,000 tons; while Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Maine and Vermont each raised over 1,000,000 tons. The rest of this immense pro-

duction was distributed throughout the Northwest. We have thus endeavored to illustrate the extent and importance of the grass and hay crop of the country by the foregoing historical facts.

As already noted, corn, wheat and hay are the three leading agricultural products of the United States, of which corn leads, with hay second in point of value, as will be shown by the following comparison: In 1875 the acreage of the corn crop was 49,033,364, and the value thereof was \$475,491,210; the acreage of the wheat crop was 27,627,021, and the value thereof was \$300,259,300; and the acreage of the hay crop was 25,282,797, and the value thereof was \$300,901,252. The next census will, quite likely, show the corn and hay product far in advance of that of wheat in acreage as they are now in value, because stock raising and butter and cheese making are rapidly becoming the leading branches of the agricultural interests of the United States; not only for domestic uses and consumption, but for exportation as well. Corn, grass and hay are the main products which maintain and promote these interests.

The first appearance of cattle on the American continent was at a very early date. As early as 1493 Columbus brought cattle to the West India Islands, of the Spanish breed. These found their way into Mexico and were the parent stock of the Texan cattle of to-day. It is supposed that the cattle which the Indians had on the Red River of the south, in 1690, were of the Spanish breed from Mexico. As early as 1553 cattle were landed on the island of New Foundland by the Portuguese, though their existence there was short. So, too, the French brought Norman cattle into Canada in 1608. In 1610 Virginia had cattle of her own, which had originally been brought from the West Indies. The next year, 1611, a hundred head were imported from Devonshire and Herefordshire, England. In 1620 Virginia had five hundred head, from whence Maryland obtained her cattle. The first cattle appearing in New England were in 1624, and were brought from the mother country by Gov. Winslow. From 1626 to 1730 a hundred and forty cows more were brought over, which were mostly kept at Salem for the use of the "governor and others of Massachusetts Bay." The increase of these importations was distributed among the colonists. The breed of these importations is unknown, but are historically mentioned as "black, white and brindle." John Mason in 1631-33 made several importations of cattle from Denmark into New Hampshire, among which were many large ones, uniformly yellow in color, and designed for work cattle. Similar importations were made to New York in 1620, through the Dutch West India Company, from the Island of Texel, off Holland,

which were black and white Dutch cattle—perhaps the present Holstein breed.

It can but be seen that the indiscriminate mixture of the various breeds of foreign cattle thus imported to this country, such as two or three British breeds, French, Spanish, Dutch and Swedish breeds, however pure they may have originally been, would result in the destruction of their purity, through intermingled cross-breeding, the hardships of the climate and neglect incident to those colonial days. The product of this promiscuous breeding was soon reduced to a "native breed." Hence it is that cattle-raising in this country is now divided into two grades—"native" and "thoroughbred." Until a hundred and fifty years ago but little attention was given to the improvement of cattle in England, through scientific breeding for the development of special characteristics, though that country had given more attention than any other to the improvement of neat cattle. In America no attention was given in this direction until after the war of the Revolution. It was not until the last half of the last century, and early in the present one, that cattle breeding on scientific principles in England developed with much rapidity. The most prominent breeds that there were, and have since been known, as the result of those scientific efforts, were the Durham, or Short-Horns, the Devons, the Alderney, the Jersey and the Ayrshire. Of these the Durhams have been more generally imported to this country than any other, because of their fine beef quality for which they are mainly prized. The same is true of the Devons, though of a smaller breed. The Alderneys, yellow and white in color, fine shape but slenderly built, are chiefly valuable for the rich quality of their milk. The Jerseys, natives of the Jersey Island, in the British Channel, are small, of Norman origin, and like the Alderneys, are valuable for their milk and butter productions. So, too, are the Ayrshires great producers of milk and butter, with an outward garment of roan and piebald. These are the leading English breeds, and which have mainly been imported to this country by our stock-raisers. The Italian, French, Swiss and Hungarian cattle have their reputable qualities upon the European continent; but, similar to the Andalusian fighting bulls of Spain, are not as valuable for industrial purposes as those of English production, hence, have found no favor on this continent. About the first pure Durhams or Short-Horns imported to the United States were brought to Virginia in 1793, by a Mr. Miller, and to Maryland the same year by Mr. Gough. In 1797 some of these were taken to Kentucky, where they became widely known in the blue-grass region as the "Patton stock," Patton being their owner. Other importations soon followed, and that section of country became widely known for choice breeds of this stock. Ohio, New

York, Massachusetts and other States, soon turned their attention to this thorough-bred stock, and, since 1840, Short-Horns have been imported very extensively. Thus, we see that cattle raising in this country naturally divided itself into two periods—the one, when only “native cattle” were bred; and the other when we began to reform our breed by the importation of “thorough-breds” from England. In 1817 Henry Clay sought to introduce the Hereford cattle in Kentucky, but they yielded less beef than the Durhams, and less dairy qualities than the Alderneys, Jerseys, or Holsteins, which are gaining favor in this country for dairy purposes. Aside from the “native” and “thorough-bred,” considerable attention has been given in this country to “graded cattle,” produced through the cross-breeding of native with thorough-breds, which has been productive of good results by improving the native breeds with better blood.

The following figures, as given by the census returns, show the number of cattle in the United States at different periods from 1850 to 1876. In 1850 there were of milk cows, 6,385,094; of other cattle, 11,393,289. In 1860 there were of milk cows, 8,585,735; of other cattle, 17,034,284. In 1870 there were of milk cows, 8,935,332; of other cattle, 14,885,276. In 1876 there were of milk cows, 11,260,800; of other cattle, 17,956,100. The total of cows and other cattle in 1850 was 17,778,383, and a like total in 1876 was 30,216,900, making an increase of 12,438,517 in twenty-six years. Of this vast number of cows in 1876, New York had the largest, 1,526,200; Pennsylvania next, with 845,300; Illinois next, 724,900; Ohio, 700,000; and Iowa, 665,300. Of other cattle, Texas had the most, 3,390,500; Illinois next, with 1,287,000; California next, with 1,053,500; and next comes our own Iowa as fourth in rank, with 958,800, with Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York and Indiana considerably below us.

The value of the neat cattle in this country, as shown by the figures of the agricultural department at Washington, June 30, 1876, was \$614,848,597. However, an intelligent estimate places the value in 1878 at a billion of dollars. The average value of cows in 1876, was \$27.32 each, or a total value of \$307,743,211; of other cattle an average value of \$17.10 each, or a total of \$307,105,386. The recent experiment in the export of fresh beef, and of live cattle, has increased, and will continue to increase this branch of American industry until it becomes, if not already, the first and most profitable branch of the agricultural interests of this country.

In this view, Iowa occupies a proud and prominent position, and at no distant day, will stand foremost in the production of corn, hay, neat cattle, and dairy product; and Taylor county, as now, will be a prominent factor in this relation.

TAYLOR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, FROM ITS FIRST BEGINNING DOWN TO
THE PRESENT TIME.

Taylor county is essentially an agricultural district and a stock raising point of considerable importance. As proof of this we append the following table of shipments by car loads for the year 1880, ending with November 1:

	Bedford.	Lenox.	Conway.	Total.
Corn.....	612	1,418	845	2,875
Oats.....	110	60	68	238
Wheat.....	16	40	10	66
Flaxseed.....	26	23	20	69
Other cereals.....	10	9	4	23
Hogs.....	395	153	160	708
Cattle.....	124	19	47	190
Other stock.....	9	....	1	10
Potatoes.....	34	18	47	99
Merchandise.....	35	....	....	35
Building material.....	34	....	....	34
Sundries.....	15	6	5	26
	<hr/> 1,420	<hr/> 1,746	<hr/> 1,207	<hr/> 4,373

To the above table must be added large numbers of shipments of grain and stock made from outside stations, which properly belong to this county. Hopkins, on the Missouri line, has drawn heavily from us, and many cars of grain and stock shipped from there legitimately belong to Bedford. Redding, in Ringgold county, on the Mt. Ayr and Grant City extension of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has drained southeast Taylor, which was formerly tributary to Bedford, and rightfully should be credited so. Clarinda, aided by Morsman and Hepburn, have made inroads on the west, and Villisca, Nodaway, Brooks and Corning, on the north. Thus it clearly appears that the table above does not show more than three-fourths of the stock and grain actually shipped from Taylor county. In round numbers, 2,000,000 bushels of corn, 500,000 hogs, 8,000 cattle and 200,000 bushels of oats would not exceed the real figures. Then to this should be added the corn and the oats consumed at home, as well as the cattle and hogs. In the table connected herewith, it is shown that sixty-six cars of wheat were shipped from the three stations of Bedford, Conway and Lenox in the time specified. There will be much less sent abroad this year, and in all the years to come, for the supply is not equal to the demand of our home mills. The Bedford mills, especially, are obliged to ship in wheat from other States.

All this was foreseen by the early pioneers—that as a grain producing country, and a region that could not be surpassed for successful stock raising, Taylor county must, on its merits, rank among the very best in the State. And so for their mutual good, and as the most judicious “send off” they could give the county, they early conceived the idea of an agricultural society, than which nothing could be more beneficial to a new country—or an old, as for that matter.

The county, it will be remembered, was organized in 1851, and it was not long afterward when the more thoughtful began to speak of “fairs.” In 1855, 1856 and 1857 new settlers came, who were a different class of people. They were men of broader culture and opinions, and to-day the impress of their wisdom and influence is manifest in the progress that has attended the county in its moral and material interests. These were the Litteers, the Evanses, the Hoovers, the Dales, the Rays, the Steeles, the Bents, and scores of others, deserving especial mention in these pages.

So in 1857 the agitation commenced by the grand old fellows who came first was made to assume the appearance of success by the aid of those who arrived later.

October 7, of that year, “a meeting of the citizens of Taylor county” was held at Bedford, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society. Daniel Hoover, of Jackson township, who still lives, was made chairman, and D. Dale, now of Missouri, secretary. Jesse Evans, E. W. Fonts, now of Washington township, and D. Dale were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. It was resolved that a county fair be held at Bedford that same month—October 31, and also, that on that day a meeting be had for the purpose of perfecting the organization of an agricultural society in the county. A committee of five were appointed from Benton township (which then embraced Bedford), to make the necessary arrangements for the fair. It was styled a “Central Committee,” and consisted of Dr. Luther Bent, J. C. Ray, D. Dale, Dr. P. I. Cox and John Campbell. A committee from each of the then existing townships was named, to act in concert with the above mentioned “Central Committee,” as follows: Dr. R. S. Baker, of Clayton township; J. R. Foster, of Dallas township; Dr. J. R. Standley, of Jefferson township; D. Hoover, of Jackson township; Mr. Stockton, of Polk township; J. W. Wood, of Washington township.

Saturday, October 31, 1857, the citizens met at Bedford for the purpose of holding a county fair, and the record says: “Whereupon, without any previous arrangements, the following were exhibited; to-wit,

By William Booker, 1 bull, two years old (white).

“ “ “ 1 mule, one year old.

“ Stephen H. Parker, 1 bull, two years old.

“ “ “ 1 sucking calf.

“ William A. Wysong, 1 sucking colt.

“ A. Daugherty, 1 jack.

“ John Derrickson, 1 colt, two years old (black).

“ William Nash, 1 yearling filley.”

Following this exhibition of stock, the meeting elsewhere mentioned for perfecting the organization was had. D. Hoover was chairman and E. Henck, secretary. The committee on constitution and by-laws reported. The constitution was adopted without change, and the meeting proceeded at once to the election of officers. Jesse Evans was chosen president, Thomas Cobb, vice-president, D. Dale, secretary, and R. S. Baker, treasurer. The by-laws were then taken up and *not* adopted. The record then says: “Further proceedings were postponed for want of time, and the meeting adjourned until the Saturday between New Year’s and Christmas following.”

This was rather a funny resolution, but strictly to the day a meeting was held, with the following result, in D. Dale’s handwriting:

Now on the day appointed by previous notice for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Taylor County Agricultural Society, the citizens of said county were called and came not; it was therefore considered that the time had not yet arrived for such an institution, and further proceedings, therefore, came to a stop, and a general continuance was entered thereon.

Mr. Dale is somewhat facetious in the style of his record, and from that on until 1859 the Taylor County Agricultural Society’s history is a blank.

In 1859 a meeting was held, but the exact date we do not know, nor have we been able to learn. But it was during some of the summer months. At this gathering Dr. Luther Bent was chairman, and Hon. N. B. Moon, now of Page county, secretary. The old constitution of 1857 was adopted by sections, and R. A. Moser was elected president, Daniel Hoover vice-president, D. Dale secretary, and E. W. Fonts treasurer. A committee of two from each township was appointed to solicit members:

Polk, Martin L. McKee and Jacob Taylor; Ross, L. D. Hatfield and Milton Phelps; Clayton, Vincent Beall and David Johnson; Benton, William Webb and Benjamin Perkins; Washington, William Carpenter and Ezra Flemming; Dallas, Eli Pangburn and D. A. Thompson; Nodaway, Isaac B. West and James R. Foster; Mason, John S. McClure and James Mason, Jr.; Marshall, Josiah Litteer and H. M. Rinker; Platte, S. W. Robinson and Oliver Jenks; Jefferson, J. R. Standley and L. W. Hillyer; Jackson, James Gartside and John Keeney.

After discussion it was determined to have a fair the second Saturday in

October of that year, 1859, and an adjournment was taken to the first Saturday of September, preceding. That date a meeting was had, and the committee appointed to procure members were called upon to state the result of their labors. Benjamin Perkins reported nineteen names, and paid \$19 into the treasury. J. S. McCloud secured one name, and handed \$1 to the treasurer. The balance of the committee had nothing to say. Austin Allen, for himself and Charles Vorse, announced a willingness to assist, and presented E. W. Fonts, the custodian of the society's funds, with one dollar. David Johnson did likewise, and thus they became members. It was then discovered that the society was minus printed certificates of membership, and Benjamin Perkins was appointed a committee to procure them. It was, also, resolved "that premiums be awarded" at the coming fair, the second Saturday in October, 1859, and E. T. Smith, J. S. McCloud, and Benjamin Perkins were appointed a committee to prepare a premium list. Asking the committee on membership that were delinquent in reports to be prepared on the 15th of that same month, an adjournment was taken to that date.

At the meeting September 15, D. Dale, the secretary, was the only officer present, and James Brooks was chosen president *pro tem*. E. W. Fonts, the treasurer, refused to serve. E. T. Smith was elected to fill the vacancy, and Mr. Smith instantly filed a bond for \$500 with approved security. James Gartside reported two names for membership, and made glad the new treasurer's heart with the sum of two dollars. John H. Liggett paid one dollar and thus became a member. Benjamin Perkins reported four additional names with the required amount of cash. Alanson Arnold demanded admission, and his cash got it for him, as did John S. Boyd's. David Johnson, of the committee, brought in five names with the proper amount of money. The committee on premium list reported, and as it is even now a curiosity, and will continue to grow in that direction, we reproduce a portion of it. A comparison with the list of 1881 will show marked changes:

1st. Class 1st—Horses.

Best pair draft horses owned by one man—one year's subscription to the *N. W. Farmer*. 2d—diploma. Best stallion—\$2.00. 2d—paper. Best 3 year old gelding and upwards—diploma. Best colt from 2 to 3 years old—\$1.00. Best filly—\$1.00. Best brood mare (must have bred)—\$1.50.

Judges—William A. Webb, James Brooks and John Taylor.

2d. Class 2d.—Jacks.

Best jack of any age—\$1.00. Best pair of mules of any age—paper. Best sucking colt—50 cents.

Judges—David Johnson T. F. Kimball and D. Griffith.

3d. Class 3d.—Cattle.

Best bull 3 years old and upwards—\$2.00. 2d best bull of any age—paper. Best bull 2 years old—\$1.00. 2d best bull 2 years old—50 cents. Best bull 1 year old—50 cents.

Judges—S. Bristow, C. Coops and William Lundy.

4th. Class 4th.—Cows.

Best milch cow—\$1.00. 2d best milch cow—50 cents. Best 2 year old heifer—paper. Best 1 year old heifer—50 cents. 2d best 1 year old heifer—diploma. Best calf under 1 year old—diploma.

Judges—James Gartside, A. Arnold and W. G. Meredith.

5th. Class 5th.—Hogs.

Best boar 1 year old and upwards—\$2.00. 2d best boar 1 year old and upwards—diploma. Best boar under 1 year—paper. 2d best boar under 1 year old—diploma. Best breeding sow under 1 year—\$1.00. 2d best breeding sow under 1 year—diploma. Best sow and pigs—\$1.00.

Judges—A. M. Simpson, F. Walker and Joseph Edgerton.

There were twelve classes in all. The remaining ones were: Class 6, sheep; class 7, poultry; class 8, grain; class 9, farming utensils; class 10, dairy; class 11, domestics; and class 12, miscellaneous articles. In class 7—poultry—reads: "Best blooded rooster, diploma; best blooded hen, diploma," at which people of now-a-days will laugh most heartily—especially those who have taken an interest in raising the numberless variety of chickens that fill our henneries.

After the adoption of the premium list the citizens of the counties adjoining were invited to compete for premiums. This was marked and profuse generosity on the part of the managers when is taken into consideration the fact that the *entire cash premiums amounted to thirty-one dollars!* A citizen of Page or Ringgold counties would scarcely bring a thorough-bred cow for exhibition to the Taylor county fair for that full amount. Yet many did attend from both these counties, and from Missouri, also. And there was the same soreness over defeat, the same jealousies and bickerings, attending this fair that has gone hand-in-hand with all of them from time immemorial, and will so continue to the end.

The next meeting of the society was the regular annual one, and occurred May 12, 1860. On motion the constitution was so amended that one person could be elected from each civil township to constitute a board of directors and giving them power to elect their own president, secretary and treasurer, to be taken from their number. This proposition was carried by a two-thirds vote. The following board was then chosen: Benton township, Benjamin Perkins; Clayton township, R. A. Moses; Dallas township, Eli Pangburn; Jefferson township, L. W. Hillyer; Jackson township, David Hoover; Mason township, J. S. McCloud; Marshall township, Josiah Lit-

teer; Nodaway township, Isaac B. West; Platte township, Oliver Jencks; Polk township, Cyrus Hickenloper; Ross township, Asa Webb; Washington township, ---- Harlan.

The price of membership was reduced to fifty cents, and Thomas Cobb was elected president; Ira Harrington, vice-president; Austin Allen secretary, and J. H. Turner, treasurer.

Another meeting was held May 19th and a new premium list was adopted. The board also resolved that those who were receiving agricultural papers as premiums could have the cash instead, if it was desired; and it was also decided to charge an entry fee of twenty-five cents on all first-class articles and fifteen cents on second class. The fair was then set to be held September 27 and 28, all entries to be made the first day, and all committees to report by ten o'clock the second day, which was faithfully carried out according to programme. A vast concourse of people, for those days, gathered at Bedford, and a happier occasion was never known in the annals of Taylor county. One hundred and twelve premiums were awarded, and not one of them was paid in money. Instead of cash the successful competitors for first premiums received an agricultural paper paid for by the society. There were thirty of these. To the balance eighty-two diplomas were issued. Thus was laid by our unselfish farmers of that day, who preferred wholesome literature to shekels and ducats, that firm foundation which has given Taylor county people a name throughout the State for their intelligence. From the seed thus sown a most glorious harvest has been garnered, which we find well marked in their children and in the sons and daughters of those who soon followed, for what county in Iowa can show better schools, better teachers, and a people of better educational attainments?

At a meeting of the society December 15, 1860, the members got down to square substantial business. A committee was appointed to examine lands and select a suitable sight for the fair grounds. That committee consisted of Benjamin Perkins, Josiah Litter, and Daniel Hoover. The society on this occasion voted five dollars in cash to the person who would raise the best five acres of wheat in 1861. A similar premium was offered for the best five acres of corn. A motion was also passed that the members solicit life memberships at five dollars each.

January 12th another meeting was held and the fair ground committee reported. Their selection was the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 68, range 34, containing ten acres. They recommended its purchase at \$8.50 per acre, amounting in full to \$85. The society voted to make the purchase at

once, instructing the officers first to examine the title of the land. The record of this meeting goes on to say

It was then voted that the officers of this society get printed petitions for the directors of each and every township, headed with the section of law relating to the assistance of agricultural societies in improvements, signed by the secretary and president—said petitions to be circulated by the directors and presented to every voter in their respective townships for signatures; said petition to be presented to the board of supervisors at their next meeting in June.

J. H. Turner, J. S. McClelland and Benjamin Perkins were appointed a committee to draft a premium list for 1861, which they did and reported on the 26th day of March, 1861. It was more complete than the society had yet had, and was really a most excellent one. There were sixteen classes, each class made into divisions, and some of them running as high as four. The first premiums were generally in newspapers, which seemed to be the desire of all. At this meeting of which we are now speaking, the directors reported 203 names to the petitions for presentation to the board of supervisors. At this time Lexington, a small town in Marshall township, and located more nearly the center of the county than Bedford, was an aspirant for county seat honors, and it, also, wanted the Taylor County Agricultural Society to locate its fair grounds there. So some of its prominent citizens brought down what was called the "Lexington donation list," a consideration in the promise of money, or its equivalent, if the society would locate its grounds there. The "list" created considerable heated debate, but was finally laid upon the table for future action. The meeting thereupon adjourned to Saturday, May 25, 1861. But May 25, 1861, came, and so did a great civil war, that engulfed the entire land in fraternal blood. Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and had capitulated to armed treason that boldly strode in every Southern State. The northern heart was on fire. The northern people loved their flag and their country. Their lives they were willing to offer in its service, their blood they were willing to spill, and their fortunes to sacrifice. What were fairs and agricultural societies when the nation was endangered—when life, and liberty, and estate were menaced by a people who neither respected God nor the great government their fathers had given them at perils and sacrifices unknown to us? The great excitement extended into Taylor county. Agricultural and stock interests were forgotten. The patriotic heart was kindled, and the war was all that could be talked about, and our boys, one by one, and in squads of three or four, deserted the old and precious hearthstones and wandered Dixieward to join the Union phalanxes, that were destined to throttle and destroy secession. So there were but few left to carry on agricultural exhibitions, and

those who remained had no spirit for such enterprises. Their hearts were following the brave ones through the toilsome marches, the bullet-ridden battle-fields, the hot, death-breeding prison-pens, and the hospitals where laid the flower of the land, dying, or suffering agonies untold.

From March 26, 1861, to October 31, 1863, the Taylor County Agricultural Society lay as dormant as a sleeping weasel. At this date a meeting was held. Jesse Evans served as its chairman and Ira Harrington as secretary. R. A. Moser was then elected president of the society; Washington Baker, vice-president; J. R. Standley, secretary, and Benjamin Perkins, treasurer. The society then adjourned to the second Saturday of July, 1864. However, before that date arrived the president called a special meeting, which was held at Bedford, February 13, 1864. Dr. J. R. Standley having refused to act as secretary for the society, the vacancy was filled by the election of W. F. Walker. It was, also, determined to have a fair that fall, and the time, place, and arrangements in regard to premiums were left to a committee of one from each township.

Another meeting was held March 5th, but very little of importance was done. There was appointed a committee to draft premium list—to fix entrance fee for persons not belonging to the society, and wishing to compete for premiums, and to fix the time and place for holding the fairs, from which it appears that the grounds had not yet been purchased. It was ordered that the canvassing committee report to the secretary once per month, pay over all funds and take his receipt therefor.

August 27th the society met again. The sixteenth and seventeenth days of September were fixed upon as the dates for the fair. Three general directors—a sort of executive committee—were chosen for the exhibition, consisting of L. W. Hillyer, J. C. Meehan and W. A. Webb. J. R. Standley was elected marshal and R. A. Moser, general superintendent. The premiums of classes one and two were reduced one-half. A funny motion carried, which was that the exhibition of manufactured articles by the manufacturer be stricken from the list. At this date the membership of the society was as follows:

Allison B. Perkins, Daniel Hoover, John C. Meehan, W. A. Wysong, James Gartside, Robert Reid, J. H. Liggett, Henry Graham, A. J. Cathcart, R. Rogers, W. A. Webb, D. Underwood, William Aitkens, James Walters, L. Houck, Josiah Litteer, Joel Brown, Keller Thompson, Charles Cope, Charles Steele, D. W. Atkinson, Abner Daugherty, Jesse Lasonee, Squire Dunn, W. D. Snow, O. Perkins, L. D. Hatfield, Benjamin Hoover, R. A. Moser, E. T. Smith, William Reeves, David Johnson, J. R. Standley, J. M. Windsor, T. Brock, J. W. Wood, John Campbell, J. S. Hall, A.

J. Litteer, Elihu Baker, Simeon Wright, B. L. Johnson, Eugene Brown and John Derrickson—forty-five in all.

The fair was held at the date above specified. The premium for the best stallion was \$1.50, and was drawn by J. B. Hoover, of Jackson township. The second best premium was the dazzling sum of seventy-five cents, and fell to W. H. Allison. Mr. B. B. Hoover took the first and second premiums on best brood mares, and his exchequer was swelled with the munificent gift of seventy-five cents. Josiah Litteer had the best bull and got a premium of \$1.00. One dollar made W. A. Webb happy on the best cow. Dr. Standley had the best grove of planted timber and the best orchard. Mr. J. W. Wood had the second best orchard. Dr. Standley had the best hedge "turned out" in the county.

Again, January 7, 1865, the society met and elected Daniel Hoover president; M. F. Walker, secretary; Benjamin Perkins, treasurer, and adjourned to April 27th, at which time it was agreed to pay a premium of five dollars on the best five acres of corn, two dollars on the best two acres of spring wheat, two dollars on the best two acres of oats, two dollars on the best two acres of tame meadow, one dollar on the fastest walking horse, and one dollar on the best yoke of oxen. Yea, the society grew more extravagant and offered a premium of one dollar on the fastest trotting horse, either in harness or under the saddle.

The fair of 1865 was held September 29th and 30th. Thomas Cobb, D. W. Young and Ira Harrington, were the directors; D. Dale, marshal, and Dr. J. R. Standley, general superintendent.

December 30, 1865, the society met and began preparations for an exhibition in 1866. A delegate was chosen to meet the board of directors of the State Agricultural Society at Des Moines, and was instructed to file a bill at the capitol of his expenses before his return.

At the next meeting, which was held August 11, 1866, it seems that the society had become possessed of grounds. A motion said: "The fair will be held on the society's grounds, north of Bedford, October 13, 1866." But there is no record of a purchase. The grounds spoken of in the earlier days of the society were located east of Bedford, and were not bought, although the officers were instructed to make the purchase at once. But now the society owns grounds beyond all question, for D. Dale, Charles Steele, Joel Walker and D. Underwood were made a committee to prepare a ring on the grounds, and to put them in proper shape. Frank Walker, the secretary, was sent to Maryville, Missouri, to procure the printing of the premium list. And the fair came off at the appointed time. Seventy-six premiums were allowed, amounting to \$43.75.

We now approach the last of the *first* Taylor County Agricultural Society. It didn't run smooth—its machinery was out of gear. The war had caused a loss of interest in it. Sectional strife had wrought it harm, as well as the jealousies of aspiring men. But it had accomplished good for the country, despite its drawbacks, and there was more substantial enjoyment in the pioneer fairs of Taylor county than in the more elegant ones of to-day. But its last breath was drawn—its last record made February 2, 1867. Josiah Litteer was chosen president for that year; E. W. Fouts, vice-president; Robert Reid, secretary, and William Mahan, treasurer. Daniel Hoover, J. S. Boyd and R. D. McKee were appointed a committee "to trade the land now owned by the society for a fair ground for a more suitable piece, or sell the same and buy another location more favorable." An adjournment was then taken to Saturday, February 16, 1867.

That ended it. February 16, 1867, has never yet come.

* * * * *

Seven years and nearly six months had elapsed. It is June 25, 1874. The citizens of Taylor county are in session at the court-house "to reorganize the old agricultural society of the county," as the record says, "and to consider the question of holding a fair this fall." J. C. Day presided and Colonel D. H. Hamilton was chosen secretary. A permanent organization was affected by electing Colonel D. H. Hamilton president; D. W. Hamblin, vice-president; Thomas Cobb, treasurer, and Samuel Bowers, secretary. The society then adjourned to Saturday, July 18, 1874, at ten o'clock, A. M.

From that time there is no record of a meeting until June 26, 1875. It is evident that there was no fair in 1874, and the recollection of the average shareholder is not distinct regarding the matter. Hence it is impossible to assign cause for the failure to make good the resolution to meet July 18, 1874, and to state why there was no fair.

At the meeting June 26, 1875, Samuel Bowers tendered his resignation as secretary, and Alex. John was elected in his stead. In 1874 twenty-seven gentlemen paid to the treasurer one dollar each for membership for that year. It was the sense of the society that this money should be refunded to the various parties, and a motion to that effect prevailed. A committee, as follows, was appointed to solicit stock for the society, each share being twenty-five dollars:

Benton township, Thomas Cobb and James McCracken; Clayton township, C. Steele and J. C. Ray; Dallas township, T. M. Moore; Gay township, R. W. Harvey; Grant township, G. W. Dean; Grove township, J. W. Dunn; Holt township, W. G. Meredith; Jackson township, J. W. Wood; Jefferson township, John Flick; Marshall township, J. Litteer; Ma-

son township, James Mason; Platte township, J. Kilgon; Polk township, J. Scrivner; Ross township, R. G. Moon; Washington township, Abe McCracken.

W. F. Evans, Alex. John and D. H. Hamilton were appointed a committee to negotiate a loan sufficient to make the advance payment on the fair grounds, and an adjournment was then taken to July 10th.

At this time the report of the committee to negotiate for fair grounds was presented, approved and placed on file. The particulars of this transaction, date of purchase, price paid, and the location of grounds, will appear at the close of this article.

It seems that E. Houck, treasurer of the old society, had failed to settle with the treasurer of the new—had neglected handing over the funds in his possession, \$194.70 in 1867. The society therefore appointed J. C. Ray and E. T. Smith to settle with him; and they were instructed "to collect legal interest on the amount of funds belonging to said society, and retained in his hands after the expiration of his term of office." At a meeting held July 25th the committee was not ready to report, and further time was granted it. The trouble connected with the matter was this. Mr. Houck was not satisfied that it would be agreeable to the members of the old society to transfer their funds to the new. Afterward the affair was amicably adjusted. At the July 10th meeting J. J. Laws, Charles Steele, James McCracken, Thomas Robb and C. B. Pershin were appointed a committee to prepare a programme and premium list for the fair of 1875. Charles Steele, J. C. Ray, N. Goodsill, H. McConvill and James McCracken were chosen to procure material for fencing the fair ground, which they did. The fence was built by A. M. Campbell, at a cost to the society of \$3.72 per rod. The other bidders were Messrs. Stark & Standish, at \$4.45; G. W. Aldrich, at \$4.39, and William Banchort, at \$3.94. J. Litteer, J. J. Laws, C. C. Mohler, N. P. Nelson and W. A. Webb were selected as the proper persons to prepare the track, and to them we suppose is due the excellent one the society now has—said to be the best in southwestern Iowa. An assessment of five dollars was made against each share of stock to meet the indebtedness of the society, and the secretary was instructed to collect the same at once. A motion was made to sell a portion of the grounds belonging to the agricultural society. At a meeting, July 21, Charles Steele, E. T. Smith and Alex. John were appointed a committee "to sell from ten to nineteen acres off the south end of the ground." About October 22d, of that same year, L. S. Morris purchased twenty acres at forty dollars per acre. August 14th, 1875, an assessment was made against all stockholders to the full amount of the unpaid portions of their respective shares, to be

paid prior to August 21st, 1875. At this date the following important committees were filled by election:

Executive Committee—James McCracken, A. Goodsill and Charles Steele.

Finance Committee—N. Goodsill, J. C. Ray and Charles Steele.

Board of Directors—D. H. Hamilton, J. Litleer, J. C. Ray, Charles Steele, D. W. Hamblin, J. H. Jolly, E. T. Smith, W. F. Evans, William Mahan, B. B. Hoover, L. S. Morris and Thomas Cobb.

Corresponding Secretary—W. F. Evans.

August 21st, 1875, at a meeting of the board of directors of the Taylor County Agricultural Society, D. H. Hamilton was elected president; W. F. Evans, secretary. E. T. Smith was instructed to circulate a petition to be presented to the board of supervisors, asking an appropriation of five hundred dollars, as provided by law, to aid the agricultural society.

September 11, 1875, the sites for wells were located, and work on the same was begun soon afterward. They are six feet in diameter. The secretary and treasurer borrowed eight hundred dollars, and secured the same by a mortgage on the south twenty acres of the society's grounds. The price of refreshment stands was fixed at two dollars per day, each. Hacks and omnibuses were charged two dollars per day, each, in advance.

September 25, 1875, arrangements were made to seed the grounds into timothy. A judges' stand was erected under the superintendency of A. J. Litleer.

October 5, 1875, the superintendents of the different divisions were instructed to appoint the awarding committees in their respective departments. Charles Steele got a motion to pass "that the fair ground be rented from November 1st, 1875, until August 1st, 1876, to be let on the last day of the fair to the highest responsible bidder, for purpose known on day of sale." This has been done every year since, or else the grass on the grounds has been sold for cash, or "cut on the shares."

October 8th, 1875, the price of stands was placed at the following figures:

Warm meals, per day.....	\$ 5.00
Air-gun, per day.....	3.00
Swing, per day.....	5.00
Dancing-floor, per day.....	10.00
Photograph gallery, per day....	5.00
Auction stands, per day.....	5.00

The publication of these rates is for the benefit of the curiously inclined, who may desire to compare past and present figures.

The fair of 1875 was held on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th days of Oc-

tober, and its results were a high compliment to its managers, as the figures following will show:

First day's receipts.....	\$ 220.70
Second day's receipts.....	437.10
Third day's receipts.....	520.56
Fourth day's receipts.....	406.71
Total.....	<hr/> \$1,585.07

November 13, 1875, the articles of incorporation were adopted. After this it was "moved that the secretary be authorized to give credit to each of the following named gentlemen; to-wit, Thomas Cobb, R. A. Moser, E. T. Smith, Daniel Hoover, A. J. Litteer, Josiah Litteer, J. W. Wood, E. Houck, J. C. Mehan, William Mahan and J. C. Ray, for the sum of \$18.63, being the amount due each of said parties as their respective distributive shares of the ten acres of land, known as the 'old fair grounds,' as this day apportioned by members of the old society present."

December 4, 1875, William Rutledge, of Marshall township, was awarded ten dollars for the best "field crop" entered in the county. The following motion prevailed:

Resolved, That all stock subscribed and partially paid to said society, which shall not, on or before the first day of February, 1876, be paid in full to the treasurer of said society, shall be declared forfeited, and such delinquent shares canceled for non-payment.

At this meeting the following officers of the society were elected for the ensuing year:

President, D. H. Hamilton; vice-president, James McCracken; treasurer, W. F. Evans; secretary, Alex. John; corresponding secretary, Lyman Evans; board of directors, C. Steele, John C. Ray, Lyman Evans, Thomas Cobb, B. F. Chandler, James McCracken, Josiah Litteer, N. Goodsill, C. B. Pershin, and C. C. Mohler; executive committee, A. J. Litteer, W. A. Wysing, and Charles Steele.

March 18, 1876, continued the time and the foregoing resolution was extended to June 1st, 1875. C. C. Mohler, L. Evans and L. S. Morris were appointed a committee on finance. The treasurer was ordered to pay tax on fair ground out of first money collected by him. Time for holding the annual fair for 1876 was fixed for October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. D. H. Hamilton, W. F. Evans and Alex. John were ordered to prepare a premium list. Thomas Cobb was allowed \$25 for raising shareholders, and was presented with one share for his services as treasurer.

April 1st, 1876, the report of finance committee showed:

Receipts for the year 1875...	\$4,846.82
Expenditures by treasurer.....	<u>4,780.68</u>
In hands of treasurer...	\$66.14

May 25, 1876, a floral hall was suggested—an improvement much needed, and which has proven both useful and valuable to the society since it was built. James McCracken, C. Steele, and W. V. King were appointed a committee to draught plans and specifications for hall and to receive sealed bids for the erection of the same. Executive committee was allowed two dollars per day each for time actually employed, and a thousand copies of premium list ordered printed, to be given to the lowest bidder.

June 13, 1876, the contract for building a floral hall was let to S. W. Beall for the sum of \$1,148, and July 3d it was completed and by the society accepted.

The building is an excellent one, and for the immediate present meets all the society's wants, but the time is not far off when it will have to be enlarged or a new one built. It is two stories in height, and 24x80 feet.

July 22, 1876, the board of directors resolved to treat all persons as trespassers who used the grounds on the sabbath-day for racing of any character.

October 14th, 1876, the week following the fair, the board of directors met, and a statement made of the proceeds:

Received from tickets sold.....	\$1,039.99
Received from permits.....	84.75
Received from entries.....	250.90
Received from corn sold.....	<u>2.00</u>
Total.....	\$1,377.64

October 20, 1876, the time for holding the fair of 1877 was fixed for the last Wednesday in September, and to continue for four days. The corresponding secretary was instructed to notify the societies of the adjoining counties of the same.

December 2d, 1876, at the regular meeting the following officers of the society were elected:

President, D. H. Hamilton; vice-president, James McCracken; treasurer, W. F. Evans; secretary, James Thirkield; corresponding secretary, Lyman Evans; board of directors, M. C. Connett, C. C. Mohler, John Evans, C. B. Pershin, B. F. Chandler, Alex. John, William A. Webb, Charles Steele, John Graff and William A. Wysing; executive committee, Charles Steele, N. Goodsill, and W. A. Wysing.

March 3, 1877, C. C. Mohler, Alex. John, and John Graff were appointed a

committee to examine and report upon the condition of the society's finances. A resolution was passed requiring the secretary and treasurer to give bonds in the sum of \$2,000 each.

March 31st, 1877, the committee on the best orchard of 100 apple trees in the county, reported in favor of S. C. Freeman. The finance committee reported as follows:

Total receipts of treasurer.....	\$2,369.34
Total amount paid out by the treasurer.....	2,372.43
Over paid.....	\$2.89

The financial condition of the society at this date was as follows:

Value of grounds.....	\$4,225.00
Value of notes on hand.....	331.37
Total,	\$4,556.37

CONTRA.

Amount due McConville, D.D.....	\$980.65
Premium orders not paid.....	80.00
Expense.....	138.93
Total indebtedness.....	\$1,199.58

May 5, 1877, the president and secretary of the society were instructed to mortgage the fair grounds to the Bedford Bank for \$1,014.

The receipts of the fair for the year 1877 were \$1,619.46.

October 13, 1877, the president and secretary were authorized to procure a loan of \$500, for ninety days, to apply upon the indebtedness of the society, which they accordingly did.

At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders, held the first Saturday in December, 1877, the following officers were chosen for the year 1878:

President, James McCracken; vice-president, C. Steele; treasurer, W. F. Evans; secretary, J. M. Thirkield; corresponding secretary, Alex. John; board of directors, W. A. Wysing, John Graff, Daniel Leonard, Alex. John, C. B. Pershin, M. C. Connett, B. F. Chandler, J. W. Wood, J. M. Harrell, and J. W. Paul; executive committee, Charles Steele, W. A. Wysing, and W. F. Evans; superintendent of grounds, Charles Steele.

April 20, 1878, J. M. Thirkield tendered his resignation as secretary of the society, and H. P. Long was chosen in his place, when it was found that F. E. Walker positively declined to serve in that capacity. The secretary was instructed to collect all outstanding notes due the society, and apply the proceeds upon its indebtedness.

June 8th, 1878, the society borrowed two hundred dollars, and two more wells were sunk on the fair grounds.

August 31, 1878, John Graff, at a meeting of the directors, offered the following resolution which was carried:

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to build an amphitheater, 30x75 feet, on the fair grounds of the society, provided the same can be built for a sum not to exceed \$500, same to be built in a good substantial manner on the following terms: One half to be paid this fall (1878) and one half to be paid after the fair in 1879.

The fair was held September 25, 26, 27 and 28. The *Argus* and the *Republican* each printed daily papers during the fair which were creditable publications. The receipts for the fair were as follows: Receipts from entries, \$204.35; amount received from stands, etc., \$118; receipts at gates, \$805.87; receipts from quarter-stretch badges, \$5.75.

October 5, 1878, the treasurer was instructed to pay lady superintendents one dollar each per day for the last three days. A loan of \$500 for ninety days was desired and the president and the secretary were instructed to procure same.

October 19, 1878, W. F. Evans and Charles Steele reported that they had borrowed six hundred dollars of Albina King (a colored woman), for one year at ten per cent interest.

December 7, 1878, the society met for the election of officers. Treasurer W. F. Evans reported the indebtedness at \$900. The officers elected were as follows:

President, James McCracken; vice-president, B. B. Hoover; treasurer, Alex. John; secretary, W. F. Evans; corresponding secretary, John Graff; board of directors, J. W. Wood, Charles Steele, W. A. Wysing, B. F. Chandler, D. H. Hamilton, L. W. Fairbanks, Miles Lathrop, C. B. Pershin, George Van Houten, and George H. Powers; executive committee, Charles Steele, W. A. Wysing, and L. W. Fairbanks.

March 1, 1879, the directors fixed upon September 24, 25, 26 and 27, as the dates for the annual fair of 1879. George H. Powers succeeded in getting the board to adopt a motion giving the veteran soldiers of the late war free use of the fair grounds for a reunion to be held May 28, 29 and 30, 1879. L. Mohler was issued an order for premiums on the best five acres of wheat in the county.

June 7, 1879, \$300 borrowed at the Bedford Bank.

September 29, 1879, the secretary reports the receipts of the fair at \$1,750.10.

October 4, 1879, the president, vice-president, superintendent of grounds and the gentleman superintendents of divisions were allowed one dollar per day, each, for time served on the ground.

December 6, 1879, the treasurer's report showed the total indebtedness of the society to be \$1,126.51. The following officers were chosen:

President, B. F. Chandler; vice-president, L. Evans; treasurer, Alex. John; secretary, W. F. Evans; corresponding secretary, H. P. Long; board of directors, W. A. Wysing, C. C. Mohler, D. H. Hamilton, J. J. Laws, James McCracken, Charles Steele, C. B. Berskin, J. C. Ray, William Cobb and N. Goodsill; executive committee, J. J. Laws, J. W. Wood and James McCracken.

The time for holding the annual fair for 1880 was fixed for the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th days of September. The premiums for competition on orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, were stricken out, as, also, were crops on average yield. It was agreed also, that the meetings of the board of directors hereafter should be held on the last Saturday of each month, at one o'clock P. M.

January 31, 1880, the time for holding the fair was changed to the 22d of September, and to continue for four days. The rules of the National Trotting Association were adopted.

July 24, 1880, a bicycle race was made a part of the premium list—first premium five dollars; second premium three dollars.

The receipts of the fair for 1880 were \$1,460.79. The total number of entries were 789, exceeding the number of any previous year 128. The total number of premiums awarded amounted to \$900.75. September 13th, and to continue for five days, was named as the time for the commencement of the fair of 1881.

September 25, 1880, B. F. Chandler president of the society, Alex. John, treasurer and C. C. Mohler, director, tendered their resignations because of the admittance of wheels of fortune and gift enterprises to the fair ground. Mr. J. J. Laws moved that their resignations be *not* accepted. It prevailed. William Cobb offered a resolution that the permits for wheels of fortune and gift enterprises be revoked, on the grounds that they had been granted without the concurrence of a majority of the board. Mr. Cobb's motion was lost. B. F. Chandler, Alex. John, William Cobb and C. C. Mohler then gave notice that they would no longer serve in official capacity.

November 27, 1880, nine hundred dollars were borrowed of Charles Steele by the society.

December 4, 1880, the society met for the election of officers for the year 1881. The following was the result:

President, Charles Steele; vice-president, Lyman Evans; treasurer, H. P. Long; secretary, W. F. Evans; corresponding secretary, P. C. King; board

of directors, L. W. Fairbanks, James McCracken, H. McConvill, A. J. Thompson, A. J. Severs, W. A. Wysing, D. Hoover, William Cobb, C. C. Mohler and George H. Powers; executive committee, James McCracken, W. A. Wysing, and A. J. McMurtry.

Seven members of the board were made to constitute a quorum, thus changing article two of the constitution. Mr. John Laws of Clayton township offered this resolution. The same gentleman succeeded in having the office of superintendent of grounds dispensed with, and the duties of that place put in the hands of the executive committee.

January 3, 1881, the society's indebtedness was reported at \$1,032.78. At this time there were on hand: Old notes, exclusive of interest, \$203.12; new notes for stock taken in 1880, \$250; State appropriation for 1881, \$200; cash in hands of secretary and treasurer, \$98.57.

This would reduce the indebtedness to about \$350. Five gentlemen and three ladies were appointed to prepare the premium list for 1881, which was a new departure. Heretofore the ladies had been ignored in the preparation of a premium list. The act was the result of gallantry on the part of the society's secretary, W. F. Evans.

January 20, 1881, the "speed ring" was placed under the exclusive control of a superintendent, and L. W. Fairbanks was chosen to that place.

March 26, 1881, a meeting of the stockholders was had for the purpose of reducing the number of directors necessary to constitute a quorum. But there was no change made. The number remains at seven as before.

September 3, 1881, a contract was made with L. Pershing to build an amphitheater 24x80 feet. He was paid \$993 for the work.

The receipts of the fair for 1881 were \$1,551. The premiums awarded amounted to \$1,650. The indebtedness of the society is now about \$2,000. The fair was held September 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. The sixteenth snow fell to the depth of six inches, and there was no attendance that day. This snow-storm was crowding the season, as it was but a trifle over five months since the last year's drifts disappeared.

September 19, the board of directors decided to commence the fair for 1882 on the second Tuesday in September.

The society now owns thirty acres in its fair grounds. They are located immediately south of town across the East One Hundred and Two River, and are valued at fifty dollars per acre. The grounds formerly in possession of the society are in section 24, north of Bedford.

TAYLOR COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR.

Active military operations, as comprehended in the single word "war," have, unfortunately, been the essence of history from the earliest times. No nation has escaped participation in these great tragedies. Their names and those of the founders have come down to us on a sea of blood, and for centuries they embroidered the historic tapestry with battle scenes and ruin, until they actually battled away existence and found annihilation.

The stately monuments in national cemeteries, and the thousands of solitary and unnoticable hillocks beneath which rest the remains of armies of heroes, proclaim the cost at which the great rebellion which threatened the national life was subdued. This war, with all its vast and incalculable losses and sacrifices, formed a chapter in the nation's life not to be easily forgotten. Lest history repeat itself in errors and a stolid world refuse to learn wisdom from the voice of the past, the chapter must be handed down to posterity.

The beginnings of that long and sanguinary struggle known as the civil war, reach far back in the history of the land in which the great tragedy was enacted. Ideas that are destined to shake to their very foundation the principle on which nations rest usually have an obscure origin, and become patent only after years of patient presentment, and perhaps silent analysis. How and when those first steps were taken which aimed at the time-honored institution of slavery in the South, it is not within the province of our own task to relate. It is sufficient to say that their first public and authoritative expression is to be found in the original articles of confederation which preceded the framing and adoption of the constitution of the United States, as drawn and presented to Congress by Thomas Jefferson, June 28, 1776. In that constitution the States, severally and collectively, are declared "free and independent," and this is the constitutional basis of the doctrine of States' rights. It should be remembered that the two great political parties of the day are divided upon the construction which is to be placed upon the phrase "free and independent," and here, perhaps, is one of the causes that in after years led to such unhappy results. Not to follow all the modern history of this question, nor that of slavery, from the inception of the latter and its adoption as the watchword of the Abolition party, which was soon to be absorbed into the Republican party, the latter assuming its peculiar notions and adopting them as its own, it will be enough to state that the long dormant excitement came to the surface in one furious wave in 1819. On February 15th of that year the bill for the admis-

sion of Missouri into the Union was discussed in the House of Representatives, which had resolved itself into a committee of the whole for that purpose. During the progress of the debate Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, moved to amend the bill by adding to it the following *proviso*:

And provided, That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been fully convicted; and that all children from within the said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years.

The debate which followed was both long and exciting, but the *proviso* was finally adopted by the House, and then reported to the Senate, which body, voting upon the two sections at different times, rejected the entire proposition. On March 2d the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment, striking out the Tallmadge *proviso*, and the bill was returned to the Senate, and the Senate refusing to recede, and the House to concur, the bill was lost. March 3, 1819, the Fifteenth Congress adjourned, and legislation on the question for the time being ceased. During this *interim* between this and the Sixteenth Congress the matter reached every town and hearthstone in the Union, and was discussed with a vigor unknown since the stormy days of the Revolution.

The Sixteenth Congress convened December 6, 1819. On the twenty-ninth the question of the admission of Missouri again came up on the occasion of the presenting the memorial of the legislative council of the Territory, by Mr. Smith, of South Carolina. From January 25, 1820, until February 19th, the matter was under consideration, when there was passed the following:

And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude [*excepting only such part thereof as is*] included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited: *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State, or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor, or services, as aforesaid.

This amendment became the basis of the Missouri Compromise; and was only modified afterward by striking out the words in *Italic*, and embraced in brackets. On the 8th of March, all the amendments being concurred in, the bill was passed by the two houses, and the Missouri Compromise was about to be effected. The final action, concurred in by both houses, was the passage of the following resolution, reported by the famous committee of twenty-three, of which Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was a member and chairman:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into this union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause* of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, that the legislature of said State, by a SOLEMN PUBLIC ACT, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the president, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding upon the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the union shall be considered as complete."

This resolution was passed on February 28, 1820. The conditions precedent having been complied with, President Monroe, by proclamation, announced the admission of Missouri, August 10th, 1821.

The passage of this joint resolution calmed, for the time being, public excitement, and placed further off the coming of the final struggle. In all directions could be seen the lowering clouds, and heard the mutterings of the coming storm. The question was destined to be again brought up, but after a period of thirty-two years.

In December, 1852, Hon. W. P. Hall, of Missouri, introduced into the United States House of Representatives a bill to organize the Territory of Platte. This bill was referred to the committee on Territories, and in February, 1853, it reported a bill to establish a Territorial government in the Territory of Nebraska. The bill was opposed by all the Southern members of the House, since it did not contemplate the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. On January 16th, 1854, Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, gave notice that whenever the Nebraska bill should be called up, he would move an amendment to the effect that the Missouri Compromise line of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, from prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude north of said line, should not be so construed as to apply to the Territory contemplated by the act, or to any other Territory of the United States; but that the citizens of the several States or Territories should be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the Territories or States to be formed therefrom. This was a plain statement that meant the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The announcement of this amendment again stirred up all the excitement that in former years had been ram-

*This clause was the following: "It shall be their duty as soon as may be, to pass such laws as may be necessary to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in this State, under any pretext whatsoever."

pant, and the entire country became aroused to the importance of the measures about to be taken. On the 23d of January, 1854, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, reported a bill providing for the organization of the territory comprised in the Platte bill of Mr. Hall, into two Territories, Nebraska and Kansas. This is the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill that became so momentous as aiding in the precipitation of the civil war. The clauses that bear so directly on the Missouri Compromise are here given and are as follows:

“SECTION 21. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to avoid misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles, established by the compromise measures of 1850; to-wit,

First.—That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second.—That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third.—That the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories the same as in the States.

The section of the bill which prescribed the qualifications and mode of election of a delegate to represent each Territory in Congress, was as follows:

The constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States, except the section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, which was *superseded* by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative.

February 6th, Hon. S. P. Chase, senator from Ohio, moved to strike out so much of the bill as declared the Missouri compromise of 1820 “*superseded*” by the compromise of 1850, but the motion was defeated.

On February 15th, Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the clause objected to by Mr. Chase, and to substitute the following:

Which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850 (commonly called the compromise measures) is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

This amendment was at once adopted by the Senate, and the bill became a law May 31st, 1854.

The controversy was now carried to the soil of Kansas, and open hostilities between the opposing parties had. The presidential elections of 1856 and 1860 came, and still the question was before the public. Before either of these presidential contests both the disputed Territories came into the Union, however, as free States, and the immediate cause of disturbance was again removed, though the Union was in constant danger of dismemberment.

The excitement of the political canvass of 1860 being over, the people of Iowa, with their usual patriotic spirit, accepted the result. In the Southern States, however, the leading men at once sought to make practical their theories of secession; theories, the abstract correctness of which will never be questioned, but the execution of which was perhaps utterly impolitic and prejudicial to the best interests of the nation. The senator from South Carolina made the initial move by the resignation of his seat in Congress, three days after the presidential election. Six weeks later his State passed an ordinance of secession; then came the memorable occupancy of Fort Moultrie, and the year of 1860 and the first of a long series of historic events came to an end together. The following year, 1861, opened inauspiciously for peace. Public men, North and South alike, hastened the course of events to the threshold of war. On Friday, the 12th day of April, the war was inaugurated, and the first gun sent its ponderous missive over the walls of Sumter. At half-past one o'clock on Saturday, 13th, Sumter fell, the gallant Anderson surrendered, and the first tragedy had ended. Now the rush of events was thick and fast, for the war had actually begun. Men in the North, who dreamed not but that the threat of the Southerner died with its last echo, stood appalled, but up from the South came the bustle and preparation of war, and the activities and energies of these idle dreams were at once awakened to the terrible emergency.

The president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, issued the following proclamation,* April 15, 1861:

“WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been and now are opposed in several States by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in an ordinary way, I therefore call upon the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens for State aid in this effort to maintain the laws, integrity, national union, perpetuity of popular government and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

* The text of this memorable document has so often been garbled and so strangely made to say less than it really did, that it is here given in full. Even in the adjutant-general's report of the great State of Iowa, it was deemed fit to suppress some of its utterances in publishing this document in volume I of his report for 1863.



P. C. Keirg.
COUNTY TREAS.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the utmost care will be observed consistent with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country, and I hereby command the persons comprising the combinations aforesaid, to^o disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both houses of Congress. The senators and representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest seem to demand.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

"By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*"

When this proclamation was issued by the president the excitement, which had long been at fever heat, broke forth into an unexampled patriotism. The whole North set to work with energy to prepare for the struggle before it, and the people of this county were not slow in coming to their country's aid. Two days after this call of the president the governor of the State issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, The president of the United States has made a requisition upon the executive of the State of Iowa for one regiment of militia to aid the federal government in enforcing its laws and suppressing rebellion,

Now, therefore, I, Samuel J. Kirkwood, governor of the State of Iowa, do issue this proclamation and hereby call upon the militia of this State immediately to form in the different counties volunteer companies with a view of entering the active military service of the United States, for the purpose aforesaid. The regiment at present required will consist of ten companies of at least 78 men, each including one captain and two lieutenants to be elected by each company. Under the present requisition only one regiment can be accepted and the companies accepted must hold themselves in readiness for duty by the 20th of next May at farthest. If a sufficient number of companies are tendered, their services may be required. If more companies are formed and reported than can be received under the present call, their services will be required in the event of another requisition upon the State. The nation is in peril. A fearful attempt is being made to overthrow the constitution and dismember the Union. The aid of every loyal citizen is involved to sustain the general government. For the honor of our State let the requirement of the president be cheerfully and promptly met.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

IOWA CITY, April 17th, 1861

This proclamation had a general response in rapid enlistments. There had been "Douglas Democrats" and "Breckenridge Democrats," a few "Bell-Everett men," and "Republicans," but now were forgotten political

strife and contention and most, if not all, were for the Union, and prepared to give to the government a prompt and effectual support. Earnest, honest-hearted men sincerely desired to do their duty to their country. While of ardent nature, strong convictions, and indomitable will they added to the lustre of these endowments by subjecting them to the severest test one may know, that of the camp and battle-field. The sound of the drum and fife, and the tread of men filled the country with the bustle of war, and the long dormant spirit of 1776 found expression again as her sons prepared to go forth to war. There were many who placed their names on the enrollment list that there performed their last great act, for they died on the field of battle. The war was all the topic of discussion. Men left their plows and women their spinning-wheels to learn the news, talk over the situation and to counsel with their neighbors. Or they scanned with pale face and bated breath the list of each battle's dead. The women became animated with the war-spirit, and bade their husbands and sons go to the defense of the flag they loved. Many a Taylor county soldier went forth to battle animated by the patriotic words of lover or kinswomen. Many a husband and father went with the blessing and "God speed thee" of the wife. Mothers gave their first-born to do battle for home and country, and adjured him to be brave and die—if die he must—a *soldier*, a name more honored than which there is none.

But there was work to be done at home and the women of the country were not slow to perceive how and where they might be useful. There were sanitary stores to be provided, lint and bandages to be prepared, a thousand little conveniences to men in the field to be gathered and sent. All this they did, and more. While husbands, and sons, and lovers were in the field, they, at home, were praying for the success of those who bore arms in the loyal cause. Letters were to be written, taking words of comfort and cheer to the sick and wounded, or inspiring renewed zeal and courage in the hearts of such as were weary with fighting or the march. And last of all, but not least, there were homes to be kept in order for the coming of peace. Who shall say the hearts and loves of the women of Taylor county were not interested in this struggle, the greatest the world has ever known. Many buried their fondest hopes, their greatest joy months before the dawn of peace and the glad news that the flag they loved so well had been redeemed, though at the cost of some of the best blood of the nation, both North and South. If now there comes an occasional pang when the memory of loved ones steals in the mind, as come these recollections will, it should be remembered that these were all they had to give—a gift which even the dawn of peace cannot alone recompense. But so long as the na-

tion endures the heroes of Shiloh and the two Corinths, of Vicksburg and Helena, of Prairie d'Anne and Mission Ridge shall be remembered, when those who have founded nations shall have been forgotten. A land free in all its bounds to every class and condition of men is the best, the most enduring monument to their sacrifice and their valor. Of each one's resting place, unknown as many are, may it justly be said:

Within this lowly grave a conquerer lies;
And yet the monument proclaims it not,
Nor round the sleeper's name hath wrought
The emblem of a fame that never dies—
Ivy and amaranth in a graceful sheaf
Twined with the laurel's fair, imperial leaf
A simple name alone,
To the great world unknown,
Is graven here, and wild flowers rising round,
Meek meadow-sweet and violets of the ground,
Lean lovingly against the humble stone.

But peace has come with its duties, its responsibilities, and its blessings. The powder-begrimmed warrior of yesterday is the husbandman of to-day. Newer duties demand the attention and care of veterans of the war—duties which they may not neglect. The war is over, and its issues are freely, fully accepted.

In the roster of each regiment given below the facts relative to what became of each person enlisting and all promotions or reductions to ranks are given so far as known, and as fully as the most authoritative documents will admit. No statements of this nature are made save on the authority of the official reports of the adjutant-general of the State of Iowa, and may hence be relied upon as eminently correct. Where no after statement is made it will be understood that the person was mustered out with his regiment.

HISTORY OF THE FOURTH.

This regiment was mustered in with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as colonel.

August 24, 1861, the regiment went to Rolla, Missouri, where it remained until January 22, 1862. From that date until the 14th of July, 1862, when it arrived at Helena, Arkansas, the regiment was almost continually on the march, forming a part of the Army of the Southwest. Its first engagement was that of Pea Ridge,* Arkansas, March 6, 7 and 8,

*The regiment acquitted itself bravely in this celebrated battle, standing a most terrific fire of grape, canister, solid shot and shell for more than three hours. So grand a stand did

1862, followed by that of Chickasaw Bayou, on the 28th and 29th of December, 1862. On the 10th and 11th of January, 1863, the regiment was in the battle of Arkansas Post. After this last battle the regiment returned to the front of Vicksburg, reaching Young's Point January 22, 1863. The regiment lay at this point until April 2d, when it was ordered to Greenville, a point one hundred and fifty miles up the Mississippi River, and thence it went to form a portion of the force engaged in the raid up the Deer Creek Valley. On May 2d the regiment started to participate in the active campaign against Vicksburg, arriving on the 18th, having been delayed two days at Jackson to destroy the fort.

On July 4th the regiment was again detailed to Jackson, arriving in time to participate in that hard-fought battle. From July 29th until September 22d the Fourth lay in camp at Black River, fourteen miles in the rear of Vicksburg, when, on the date last named, it embarked on a steamer for Memphis, Tennessee. From this point the regiment set out on the campaign to northern Georgia, marching by way of Corinth, Tuscumbia, Eastport and Iuka, to Chattanooga, which place it reached November 23d. Weary and travelworn as it was, it, nevertheless, was heroically brave in the battle of Lookout Mountain, on the 24th, that of Missionary Ridge on the 25th, and again in the battle of Ringgold on the 27th. On the third day of the following month, December, the regiment went into camp at Bridgeport, Alabama, and thence to Woodville, remaining until February 26th, when it started home on veteran furlough. In April, of the same year, 1864, the Fourth again started for the field, outfitting at Nashville, to engage in the campaign against Atlanta, Georgia. From that date the campaign was one of continual fighting and weary marches. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment went with Sherman to the sea, thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and finally to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out July 24, 1865, and was paid and disbanded at Davenport, Iowa.

It is eminently proper that the address of General Williamson to this regiment—many surviving members of which still reside in this county—should here be given.

The address of General Williamson was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF ST. LOUIS, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., July 6, 1865. }

Fellow soldiers of the Fourth Iowa infantry:—Having received the appointment of brigadier-general, and been assigned to duty in another quarter, my official connection with you

the gallant Fourth make that the general commanding said of it in his official report, "This regiment won immortal honors." It lost in this battle fully one-half of all actually engaged.

has ceased. In taking leave of you I deem it my duty to briefly allude to our past association as soldiers. Four years ago we left our homes and loved ones to fight for the Union cause. Then we numbered one thousand men. We were undisciplined and knew nothing of war, but we *did* know that our country needed our services, and that was enough. Since then we have had more than three hundred added to our ranks. To-day our whole number is less than four hundred. Where are the one thousand of our missing companions? Most of them have fallen on the battle-fields from Pea Ridge to Columbia. Some have been discharged on account of wounds received in battle, but the saddest thing of all remains to be told; some were starved to death in Southern prison-pens. * * * You, the survivors of our glorious old regiment, will, I hope, very soon be permitted to go home and enter again upon the duties, and assume the responsibilities of citizens of the republic, and of yours, the young State of Iowa, for which you have helped to make so glorious a name during the war.

It need not be said to men like you, who have fought on more than thirty different battle-fields; who, under Curtis, "*won immortal honors*" at Pea Ridge, and made the memorable march through Missouri and Arkansas in midsummer, who were ordered by General Grant to place "First at Chickasaw Bayou" on your banners; who were under Sherman at "Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post; who were under Grant through the entire campaign of Vicksburg, including Jackson and Brandon; who marched from Vicksburg to Chattanooga under Sherman; who fought with Hooker above the clouds at Lookout Mountain* and were with him at Missionary Ridge and Ringgold; who were under Sherman through the entire Atlanta campaign, and participated in every battle, and who, again, under their great leader, made the famous "march to the ocean," and thence to Washington—to be good citizens. Whatever may be said to the contrary, none can appreciate peace and civil government better than those who have so freely offered their lives in war to secure these blessings.

In conclusion, I have only to add that I thank my lucky star that my fortunes as a soldier were cast with you, and I thank you for my "stars." May that kind Providence who has preserved and directed you through so many hardships and dangers guide you in the path of honor and glory in the future as in the past.

Your fellow soldier,

J. A. WILLIAMSON.

COMPANY K.

George W. Friedley, Bedford, first lieutenant, enlisted August 10, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, resigned May 11, 1862.

Persens R. Crisp, Bedford, second lieutenant, enlisted August 18, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, promoted from first sergeant, March 19, 1863.

N. D. King, Bedford, first sergeant, from private, enlisted July 20, 1861, mustered in April 29, 1862, wounded at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 7, 1862; B. Arterbrown, second sergeant, enlisted August 18, 1861, mustered in

*Probably no skirmish of the war has been so misrepresented and exaggerated as that of Lookout Mountain. General Grant, a most competent judge, has said it was hardly worth mentioning; no Southern history mentions it at all, as being too unimportant. In view of the facts in the case one may well smile at the graphic but wholly false accounts of Headley and Redpath.—R. E. C.

August 31, 1861, discharged February 9, 1864, at Woodville, Alabama, for disability; Joshua Shay, Bedford, fourth sergeant, enlisted August 18, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, reduced to ranks February 5, 1862.

Wm. M. Helmick, Bedford, enlisted August 18, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, promoted to second corporal and to first corporal May 12, 1862; R. B. Rockwell, Bedford, enlisted August 18, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, promoted to third corporal, February 5, 1862, wounded in knee at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi; Charles Nelson, Bedford, fifth corporal, enlisted August 18, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, captured August 11, 1863, at Black River Bridge, Mississippi; Orion S. Brooks, Bedford, sixth corporal, mustered in August 31, 1862, as private, promoted to eighth corporal, February 13, 1862.

Privates—Alvin M. Brooks, Bedford, enlisted August 18, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, wounded severely in the leg at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862; Robert Burroughs, Bedford, enlisted August 18, 1861,* discharged on account of illness, May 15, 1862; Jackson Baker, Bedford, enlisted August 18, 1861; Richard Ballou, Bedford, enlisted August 18, 1861; N. J. Blake, Bedford, discharged January 8, 1862, for disability; George W. Ballou, Bedford, enlisted August 18, 1861, discharged January 15, 1863, at St. Louis, Missouri, no cause assigned; Thomas J. Cook, enlisted August 18, 1861; Amos Cuming, enlisted in August, 1861, wounded severely in the hand at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, December 29, 1862; W. A. Dunn, Memory, enlisted August 18, 1861; Geo. W. Dunn, Memory, enlisted August 18, 1861; wounded in the arm so as to necessitate amputation, at Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, 1862, discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, February 16, 1863; Squire Dunn, no date of enlistment, discharged October 2, 1862, for disability at St. Louis, Missouri; F. M. Dials, enlisted August 18, 1861; Granville Dale, enlisted in August, 1861, discharged by order of general court-martial, July 15, 1861; John A. Ellison, enlisted August 18, 1861, severely wounded December 29, 1862, at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, discharged at Black River, Mississippi, September 9, 1863; John F. Elliot, enlisted August 18, 1861, discharged May 15, 1862; Elisha Friel, enlisted August 5, 1861, died of measles at Rolla, Missouri, December 19, 1862; J. W. Fuller, no date of enlistment; J. E. Ford, no date of enlistment; Isaac Ford, no date of enlistment, died of pneumonia at Rolla, Missouri, January 2, 1862; Asher Helm, enlisted August 18, 1861, promoted to seventh corporal; Byron Helm, enlisted

* All the privates in this company were mustered in on August 31, 1861, unless otherwise stated.

August 18, 1861; Ahart Hash, enlisted August 18, 1861, discharged August 1, 1863, at Black River, Mississippi; George R. Helmer, no date of enlistment, wounded at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, discharged at Helena, October 1, 1862; David S. Helmer, no date of enlistment, died at Yazoo River, Mississippi, December 30, 186-; John Hahnankratt, no date of enlistment; Peter Binney, enlisted August 18, 1861; William Kinney, enlisted November 2, 1861, wounded slightly in the hand at Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 19, 1863; John H. Kidney, no date of enlistment, discharged October 2, 1864, at St. Louis, Missouri, for disability; Valentine King, no date of enlistment, wounded severely in the knee at Pea Ridge, promoted to first sergeant, April 29, 1862, killed in action at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; George McCready, no date of enlistment, died of measles February 21, 1862; S. B. Marvin, no date of enlistment, died of pneumonia at Cassville, Missouri, April 3, 1862; Abraham McFarland, enlisted October 26, 1861; M. R. Nerius, no date of enlistment, discharged August 12, 1862, at Black River, Mississippi; Ed. A. Richardson, no date of enlistment, killed in action at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862; Ira Sleath, enlisted August 18, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, wounded severely in the leg at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, died August 16, 1863; Watson Sickles, no date of enlistment, died at St. Louis, Missouri, of disease, November 28, 1862; J. B. Townsend, no date of enlistment; Alex. Underwood, no date of enlistment, discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, June 20, 1862; Ferdinand Verges, enlisted August 18, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, wounded in the arm at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862; Allen Woods, enlisted August, 1861, mustered in August 31, 1861, wounded at Pea Ridge, in the arm, March 7, 1862, died at Young's Point, Louisiana, of disease, February 7, 1863; Lucius Woods, no date of enlistment, discharged June 18, 1862; William West, no date of enlistment, died of measles at Rolla, Missouri, January 7, 1862; W. C. Wright, no date of enlistment.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

D. W. Ball, enlisted November 25, 1861, discharged for protracted illness, May 15, 1862; H. M. Barr, enlisted December 10, 1861, died at St. Louis, October 8, 1862, of diarrhea; S. S. Cannell, enlisted October 5, 1861, died at his home in Bedford; A. L. Cobb, enlisted November 25, 1861, wounded in the foot at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, and December 29, 1862, slightly, at Chickasaw Bayou; E. D. Helmick, enlisted December 14, 1861, died at St. Louis, Missouri, February 14, 1863; G. W. Lane, enlisted November 25, 1861; S. A. Stevens, enlisted November 25, 1861, died of measles at Rolla, Missouri, January 20, 1862.

This company was enrolled in the counties of Page and Taylor. The governor of the State ordered it into quarters July 20, 1861. It was mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Lewis Merrill, U. S. A., at St. Louis, August 31, 1861, being a distance of ninety miles from the place of enrollment to rendezvous. The proclamation by the president of the United States, authorizing its muster into the service, is dated May 3, 1861.

The following are listed in the Fourth infantry as recruits, drafted men and substitutes, whose companies were unknown at the adjutant-general's office:

T. A. H. Adams, Ross township, enlisted March 31, 1864, mustered in April 16, 1864; David A. Cole, Ross township, enlisted March 25, 1864, mustered in April 16, 1864; Benj. F. Lambert, Ross township, enlisted March 23, 1864, mustered in April 16, 1864; A. M. Patch, Ross township, enlisted March 25, 1864, mustered in April 16, 1864; J. B. Varner, Ross township, enlisted March 25, 1864, mustered in April 16, 1864.

HISTORY OF THE TWENTY-NINTH.

The Twenty-ninth went to the front early in 1863, being a part of the Army of the Southwest. It received its "baptism of blood," so far as a general engagement is concerned, in the battle at Helena, Arkansas, July 4th, 1863. It had previous to this time seen an occasional skirmish, but now came the opportunity to test its courage, and its faith in its officers and cause. On Independence Day, 1863, began the struggle, an account of which may be most faithfully given, as follows, in the report of the commanding officer:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY, } HELENA, ARKANSAS, July 6th, 1864.* }

COLONEL:—I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the engagement of the 4th instant by my regiment. My men were drawn up in line of battle at daylight, and at half past four o'clock A. M., in pursuance of orders from Col. Samuel A. Rice, commanding Second brigade, we marched across the bottom at double quick, to a position on the Sterling road. Upon reaching the point designated, I found that the enemy occupied the crest of the hills with their skirmishers, north of battery A, commanding my position. I immediately sent forward two companies of skirmishers to dislodge and drive them back, but finding them too strongly posted, I continued to reinforce the line until eight companies were deployed.

In the meantime the enemy had placed a battery of two guns in position, with which they opened a brisk fire, and moved rapidly upon us, cheering and exulting as they advanced, being partially shielded from view by a fog which covered the hills at that moment. Our skirmishers met them with a galling and incessant fire, under which they gradually fell

*Should be 1863.

back, resolutely contesting every inch of ground as they retired. Our skirmishers advanced steadily and cautiously, and having gained the crest of the hill previously occupied by the enemy, compelled him to abandon his guns which, after several ineffectual attempts, he subsequently recovered, and withdrew, leaving one caisson on the field. My men were under a severe fire for more than five hours, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to speak of both officers and men in terms of the highest commendation for their coolness and bravery during the entire action. I saw no flinching or wavering during the day. It is proper to add that several of my officers and quite a number of my men who were excused from duty in consequence of disability left their quarters and joined their respective commands when the signal gun was fired.

Any invidious distinctions among the members of my command would not be admissible in this report, but I would not do justice to an accomplished officer should I fail to acknowledge the efficient services of Lieut.-Col. R. F. Patterson during the action, and the special obligations I am under for the thorough instruction previously given by him, to both officers and men in the responsible duties and obligations of the soldier; the importance of which instruction was so forcibly illustrated on the 5th instant. * * *

I regret that I have to report that during the engagement the loss in my regiment was seven killed and twenty-four wounded—some of them mortally—two of whom have since died, and many of them severely. Among the number are some of my best and bravest men. The enemy's loss it is not possible to state definitely, as he succeeded in moving many of them from the field. We buried fourteen of his dead, found the graves of seventeen more buried by himself, and brought one of his wounded from the field.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr.

Colonel 29th Iowa Infantry.

To SAMUEL A. RICE, colonel commanding 13th division, 13th army corps.

The other important battles in which the Twenty-ninth was engaged were those of Arkansas Post and Spanish Fort. Throughout all the service which the regiment saw it sustained the character given it in the report of the commanding officer. It was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15th, 1865. Below is the regimental roster.

COMPANY F.

James Brooks, captain, commissioned December 1, 1862, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in December 1, 1862, resigned March 15, 1863.

L. B. Nash, first lieutenant, commissioned December 1, 1862, enlisted August 9, 1862, and mustered in December 1, 1862, promoted to the captaincy March 16, 1863.

Ezekiel Rose, first sergeant, enlisted August 9, mustered in November 12, 1862,* appointed August 20, 1862, transferred to invalid corps January 15, 1864; John Clark, second sergeant; appointed August 21, 1862, enlisted August 9, 1862, discharged January 1, 1864, at St. Louis, for disability;

*This was the date of muster in of the entire company except the commissioned officers.

T. S. Rigsby, third sergeant, enlisted August 9, 1862, appointed August 21, 1862, died of disease, at St Louis, April 25, 1863; W. F. Evans, fourth sergeant, enlisted August 9, 1862,* appointed August 21, 1862; B. W. Vardannan, fifth sergeant, appointed August 21, 1862.

R. H. Patrick, first corporal, appointed August 21, 1862, wounded in action at Spanish Fort, March 29th 1865; A. F. Hansen, second corporal, appointed August 21, 1862, died February 3, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky, of disease; S. J. Dallison, third corporal, appointed August 21, 1862, wounded in action at Spanish Fort, March 29, 1865; M. B. Underwood, fourth corporal, appointed August 21, 1862; W. Caplinger, fifth corporal, appointed August 21, 1862, discharged May 31, 1865, at Greenville, Louisiana, for disability; Squire Robinson, sixth corporal, appointed August 21, 1862; Robert Kerr, seventh corporal, appointed August 21, 1862, transferred to invalid corps, November 1, 1863; Alex. John, eighth corporal, appointed August 21, 1862.

W. W. Clark, musician; Wm. Wilkins, musician.

Privates—William Arnold; John Barkley, Lexington; Nelson Beall, Lexington; J. Z. Berry, Lexington, died February 8, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas, of disease; B. F. Cade, Memory; E. B. Cade, Memory; died at Little Rock, Arkansas, of disease, April 16, 1865; J. H. Cade, Memory; J. F. Cobb, Bedford, killed in action at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863; William Cobb, Bedford; G. M. Damewood, Memory; R. S. Damewood, Memory; John Elkins, Memory; W. H. Emerick, Memory, captured April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas; John L. Emerick, Siam; Edward Emery, Bedford; J. J. Foreman, Bedford; John T. Ford, Memory, captured April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.; Samuel Gant, Siam, discharged at New Orleans, La., May 13, 1865, for disability; G. M. Gillett, Lexington; W. A. Grantham, Bedford, died August 28, 1864, at Camden, Ark., while a prisoner of war, having been captured April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.; G. R. Grantham, Bedford, captured April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.; A. J. Guill, Bedford, discharged March 20, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., for disability; J. G. Hamilton, Lexington; S. F. Hann, Bedford, transferred to invalid corps at Davenport, Sept. 3, 1863; A. N. Hanks, Gravity; L. D. Helm, Bedford; A. G. Hicks, Gravity; J. N. Hillyer, Platteville, discharged for disability at Davenport, May 16, 1865; John Holladay, Siam; Stephen Hunt, Lexington, died of disease June 19, 1863, at Keokuk, Iowa; A. Jenks, Lexington, died of disease, March 20, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee; Vernon

*The dates of enlistments of all remaining officers and privates are to be understood as August 9, 1862. Dates otherwise are given,

Jenks, Lexington, died of disease February 24, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas; Wm. Kemery, Bedford; J. C. Kysar, Bedford, discharged at Helena, Arkansas, in May, 1863, for disability; M. V. King, Platteville; John F. Lewis, Bedford, captured April 24, 1864, at Marks' Mills, Arkansas; John Luellen, Bedford, died of disease, at Helena, Arkansas, February 3, 1863; Alfred Madden, Hawleyville, died of disease at Helena, Arkansas, July 26, 1863; George A. Madden, Hawleyville, died of disease at St. Louis, Missouri, May 31, 1863; Martin Miller, Bedford, transferred to Co. K.; Frank McFarland, Siam, died of disease, April 15, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas; T. T. Makimson, Lexington; P. H. Nelson, Lexington; E. J. Oxley, Siam; A. H. Owens, Bedford; Wm. Pace, Bedford, died of disease April 12, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas; E. A. Pace, Bedford; John W. Pitzer, Bedford; James Ray, Bedford, transferred to veteran reserve corps July 1, 1864; Henry Ray, Bedford, died of disease at Helena, Arkansas, February 22, 1863; Wm. Reed, Bedford; Jacob Ridgley, Bedford, captured April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, enlisted November 1, 1862; W. H. Rose, Bedford, died of disease at Helena, Arkansas, April 27, 1863; John F. Salsbury, Bedford, died of disease May 5, 1863, at Helena, Arkansas; S. Severens, Bedford; M. Sowles, Bedford, transferred to veteran reserve corps at St. Louis, Missouri, May 11, 1864; S. S. Thomas, Bedford; Wesley Underwood, Bedford, discharged at New Orleans, Louisiana, for disability, March 15, 1865; Lemuel Underwood, Bedford, discharged for inability at Little Rock, Arkansas, June 8, 1865; F. E. Walker, Bedford; Israel Wagoner, Bedford, died of disease October 31, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas; John N. Wight, Bedford, died of disease at Helena, Arkansas, February 25, 1863; Jason L. Wight, Bedford, discharged for disability July 29, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana; Joseph J. Woods, Platteville, transferred to invalid corps, January 15, 1864; John P. Wright, Bedford; Geo. W. Wallace, Bedford, enlisted November 10, 1861.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Lorenzo Allen, Siam, enlisted December 18, 1862, mustered in December 24, 1862, died of disease at Helena, Arkansas, February 24, 1864; Jeremiah Beall, Bedford, enlisted November 10, 1862, mustered in December 24, 1862; William Hatfield, Bedford, enlisted December 13, 1862, mustered in December 24, 1862; George R. Helmer, Bedford, enlisted December 10, 1862, mustered in December 24, 1862, died of disease at Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, November 15, 1863; John W. Hicks, Bedford, enlisted December 15, 1862, mustered in December 24, 1862, wounded in the abdomen at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, of which wound he consequently died, no date

of death; Elisha Parker, Platteville, enlisted December 10, 1862, mustered in December 24, 1862, captured at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, April 30, 1864, died of disease at Bedford, April 8, 1865; T. Winegardner, Bedford, enlisted December 13, 1862, mustered in December 24, 1862, died of disease at Helena, Arkansas, February 8, 1863; Ozro J. Leonard, Nodaway township, enlisted December 25, 1863, died April 23, 1864, of disease, at Camden, Arkansas; L. A. McDonald, Clayton township, enlisted December 26, 1863; J. S. Raynor, Mason township, enlisted December 26, 1863, captured at Camden, Arkansas, April, 26, 1864; E. W. Reeder, Marshall township, enlisted December 25, 1863, captured April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas; J. I. Welkins, Benton township; enlisted December 19, 1863, captured April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas; W. H. Bean, enlisted and mustered in December 23, 1863; Simon K. Bean, enlisted and mustered in December 23, 1863; S. D. Delong, Clayton township, enlisted and mustered in February 8, 1864; W. H. Hutchinson, Polk township, enlisted and mustered in December 27, 1863; John M. Houck, Benton township, enlisted and mustered in February 17, 1864; F. B. Hahankratt, Benton township, enlisted and mustered in February 20, 1864; T. Hillis, Nodaway township, enlisted December 25, 1863, mustered in January 24, 1864; W. G. Long, Benton township, enlisted and mustered in February 23, 1864, James McFarland, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in December 23, 1863, died at Helena, Arkansas, July 18, 1864; C. H. Nelson, Benton township, enlisted December 28, 1863; mustered in January 23, 1864; D. W. Rankin, Benton township, enlisted and mustered in February 22, 1863; R. G. Simmons, Polk township, enlisted and mustered in December 20, 1863, captured April 30, and died August 4, 1864; R. Salem, Benton township, enlisted December 19, 1863, mustered in January 23, 1864; Alex. Webb, Benton township, enlisted and mustered in February 22, 1864, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, July 11, 1864; James B. Wallace, Clayton township, enlisted and mustered in February 8, 1864.

This company was enrolled in the county of Taylor; ordered into quarters by the governor, Sept 5, 1862, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, by Lieut. Horace Brown, U. S. A., December 1, 1862, under a proclamation of the president of the United States, bearing date July 2, 1862. From the place of enrollment to that of rendezvous is one hundred miles. It should be noted that the major part of the mortality in this company is attributed to *disease*. What were the immediate causes of its contraction is a matter that can never be ascertained, but was probably due in some degree to the camp *régime*.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

Bonaparte Dall, 1st lieutenant, commissioned December 1st, 1862, Bedford, enlisted August 9th, 1862, August 6th, 1863 became captain and was mustered in in that capacity September 14, 1863.

Jonathan H. Stine, fifth corporal, Bedford, enlisted August 13, 1862, mustered in November 8, 1862.

Privates—T. P. Dale, Bedford, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in November 12, 1862; R. J. Foster, Bedford, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in November 10, 1862; Thomas A. Foster, Bedford, enlisted November 20, 1862, mustered in November 23, 1862, discharged for disability at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 19, 1864; George Garren, Platteville, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in November 10, 1862, died at Helena, Arkansas, January 28, 1863; Morris H. Herbert, Bedford, enlisted August 20, 1862, mustered in November 20, 1862, wounded and captured at Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, April 30, 1864; Martin Miller, Bedford, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in November 10, 1862, joined this company from Co. F, which see; Jonathan Parris, Bedford, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in November 10, 1862; Samuel Rockwell, Bedford, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in November 10, 1862; William A. Stine, Bedford, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in November 10, 1862, discharged for disability at St. Louis, Missouri, September 18, 1864; John Townsend, Bedford, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in November 10, 1862; J. H. Turner, Bedford, enlisted August 9, 1862, mustered in November 10, 1862, promoted to sergeant-major December 2, 1862; William B. Atkin, Bedford, enlisted December 15, 1862, mustered in January 3, 1863.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Henry R. Boush, Polk township, enlisted and mustered in December 23, 1863; transferred to company F, May 24, 1864.

Company K was enrolled in the counties of Mills, Page, Guthrie, Adair, Fremont and Taylor. It went into quarters November 13, 1862, and was mustered in at Council Bluffs by Lieutenant Horace Brown, December 1st, 1862. A large number of the company died from disease, or were discharged through disability contracted by the same means. Only one was killed in action and seven of the whole number wounded; of the wounded ones four were captured. The company was fortunate on the field, but terribly depleted through disease in the camp.

HISTORY OF THE FORTY-SIXTH.

This company was enlisted to serve for the term of one hundred days. On June 14, 1864, the regiment was dispatched to Cairo, Illinois, arriving on the following day, and on the seventeenth started to report to General Washburne, at Memphis, Tennessee. June 27th the regiment was ordered to Colliersville, Tennessee, to garrison that post and to protect railroad property in its vicinity. The command returned to Memphis on the first of September and on the tenth was ordered to Cairo, arriving at that place on the fourteenth. September 16th found the regiment at Davenport, at which place it was mustered out and paid off, September 23, 1864, having seen no service in battle whatever.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D.

This company was enrolled in the counties of Fayette and Taylor, in accordance with a proclamation of the governor of the State calling for men for the 100-days' service. The proclamation bears the date of April 25, 1864. The company was ordered into quarters in May, 1864, and mustered in the service of the United States at Camp McClellan, Davenport, by Capt. Alex. Chambers, U. S. A., June 10, 1864. It will be noted that unless otherwise stated, this date applies to the mustering in of every individual in the company.

L. T. McCoun, captain, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864.

Ira Harrington, second-lieutenant, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864.

C. C. Wolf, first sergeant, Clayton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; David Smith, second sergeant, enlisted May 21, 1864, promoted from private June 13, 1864; E. D. Kepna, third sergeant, Platte township, enlisted May 21, 1864; C. E. Fletch, fourth sergeant, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; George W. Hatfield, fifth sergeant, enlisted May 21, 1864.

W. L. Gardner, second corporal, Ross township, enlisted May 21, 1864; C. C. Mohler, third corporal, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; L. D. Hatfield, fourth corporal, Ross township, enlisted May 21, 1864; G. W. Vandaman, fifth corporal, Ross township, enlisted May 21, 1864, died at Collierville, Tennessee, August 1, 1864; John A. Gelding, fifth corporal, enlisted May 23, 1864, promoted from private August 3, 1864.

Privates--L. J. Allen, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; J. D. Aglea, Ross township, enlisted May 21, 1864; W. J. Booher, Jackson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Ira Beach, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Samuel Burge, Jackson township, enlisted May 21, 1864;

W. T. Burge, Jackson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Samuel Comer, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Joshua Comer, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; G. W. Cole, Ross township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Isaiah Cordell, Jefferson township, enlisted May 21, 1864, died of chronic diarrhea at Keokuk, October 5, 1864; Marion Cardell, Jefferson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Z. G. Church, Ross township, enlisted May 21, 1864; R. A. Church, Ross township, enlisted May 21, 1864; David Cooksey, Jefferson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; D. Dilley, Clayton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; N. H. Dunken, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Jesse Dale, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Ichabod Dorr, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; C. P. Delong, Clayton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; S. A. Fleming, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; D. F. Foster, Ross township, enlisted May 21, 1864; M. H. Gnyll, Jefferson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Madison Greer, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; I. H. Gill, Jackson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; A. J. Gnyll, Jefferson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; J. A. Golding, Benton township, enlisted May 23, 1864, promoted fifth corporal August 3, 1864; John Huddleston, Clayton township, enlisted May 11, 1864; Samuel How, Polk township, enlisted May 21, 1864; J. W. Hunnell, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; S. A. W. Hindman, Jefferson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; William Hindman, Jefferson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Henry Kinny, Ross township, enlisted May 21, 1864; T. Leonard, Platte township, enlisted May 21, 1864; William Laird, Washington township, enlisted May 21, 1864; S. Lucas, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; W. W. Mitchell, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; James Martin, Clayton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; C. Mercer, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; I. G. McFarland, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; Isaiah McCord, Mason township, enlisted May 21, 1864; J. M. Nelson, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; R. H. Nelson, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; G. N. Portsman, Jefferson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; W. Reynolds, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; J. L. Rogers, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; W. S. Reed, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; S. Robinson, Platte township, enlisted May 21, 1864; J. P. Reynolds, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; J. D. Stockton, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; David Smith, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; J. J. Scott, Clayton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; L. Tolbert, Benton township, enlisted May 21, 1864; S. S. Wills, Jefferson township, enlisted May 21, 1864; W. A. Wilson, Jackson township, enlisted May 21, 1864.

In the final muster of this company seven men were rejected for "physical disability."

FOURTH CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

B. F. Martin, private, enlisted and ranked May 12, 1862, promoted to corporal November 1, 1863, mustered in at Sligo, Mo.

COMPANY C.

Wm. J. McAtee, private, enlisted March 12, 1862, mustered in April 1, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Joseph Park, captain, Bedford, enlisted February 24, 1862, mustered in April 5, 1862.

E. D. Fennor, second lieutenant, Bedford, enlisted February 24, 1862, mustered in April 5, 1862, resigned August 12, 1862.

Columbus Dale, first sergeant, Bedford, enlisted March 12, 1862, mustered in April 5, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant, August 31, 1862; James. S. Martin, second sergeant, Bedford, enlisted March 11, 1862, mustered in April 5, 1862, reduced to ranks April 1, 1862; John Starky, third sergeant, Lexington, enlisted February 24, 1862, mustered in April 5, 1862, reduced on account of age, September 27, 1862; Franklin Swop, fifth sergeant, Bedford, enlisted March 11, 1862, mustered in April 5, 1862, promoted to first lieutenant August 31, 1862.

W. H. Morris, first corporal, enlisted April 4, 1862, and mustered in the following day, reduced to ranks April 29, 1863; P. W. Davis, fourth corporal, Platteville, enlisted December 20, 1861, mustered in April 5, 1862, wounded near Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 27, 1862, promoted to first sergeant April 1, 1863; Elijah Starkey, fifth corporal, Lexington, enlisted February 24, 1862, ranked April 5, 1862, reduced to the ranks at his own request, December 1, 1862; G. C. Mitchell, sixth corporal, Platteville, enlisted March 11, 1862, mustered in April 5, 1862, discharged for disability December 1, 1862; John Parker, seventh corporal, Bedford, enlisted March 12, 1862;* Ira Farnsworth, eighth corporal, Platteville, relieved from corporality and appointed blacksmith in December 1862.

Privates—A. H. Banes, Platteville, enlisted March 17, 1862; W. H. Banes, Platteville, enlisted March 8, 1862; William Bouchert, Bedford, enlisted March 11, 1862; Charles A. Brown, Platteville, enlisted May 10,

*All the remaining members of this company were mustered in April 5, 1862.

1862, deserted May 21, 1862; I. N. Edwards, Bedford, enlisted March 11, 1862; James Freeman, Bedford, enlisted March 27, 1862; Mathew Golding Bedford, enlisted March 11, 1862; William Golding, Bedford, enlisted March 11, 1862; Jefferson Gregg, Lexington, enlisted March 11, 1862; F. McCready, Platteville, enlisted December 21, 1861, deserted at Marshall, Missouri, May 29, 1863; Calvin Moore, Bedford, enlisted February 24, 1862; James Morris, Bedford, enlisted February 25, 1862; John Nelson, Bedford, enlisted March 11, 1862, promoted to first corporal December 1, 1862; Benj. Perkins, Bedford, enlisted March 11, 1862, appointed musician, mustered out of service November 15, 1862; Marion Parker, Bedford, enlisted March 17, 1862, appointed bugler March 1, 1863; Franklin Starkey, Lexington, enlisted March 24, 1862; David Shepherd, Platteville, enlisted March 15, 1862; John M. Shepherd, Platteville, enlisted March 15, 1862, promoted to fifth sergeant August 31, 1862, deserted March 16, 1863; Thomas Stutelee, Lexington, enlisted February 24, 1862; Charles Starkey Lexington, enlisted February 24, 1862; Charles Vanhouten, Lexington, enlisted March 12, 1862, deserted August 9, 1863; E. K. Watters, Lexington, enlisted February 24, 1862; John Webb, Lexington, enlisted February 28, 1862, deserted April 15, 1862.

This company was mustered in at St. Joseph, Missouri, by Major W. M. Albin, April 5, 1862. It belonged to the State service, serving with its regiment until the latter was mustered out.

COMPANY G.

This company was mustered in April 16, 1862, by Major W. M. Albin, at St. Joseph, Missouri. It was mostly composed of men from this county as follows:*

L. T. McCoun, captain, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, resigned July 16, 1862.

A. B. Vansickle, first lieutenant, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862.

B. Wilson, second lieutenant, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, elected from the ranks April 16, 1862, resigned November 12, 1862.

James M. Given, first sergeant, Lexington, enlisted March 24, 1863, promoted to second lieutenant December 16, 1862; J. F. Johnston, third sergeant, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, discharged for disability November 29, 1862; N. H. Hester, fourth sergeant, Bedford, enlisted March 24, elected first lieutenant December 17, 1862, 1862; A. M. Heady, fifth ser-

*The officers and men of this company were ranked or mustered in April 26, 1862, *unless otherwise stated*,

geant, enlisted March 25, 1862, reduced to ranks September 1, 1862, discharged for disability October 14, 1862.

J. C. Brooks, first corporal, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, reduced to ranks January 1, 1863, discharged for disability at St. Louis, February 10, 1863; D. W. Scott, second corporal, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; John Campbell, fourth corporal, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, reduced to ranks July 1, 1862, appointed sergeant November 1, 1862, discharged at Warrensburg, Missouri, April 25, 1863; Edward Otis, fifth corporal, Gravity, enlisted April 5, 1862; W. M. Reader, sixth corporal, Lexington, enlisted March 24, 1862, reduced to ranks July 1, 1862, discharged at hospital at Benton Barracks, February 26, 1863.

George W. Cummins, musician, Bedford, enlisted April 15, 1862.

John Derrickson, musician, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862.

Privates—James A. Adams, Bedford, enlisted, March 24, 1862, discharged for disability September 23, 1863; J. B. Agler, Bedford, enlisted March 24; P. J. Agler, enlisted March 24, 1862, died at Kansas City, Missouri, June 1, 1862; Stewart Agler, Bedford, enlisted March, 24, 1862, appointed corporal July 23, 1862, killed in a skirmish with guerrillas May 5, 1863; N. Atkins, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, discharged for disability September 16, 1862; Stephen Amarine, Lexington, enlisted March 24, 1862; J. N. Blake, Bedford, no date of enlistment; Milton Blake, Bedford, no date of enlistment, died at Kansas City Missouri, June 25, 1862; Philip Burk, Bedford, no date of enlistment; Richard Baker, Gravity, enlisted April 16, 1862, deserted May 26, 1862; D. H. Campbell, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; Sylvanus Cary, Buchanan, March 24, 1852, appointed blacksmith May 7, 1862, returned to ranks September 1, 1862, died at Springfield, Missouri, January 18, 1863; William Cardill, Platteville, enlisted April 23, 1862, mustered in April 23, 1862, discharged in the field for disability November 29, 1862; J. J. Evans, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; W. N. Fouts, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; William Greer, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; Thomas Greer, Bedford, enlisted July 29, 1863, mustered in at Kansas City by J. W. Hahn July 29, 1863; John R. Gartrell, Gravity, enlisted April 10, 1862, discharged at Springfield November 4, 1862; William Harris, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, discharged by order of the surgeon at St. Joseph, Missouri, April 29, 1862; William Hardin, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; Benj. G. Jones, Gravity, enlisted April 10, 1862; Rodney King, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, died of lung fever at Mt. Vernon, July 4, 1862; Clark C. Leaming, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; Calvin C. Leaming, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; Jesse Laird, Gravity enlisted April 23, 1862; Thomas Laird, Gravity, enlisted April 23, 1862;

David C. Lavery, Gravity, enlisted April 10, 1862, died of lung fever at Mt. Vernon, July 18, 1862; William Morris, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, discharged by surgeon at St. Joseph, April 29, 1862; Samuel McConnell, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862, discharged for over-age April 25, 1863; John Y. Morris, Bedford, enlisted April 10, 1862, discharged for disability at Springfield, Missouri, September 1, 1862; G. C. Newkirk, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; John Nichol, Bedford, enlisted April 15, 1862; Alex. Oliver, Gravity, enlisted April 10, 1862; Nathaniel Paten, Platteville, enlisted April 15, 1862; Henry Price, Bedford, enlisted April 5, 1862, discharged at St. Joseph, April 29, 1862 by order of surgeon; Jeremiah Ross, Platteville, enlisted April 5, 1862; Joseph Reeder, Lexington, enlisted April 10, 1862, discharged at St. Joseph, Missouri, April 29, 1862, by order of surgeon; Sampson Salen, Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; W. E. Smith Bedford, enlisted March 24, 1862; Marion Sturgeon, Bedford, enlisted March 30, 1862; Harvey Swindler, Lexington, enlisted April 10, 1862; Stephen Woolsey, Lexington, enlisted March 24, 1862.

HISTORY OF THE NINTH IOWA CAVALRY.

This regiment of volunteer cavalry was organized at the desire of a large number of volunteers who had hastened to fill the ranks of the Eighth Iowa volunteer cavalry. The surplus, after the quota of the Eighth was filled, desired to aid and with the special permission of the general government became the nucleus of the Ninth. The additional number for an aggregate strength at day of muster of 1,178, was soon obtained. The organization of the regiment was effected during the months of October and November, 1863, at Davenport, and mustered in by Lieutenant-colonel W. N. Grier, U. S. A., at that place, November 30, 1863.

While awaiting arms, equipments and horses, the regiment was quartered at Camp Roberts, afterward Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. After a week spent thus marching orders came, and the command took its departure for St. Louis, Missouri. The military officials of St. Louis were guilty of a great and criminal blunder, and the regiment, instead of being sent into barracks, was ordered into camp December 11, 1863, at Camp Jackson. Many of the men were without tents, and consequently exposed to all severities of the weather. On the sixteenth the command was ordered to Benton Barracks, which was, at that time, a camp of instruction. Here the time was occupied in drilling and other duties calculated to initiate the members in the art of war, until March 1, 1864, when the general in command, General Hatch, was relieved by Brigadier-general J. W. Davidson. Under him the final preparations for taking the field were rap-

idly consummated. The regiment, when ready to march, was declared the best mounted regiment seen by that general in nineteen years of cavalry service. The regiment was employed from April 14, 1864, in skirmishing with and capturing bands of guerrillas. May 15th, of that year, the regiment began to embark *en route* for Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, where it encamped a short distance from White River. This was the great depot of supplies for General Steele's army, and was hence an object of solicitude on the part of the Confederate forces. From this date on the duties of the regiment were light. It engaged in no battles whatever and only occasionally did a small force engage in a skirmish with the enemy. The time was largely spent in foraging and picket or guard duty. The regiment was finally mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas. Companies E, F, G, H, K and L, February 3, 1866; A, C, D and the field and staff, February 28th; company I, March 15th, and company B, March 23d. During its service it marched over two thousand miles, moved by steamboat and rail seventeen hundred miles, and the aggregate marches of its various detachments approach eight thousand miles more. It lost not a single man killed and only fifteen were wounded. The total loss by death from sickness, including two deaths by drowning, was one hundred and sixty-six.

Following is subjoined the farewell letter of General Trumbull to his command:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH IOWA CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS, }
FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, February 19, 1866. }

To the officers and soldiers of the Ninth Iowa cavalry:

GENTLEMEN—We are about to separate. Our work is done. The flag of the republic waves triumphantly over all her ancient domain. In the great struggle which has passed you have done well, and you leave the service carrying with you a noble tribute of approbation from the major-general commanding the district, one of the greatest soldiers of the country. The hardships and dangers you have undergone have been great, and many of our comrades have sunk by the wayside. The discipline has been severe, but it was necessary to make soldiers of you. In the new positions you are to assume preserve your soldier's name untainted, and should the president of the United States again order the *long roll* beaten, I trust we shall all be ready to *fall in*.

May prosperity and happiness attend you all. *Comrades*, I bid you farewell!

M. M. TRUMBULL,

Colonel Ninth Iowa cavalry volunteers, and brevet brigadier-general U. S. V.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

John Flick, captain, Bedford, no date of enlistment, mustered in November 30, 1863, commissioned November 30, 1863.

Edgar D. Fenno, first sergeant, Bedford, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in same date; Austin S. Houck, commissary sergeant, Bedford, en-

listed July 18, 1863, mustered in same date, discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas, for disability, June 18, 1865; Richard Boatman, fourth sergeant, Bedford, enlisted August 6, 1863, and was mustered in same date, had served seventeen months in company I, First Nebraska infantry.

J. G. Corksey, first corporal, Fisher's Mill, enlisted August 11, 1863, and was mustered in same date; B. F. Kauble, third corporal, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 15, 1863; R. H. Johnson, fourth corporal, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 28, 1863; Albert L. Henderson, eighth corporal, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in July 18, 1863.

I. C. Everett, teamster, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 15, 1863, discharged for disability at Fayetteville, Arkansas, January 11, 1866.

Thomas Carr, saddler, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 11, 1863, died of pneumonia at Benton Barracks, Missouri, February 21, 1864.

Privates—A. J. Brown, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 1, 1863; Jacob Cole, Bedford, enlisted July 18, 1863; mustered in same date; John T. Curry, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in October 10, 1863, served fifteen months in company A, Fifth Missouri infantry; Abraham Flick, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in July 18, 1863, killed in action near Searcy, Arkansas, September 6, 1864; this was the only person killed belonging to the company during its time of service; Nathan Gill, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in July 18, 1863; David Gavren, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 1, 1863; Jacob Gavren, Platteville, enlisted and mustered in August 11, 1863; J. A. Hawk, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in July 18, 1863; M. W. Martin, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 6, 1863; Henry M. Martin, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 8, 1863; W. H. Morris, Bedford, enlisted July 18, 1863, mustered in same date; C. N. McGuire, Bedford, enlisted August 15, 1863, mustered in August 15, 1863; Jesse H. Morris, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 1, 1863; E. T. Moore, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 1, 1863; James S. Nichols, Platteville, enlisted and mustered in August 11, 1863; Elijah Parker, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 6, 1863; Hiram Rockwell, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in July 18, 1863; John Sevens, Bedford, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in same date; B. F. Woods, Bedford, enlisted and mustered in August 1, 1863; John H. Webb, Bedford, enlisted and ranked August 15, 1863, died of chronic diarrhea at Davenport, December 23, 1863; Socrates Williams, Bedford, enlisted and ranked August 15, 1863.

The total rank and file of company B numbered ninety-five men. It was enrolled in the counties of Taylor, Linn and Scott. It was ordered into quarters September 1, 1863. Lieut.-Col. W. N. Green, First United States

cavalry, mustered the company in at Davenport, under special authority of the war department bearing the date of September 7, 1863. Four men were rejected from Taylor county at the time of muster for disability of various kinds. The company shared all the fortunes of its regiment.

SCATTERING ENLISTMENTS.

The following enlistments may be properly classified under this caption. Taken in connection with the preceding regimental and company rosters, there will be presented a complete list of all the men who went from Taylor county to aid their brethren in the field. The causes for these scattering enlistments are as numerous as they are diverse. Sometimes the regiment in which they originally enlisted was more than full, and the overflow was transferred to other regiments, not yet having their full complement. Then again, men from this county joined regiments or companies forming elsewhere than within this enrollment district, and though they were carefully credited to the county, they ranked in other brigades and engaged in other battles than those in which the major part of Taylor county men participated. Some even joined regiments forming in other States, as the reader will note.

Bonaparte Dale, Bedford, enlisted and mustered into service August 1, 1861, discharged for disability at Sturgeon, Missouri, March 13, 1862, Third infantry, company E; T. Brisbane, Bedford, enlisted July 4, 1861, mustered into service September 20, 1862, promoted from sixth corporal to fifth, died February 13, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, of chronic diarrhea, Fourth infantry, company E; J. C. Burton, Lexington, went into quarters November 24, 1861, promoted first corporal December 14, 1861, discharged October 28, 1862, for disability, Fourth infantry, company G; David Parish, Lexington, private, enlisted August 10, 1861, mustered in August 13, 1861, died at Indianapolis April 20, 1862, of wound received at Shiloh, Eighth infantry, company C; James Bromley, Memory, private, enlisted August 15, 1862, mustered in August 29, 1862, Twenty-third infantry, company F; R. S. Miller, private, enlisted August 27, 1861, mustered in November 23, 1861, Fourth cavalry, company A; R. H. Morgan, private, enlisted August 27, 1861, mustered in November 13, 1861, Fourth cavalry, company A; John Lewis, Bedford, private, enlisted September 13, 1863, mustered in October 11, 1863, First Iowa infantry (African descent), company E; Alfred Shelton, Bedford, private, enlisted September 14, 1863, mustered in October 11, 1863, First Iowa infantry (African), company E; George Williams, Bedford, private, enlisted September 16, 1863, mustered in October 11, 1863, died at Helena, Arkansas, January 16, 1864, of dis-

ease, First Iowa infantry, company E (African descent); Ford Stockwell, Bedford, fifth sergeant, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in November 27, 1863, company I, First Iowa infantry (African descent); Conigher, Samuel, Bedford, private, enlisted September 1, 1863, mustered in November 27, 1863, company I, First Iowa infantry (African descent); Conigher, Nathaniel, Bedford, private, same date and company as the last (African descent); Oliver King, Bedford, private, enlisted August 10, 1863, mustered in November 27, 1863, company I, First Iowa infantry (African descent); Charles H. Lewis, Bedford, private, enlisted August 1, 1863, mustered in at Springfield, Missouri, October 14, 1863, Eleventh Missouri cavalry, company B; John Vanhouten, Lexington, private, enlisted January 27, 1863, mustered in March 31, 1863, at St. Joseph, Missouri, company E, Eleventh Missouri cavalry; B. F. Martin, private, enlisted and mustered in May 12, 1862, promoted to corporal November 1, 1862, Fourth cavalry, Missouri State militia, company A; W. J. McAtee, Buchanan, private, enlisted March 12, 1862, mustered in April 1, 1862, company C, Fourth cavalry, Missouri State militia; W. E. Swamp, Bedford, teamster, enlisted May 14, 1862, and mustered in same date, discharged at Greenfield, Missouri, for disability, January 15, 1863, company K, Fourth cavalry, Missouri State militia; S. P. McComber, Nodaway township, private, enlisted January 4, 1864, mustered in same date, company H, Twenty-third infantry; John Boyd, Jefferson township, fifth sergeant, enlisted May 21, 1864, mustered in June 10, 1864, company K, Forty-sixth infantry; Jacob Faulkner, Bedford, private, enlisted January 5, 1864, and was mustered in on the same date, company B, Ninth cavalry; David A. Daily, private, enlisted December 19, 1862, mustered in January 21, 1863, company I, Fourth infantry; Asbury Fouts, Washington township, private, enlisted October 19, 1864, as substitute, mustered in same date, no company assigned; Nathan Helmich, Memory, private, enlisted November 1, 1861, in company K, Fiftieth Illinois infantry; I. W. Polton, Bedford, private, enlisted and mustered in June 18, 1861, discharged November 10, 1864, by expiration of enlistment, company E, First Nebraska cavalry.

The companies of the following named recruits were unknown at the adjutant-general's office:

S. K. Bean, private, enlisted December 23, 1863, and mustered in same date; W. H. Bean, private, enlisted December 23, 1863, mustered in same date; Thomas Freel, private, enlisted December 20, 1863, and date of muster-in the same; W. H. Hutchinson, private, enlisted and mustered in December 27, 1863; T. Hillis, private, enlisted December 15, 1863, no date of muster-in; J. F. McFarland, private, enlisted December 4, 1863, mustered

in December 23, 1863; H. H. Roush, private, enlisted and mustered in December 23, 1863; R. G. Simons, same as last; R. Solem, private, enlisted, December 19, 1863, no date of muster-in.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE.

During the war with the Southern Confederacy the entire range of counties on the Missouri line were in a state of feverish excitement, or apprehension, fearing invasion by armed bands from Missouri. But the fear of a raid *from Iowa* was equally prevalent in some of the northern counties of Missouri.* Raids were actually made by both sides into the border counties of the two States, which resulted in the destruction of both life and property.

To insure the protection of the citizens of the border counties the general assembly, at the extra session of 1862, directed the organization of the Southern Border Brigade, the name of which is suggestive of its objects and the men who composed it. But the necessity of some kind of concerted action had been previously known, and in early October, 1861, the adjutant-general of Iowa called attention to the matter of protecting the border. This was done in general order number forty-one, as follows:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
STATE OF IOWA, Oct. 3, 1861. }

SIR—The present condition of affairs in Missouri are such as to render it prudent for us in Iowa to be prepared for possible reverses there. Should the rebels gain the battle soon to be fought there it is not improbable they may endeavor to enter our State. We should be prepared to meet this emergency. To this end two things are necessary—organization and arms. In order to effect an organization in your county you are hereby appointed to organize into companies and regiments all able-bodied men in your county liable to perform military duty, under chapter seventeen of the acts of the extra session of 1861. These companies and regiments as thus organized are only for the defense of the State, and cannot be transferred as such to the service of the United States.† If, however, companies are organized in your county for the United States service you will not interfere with such organizations, but afford them all proper facilities. Report to the adjutant-general, at Davenport, each regiment, as soon as organized, and commissions will be forwarded. You will perceive by the law that companies may consist of not less than forty, or more than one hundred men. Endeavor to have each company filled to the highest number.

As you are aware, the State is not properly armed, nor arms be had at present by the State; under these circumstances you will require every man in your county having private arms to report the number and kind of arms he has. Double-barreled shot-guns and hunting rifles, although not the best, are good arms in the hands of brave men. If arms of this kind

*See report adjutant-general State of Iowa, 1863, vol. 2, p. 877.

†This fact was one eagerly seized upon by many whose patriotism manifested itself in a desire to escape service at the front. Here was an opportunity to acquire fame, *without* the hardships of actual warfare.

are in the hands of persons in whose families there are not men liable to military duty, you will have such appraised and receipted for in the name of the State, to be paid for if lost or injured, or not returned; and when you deliver the same to any company take bond from the captain for the same at the appraised value, keeping a correct list to show the owner of each arm and the captain to whom delivered. The captain will take from the privates to whom arms are thus delivered bonds for the same.

Of each regiment thus organized two companies may be mounted men, or two companies of mounted men may be attached to each regiment. The force thus organized is strictly for the defense of the property and homes of its members.

Every man must furnish his own clothing, horse and equipments, and all will hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. As soon as a regiment is organized you may call it together for one day's drill, and then dismiss the men, after having perfected arrangements for calling them together again with the least possible delay in case of emergency. Understand for yourself, and have all others understand, that the work hereby enjoined is especially for your and their own protection, and let your action be prompt, decided and earnest.

By the commander-in-chief.

N. B. BAKER,

Adjutant-general of Iowa.

This had its effect, and organizations, *impromptu*, were perfected in various of the border counties. But it was the above-mentioned act of the general assembly that gave to this undertaking the impetus which insured success. In pursuance of that act enlistment books were opened and names began to be enrolled. The entire number of enlistments in the Southern Border Brigade was seven hundred and ninety-four, an average of 79.4 to each border county.

During the progress of the war, and while the excitement ran highest, every stranger was regarded as a renegade or a spy; every company of two was made the object of the most vigilant military espionage, and "suspicious characters" figured largely in contributing to the general excitement. That these attentions were as often unwarranted and unjust as proper and correct, will now be admitted, and in view of this the continued anxiety of very many reputable citizens can be pardoned them.

The First regiment western division Iowa volunteers was organized July 3, 1861, and was composed of volunteers from Adams, Montgomery, Page and Taylor counties.

It was officered by John R. Morledge, colonel; L. T. McCoun, lieutenant-colonel, and David Ellison, major. These persons were all commissioned by Governor S. J. Kirkwood. The regiment made three expeditions into the State of Missouri, in July, August and September, of 1861. The first was July 5, 1861, when it was called out by citizens of Nodaway county, Missouri, who had become alarmed at certain vague reports that the Confederate forces were marching to overpower them and drive them from their homes and from the State. The only matter of moment was the

"capture of a secession flag," which was subsequently presented to the governor of Iowa, at Bedford, and a few prisoners who had refused to take the oath of allegiance. On the tenth of the same month large numbers of Confederates were reported as gathered in Gentry and Worth counties, Missouri, and threatening the southern border of Taylor county. Nothing resulted from this expedition, save the capture of another secession flag. The third expedition was as uneventful, and no blood was spilled in any of the three.

The organization of the Southern Border Brigade was, perhaps, the outcome of these independent volunteer organizations. At all events, it was their successor.

Under the date of September 11, 1862, the governor addressed the following instructions to R. A. Moser, of Lexington, Taylor county, with reference to this brigade:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IOWA, September 11, 1862.

R. A. Moser, Lexington, Taylor county:

SIR—A law has passed the general assembly authorizing the organization in your county and other border counties, of a company of men for home defense against guerilla bands from Missouri. The law will soon be published, and you will be able to see its provisions and learn its objects. I desire you to enlist the company for your county.

I am informed that in some of the border counties there are men whose loyalty is doubtful, and whose sympathies are with the rebels. Such men must not be admitted into the company. I will not, if I can avoid it, be instrumental in placing the public arms in the hands of any man whose devotion to the government in this hour of peril is doubtful. I do not mean by this that none but Republicans shall be enlisted. I only mean just what I say, that your company must consist of open, known, unconditional supporters of the government and of the Union, and I hold you responsible if you accept this service, that you enlist none others. Your company can consist of not less than eighty nor more than one hundred men all told. When you have enlisted the minimum number you will call the men together and have them elect one captain, and one first lieutenant, and report the names to the adjutant general, who will issue commissions. The men are enlisted to act as mounted men when their services are needed, and each man must furnish his own horse, saddle, bridle, blankets and clothing. It is not intended these men should all be on constant service. A few men from each company will daily act as scouts, and the others are to be at home holding themselves as minute men. Please also report to me at Iowa City your action in this matter.

I trust you will feel it to be your duty to do this work and to do it firmly and thoroughly. It is for the defense of your own county, and the service should be promptly performed. If for any reason you cannot act in this matter, please hand this authority, indorsed by you, to some man who will do it in the manner herein set forth, and report his name and post-office address to me immediately.

Very respectfully

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

In pursuance of this letter of instructions, company B, Fourth Battalion of Southern Border Brigade was duly enrolled. The total rank and file numbered ninety-seven men, and were the following named persons: John

Flick, captain; David Smith, lieutenant; W. S. Hamilton, orderly sergeant; A. P. Evans, bugler;

Privates—J. C. Adams, J. S. Boyd, George Banes, Elihu Baker, James Burge, Jeremiah Beall, Enoch Beachamp, M. W. Burk, Daniel Blake, N. J. Blake, George Ballou, Edwin Brown, J. W. Burk, John Banes, J. B. Campbell, J. Cole, G. B. Cadle, E. A. Coon, J. E. Cooksey, John Cooksey, R. E. Dilley, Jesse Dale, I. C. Everitt, Jesse Evans, E. W. Fouts, A. Fouts, A. Flick, J. A. Golding, Thomas Grear, James Gartside, Gilbert Goldin, J. Huddleston, T. Herrington, E. Hawk, C. H. Haun, Daniel Hoover, M. Hause, Thomas Hutson, John Helm, L. D. Hatfield, G. W. Hatfield, S. J. Hall, William Hindman, S. U. Hindman, R. M. E. Hicks, L. W. Hillier, Edwin Houck, J. A. Hawk, L. D. Hair, Oliver Jenks, D. Johnson, Cary Knox, J. V. Lyons, R. A. Mosier, J. C. Meekan, James Mathers, James Martin, William Mahan, C. C. Moler, John Morgan, T. McCrackin, J. Morgan, W. P. Medals, J. D. More, Oliver Nash, F. H. Perkins, E. Parker, O. Perkins, J. C. Ray, W. W. Ray, Daniel Perkins, Jacob Reed, H. Rockwell, E. T. Smith, J. J. Scott, Cyrus Sweat, James Sickels, J. S. Sleath, J. R. Stanley, A. Stephens, William Swomley, D. Underwood, John Vanhouten, A. J. Wallace, James Wallace, R. B. Wallace, James Walters, T. Wolverton, I. Wallace, J. W. Wood and Caleb Wilson.

There seems to have occurred no disturbance in this county of sufficient note to warrant an official communication to the adjutant-general relative thereto, as actually was the case in Fremont, Ringgold, Van Buren and Davis counties. Intense excitement, at times, swept over the county, but nothing of a real warlike character ever occurred. But the events that called these organizations into existence are a thing of the past, and while they are recorded in history, it is not the desire nor the intention to arouse again the feelings of enmity and hatred which long since should have been banished from the hearts of men.

THE PRESS OF TAYLOR COUNTY.

The kingdom of Taylor has been blessed with as many newspapers, probably, as any county in the State. To-day it has the *Argus*, the *Taylor County Republican*, and the *Iowa South-West*, at Bedford, with now and then a *Taylor County Democrat*. At Lenox is the *Time Table*, and at Conway the *Champion*.

The oldest newspaper in the county is the *South-West*. About the first of October, 1857, Edwin Houck, one of the first settlers of the county, wrote to J. M. Dixon, of the *Des Moines Register*, asking him to send a

man to Bedford to start a newspaper. After some delay Joseph H. Turner, who had been living at the capital for several months, made a trip to Bedford to view the ground. He found it a village of perhaps three hundred inhabitants, and the county sparsely settled, with from three hundred to four hundred voters. Satisfactory arrangements were made whereby sufficient financial backing was furnished by E. Houck, A. Ballou and E. W. Fouts; and after many delays and discouragements the press was purchased at St. Louis. It was shipped by the Missouri River to St. Joseph, but before reaching that point the "big muddy" was a sheet of ice. However, the type and press finally reached Bedford, and on or about the first of February, 1858, the *Iowa South-West* made its first appearance. It was a six-column folio of fair typography, and having all the work of the county, aided by the hard times of 1857, which gave it a large amount of legal work, it was soon on a substantial basis. In 1859 George Moser was taken in as a partner, and the business was conducted for several months by Turner & Moser, when Turner sold out his interest to Moser. Turner then commenced farming on one hundred and sixty acres of land, six miles southeast of Bedford, on Honey Creek. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in company F, of the Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry volunteers, Colonel Thomas H. Benton, Jr., commanding. He was made sergeant-major of the regiment at its organization, and afterward first lieutenant of company F. He served as captain and acting assistant adjutant-general on the staffs of Generals Rice and Solomon in Arkansas and at Mobile. At the close of the war he returned to Bedford, and in January, 1867, recommenced the publication of the *South-West*, which had been suspended for a time. After a few months Mr. Turner sold his paper to Mr. S. Lucas, the present proprietor, and went to Missouri, where he started the *Wakanda Record*, an eight-column folio paper, and Republican in politics. On the 24th of April, 1868, the office was entirely consumed by fire with no insurance. In four weeks thereafter he had another office in operation, and after years of hard work he had succeeded in getting an establishment worth about \$6,000. Then came another fire, January 19, 1878, wiping out everything, except an insurance of \$1,500 that was upon the office. Owing to some complications in the business, it was not again started until August 17, 1878. This time it was launched out as the *Carroll Record*, with Joseph H. Turner as editor and proprietor, and it continues in the same name and under the same proprietorship. From the first it has been a staunch Republican paper, although published in a Missouri county having four hundred Democratic majority.

This much of personal history seems to be due Mr. Turner, he being the

first publisher of a newspaper in Taylor county, one of its early settlers, and identified with its history. The old *South-West* has survived its infancy, and has grown to be a journal of power and usefulness. Soon after purchasing Mr. Turner out, Mr. Lucas associated with him in the publication of the *South-West* a Mr. Patrick, of Fairfield, who had considerable ability. Afterward Mr. G. N. Udell was a partner with Mr. Lucas. In 1872 Mr. Lucas became sole proprietor again, and from that day to this has had the entire ownership. Prior to 1872 the *South-West* was stalwartly battling for the principles of the Republican party. That year it got tintured with Greeleyism, and hasn't been back to the old fold since. It has been the advocate of grangerism and anti-monopoly—in 1876, Tildenism; and since, it has espoused the cause of the Greenbackers. Mr. Lucas is honest in his political convictions, and advocates them with much earnestness. Under his management the *South-West* has won deserved popularity and success, and will so continue. In material it is finely equipped, the paper and job presses being run by steam.

In 1872 G. N. Udell started the *Bedford Argus*. The first issue bears date of August 1st of that year. He was a brilliant writer, and at once made the *Argus* readable and powerful. Saturday, February 22, 1873, it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Udell lost no time in putting in a new and better outfit. The next issue bears the date of April 10, 1873. Soon after he sold the *Argus* to Dr. M. C. Connett, who employed A. J. Cook and C. W. Connett to run it. In about three months Dr. Connett disposed of it to the Hale brothers—John and William—who ran it nearly, or about two years. William Hale had charge of the office, and he did some work editorially that is rarely surpassed in excellence. But disease was preying upon a constitution that was not rugged. He was compelled to dispose of the office, which he did, and died in the latter days of 1876. Dr. J. D. Morris purchased the *Argus* of the Hales in 1876. In September, 1876, he sold a half interest to John D. Smith, who had long been foreman of the office. January 12, 1877, George H. Powers, for many years editor of the *Clarinda Herald*, bought Dr. Morris' interest in the *Argus*. In June, 1877, he purchased the remaining interest—Mr. Smith's. In September, 1877, he added to the office material a power press and many founts of type of new design. Mr. Powers continued in charge of the *Argus* to March 1st, 1880, when it passed into the hands of a stock company of the following gentlemen, where it still remains: W. E. Crum, J. R. Van Fleet, O. B. Thompson, P. C. King, C. H. Dow, George H. Powers, M. C. Connett, Sid. Schram, H. McConvill, Mark Atkinson, E. D. Kepner, W. F. Evans, L. W. Fairbanks.

At the first meeting of the stockholders, George H. Powers was elected editor, W. F. Evans, treasurer and manager, and O. B. Thompson, P. C. King and C. H. Dow directors. In the early part of 1881 Mr. Powers resigned the editorship and W. F. Evans was chosen in his stead, and was reelected treasurer and manager. The old board of directors was also reelected. Under this management the *Argus* is steadily gaining in usefulness and substantial strength. Its patronage is daily growing and its subscription list is all genuine, numbering on its roll the best citizens of the county.

The Taylor County Republican began its career with the fifth day of January, 1878. It was started by two practical printers who had enjoyed abundant experience in an editorial capacity. The proprietors were Mr. James M. Pierce and Mr. Albert G. Lucas. Mr. Pierce had ably conducted the *Grant City* (North county, Missouri) *Star* and the Hopkins (Missouri) *Journal*. Mr. Lucas afterward edited the *Star* above mentioned with signal ability. Both gentlemen now own the Hopkins *Journal*. From the first the *Republican* has had the most flattering success. It has the county and city printing, and boasts of having the largest circulation of any paper in the county. Its claims are doubtless true. At any rate it is edited with rare excellence, and is a special favorite with the people of Taylor county. Both gentlemen are its editors—both are ready and graceful writers, and there are few better in Iowa. The *Republican* is well supplied with all the advantages of invention that money can purchase for an office. Probably it has more and better material than any printing establishment in southwestern Iowa, although the *Argus* and the *South-West* are generously equipped.

In January, 1880, Mr. John V. Faith, who won considerable local fame as editor of the *Chariton Leader*, began the publication of the *Taylor County Democrat*. Mr. Faith has newspaper ability and he put it unstintedly into his *Democrat*. Every issue was red hot and brimful of intelligence served in a manner so rich and spicy that everyone wanted to see it. But Taylor is a county where Democrats do not congregate numerously; and so the *Democrat* has not had that encouragement which it has so clearly earned. Let us hope that the future will have for it brighter skies.

During the war a paper was published at Bedford, whose name the "oldest inhabitant" isn't certain concerning. Mr. E. Houck thinks it was the *Taylor County Tribune*, he informs us in a note. He says: "After Mr. Turner severed his connection with the *South-West* it was continued for a time under the same name by Mr. George Moser, when the material was sold by the sheriff. The paper was revived again about the year 1862 by

a man by the name of Earll. I do not remember his given name, nor do I remember the name of the paper, but think it was the *Taylor County Tribune*. The paper was subsequently conducted for a time by a gentleman named James Akin. I think Mr. Lucas purchased of Akin." And still there must have been another paper issued from Bedford during the war. Some old settlers say that there was a *Taylor County Republican*. The writer knows that sometime along in the early sixties a brother of Maj. E. B. Shoemaker, who was then editing the *Clarinda Herald*, was publishing a paper at Bedford. We have heard the major mention it frequently, but do not remember the name of his publication. It also occurs to us that an old settler by the name of David Atkinson was interested with Mr. Shoemaker in the enterprise.

Conway has a *Champion* edited by John W. Scott. It was commenced September 4, 1879, under the name of the *Conway Neutral*. After a year or more Mr. Scott gave it its present name, converting it into a stalwart Republican journal. It is a lively and entertaining paper, and has vigorously and with success labored to promote the interests of its home town.

The Lenox Time Table was started by Townsend & Lupton and dates back almost to the day when its city was born. Townsend soon sold his interest to H. Lupton, who remained sole proprietor until May, 1880, when Mr. George Van Houten bought a half interest. The partnership was of short duration. Mr. Van Houten retired, and Mr. Lupton continued alone in the ownership. In the spring of 1881 he sold the paper to Messrs Barnes & McGregor who are now conducting it. They make of it a first-class journal, as Mr. Lupton always did.

Mormontown had a newspaper in 1877—the *Motor*, published by M. A. Farr, who is now in Nebraska engaged in the same business.

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS, AND THEIR GROWTH.

In the chapter entitled "Township Organizations," a brief sketch of the township system is given, in which its origin is shown to have been in Massachusetts as far back as 1635. As there noted, in several of the States, including New York and Michigan, the township system is quite independent in its organization and functions—as independent of the county as the county is of the State. They collect their own revenue; provide for their own schools; take care of their own indigent; make and keep in repair their own roads, bridges, etc. Where this system prevails it works well, and is more in consonance with our general form of government. The closer civic affairs are brought to the people the more interest they take in

them, the better they understand them, and the safer they are from the encroachments of the few, who too often seek, and do control them like commerce in the great market centers, to their own advantage, and, not infrequently, to the detriment of the people. In England, where the local civic affairs are managed by a few—by the landed aristocracy of the shire or county, and where the masses of the people have very little to say or do, smaller subdivisions would not work well, for the landed interests would rather endanger it, if they were permitted to have a voice in local matters. But in this country, under our republican form of government, it is different. Here there is no landed aristocracy; here the day laborer has a voice equal with the millionaire in the management of the political affairs of the country; hence, the closer these affairs are brought to the masses of the people, the safer they will be.

It will be observed that the growth of the various townships of the county since their organization, as shown in the chapter on "Township Organizations" preceding, and of which this is really a continuation, has been rapid and prosperous. From the wild prairie as it was received from the red man to fine farms, with their meadow land, blooming fields of grain, and herds of cattle, is the work of the toiling husbandman throughout all these townships, and in some of them, wherever the steam horse has made his way, thriving towns have grown up, as a result of this development, which the pioneers made an easy possibility.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP,

as elsewhere stated, embraces the city of Bedford and the independent school-district of Bedford. How this territory was organized into a township has been explained in other parts of this work.

The city of Bedford was located in March, 1852, by a board of commissioners appointed for that purpose, under an act of the legislature. It is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the East One Hundred and Two River, on a gently rolling second bottom, the ground on all sides rising into the form of an amphitheatre and affording many beautiful and commanding building sites. The first house was built by O. W. Fenno, and the second by Edwin Houck. In 1854 the business of Bedford had not grown extensively. E. Houck was in business, and M. N. Thornton and S. A. Cadle under the firm name of Thornton & Cadle. Thornton & Cadle had a small stock of goods. During the fall of that year D. Underwood furnished them with a stock of goods. A Mr. King, of Savannah, Missouri, had a stock of goods in Bedford, also. Junius Bent, a brother of the late lamented Dr. Bent, was his clerk. Speaking of Dr. Bent calls to

mind some of his history, which will appear properly here, he being the first physician resident in the county.

Dr. Luther Bent was a native of Ohio, and was born August 8, 1819. His youth was passed with his father on a farm, where he received the rudiments of a fair education. In 1849, when the California gold fever swept every State of the Union, he hastened across the plains and over the mountains to the far-off El Dorado, joining an emigrant company from his neighborhood. During the tedious and extended journey many of those with him fell sick. Young Bent, having read extensively in medical works, and being adapted by nature to the profession of nurse and physician, he ministered successfully to their wants. Before their destination was reached they gave him the *soubriquet* of "Doctor." While in California he devoted himself to mining, and after several months of arduous toil, in which he was successssful in money-getting, he determined to return to the States and fit himself for the practice of medicine.

Following this conclusion, he went to St. Louis, where he attended several courses of lectures. Having qualified himself, he went to Savannah, Missouri, to visit a sister there residing. Maryville was suggested to him as a point that furnished a fine opening for a physician, and in 1852 he established himself there, remaining about one year. He was often called to Taylor county to heal the sick, and in some of these visits he learned that there was no physician in the county. In 1853 he established himself at the residence of Judge Lowe, in Benton township; and for many years he was so active in all public affairs that it is proper he should receive a somewhat extended notice. He was a man of fine physical proportions, and intellectually was rather above the average. His friends say that he was a perfect Chesterfield on courtly occasions, and his ability enabled him to act the part of the backwoodsman to perfection. He was generous to a fault, and no friend ever questioned his fidelity. He was impulsive to an extraordinary degree, and upon questions of honor he was peculiarly sensitive; consequently he wasn't everlasting in the olive branch line of business with his friends. Frequently there was deadly bitterness existing between them. There was one occasion especially deserving mention, which will serve to show Dr. Bent's character in its true light. Early in the summer of 1854, two men, named John Thompson and J. W. Miller, laid the foundation of a cabin on, and filed a preëmption claim to, a portion of the land on which the town of Bedford now stands. Subsequently, Dr. Bent purchased their claim, and, although of no validity in law, it was respected by the settlers until the autumn of that year. In the meantime, a party of emigrants had arrived from Indiana, among whom was a physician named Derrickson.

The newly-arrived doctor, in looking around for a place to invest his money, fixed a covetous eye upon the claim of Dr. Bent. But, not wishing to violate the rules that were held sacred by the early settlers, he went to Dr. Bent and asked him if he intended to enter it. Receiving an affirmative answer, he said: "Then I will not." Thompson then represented to Dr. Derrickson that Dr. Bent had not purchased the claim from himself and Miller, and through his own and the influence of Madison Guess, Derrickson was prevailed upon to make the entry. Dr. Bent, hearing of this, became greatly excited, and, with a loaded revolver in his hand, pointed over his left shoulder, he approached within a few feet of Derrickson, and said: "I learn that you have entered my land, and I give you one minute in which to decide whether you will make a personal matter of it or leave it to friendly arbitration." Derrickson answered: "You have taken me by surprise, doctor." Bent simply said: "Your time is passing, sir." Derrickson replied: "I will leave it to disinterested men." Upon hearing this, Bent turned and left him. The news of the affair spread rapidly. Much excitement was thus engendered, and angry feelings were manifested by the friends of the two doctors, and violence was anticipated. However, in the course of a few days, Dr. Bent sent a polite note to Dr. Derrickson, informing him that Judge Lowe would act as his friend in settling the matter. Derrickson chose a friend, and he and Judge Lowe met. The result was an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, by which the title of the land was passed to Dr. Bent. Of course there was occasion for rejoicing, and, as Dr. Bent had learned in his trip across the plains that it was a custom among certain Indians on the ratification of peace to celebrate it by feasting upon the fattest dog belonging to the tribe, his eccentricity led him to conceive the idea of sanctifying the occasion of his treaty with Derrickson by inviting his own and his opponent's friends to a "dog supper." A large cur, as obese as a well-fed hog, was slaughtered. The hind-quarters were neatly dressed, properly seasoned, and nicely baked, under the doctor's supervision, in a large oven. The feast was had at Mr. O. W. Fenno's hotel. All in the way of edibles that the town afforded was placed upon a large table, and in the center was artistically arranged the two hams of the defunct dog. The smell thereof was savory, and those who carved and ate said that the canine part of the feast was excellent. The boys had a "huge old time" that night, and the peace thus established was never disturbed in after years. Soon after this Dr. Bent was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Lowe, and he became a prominent citizen of Bedford. He died August 1, 1878, mourned by all who knew him.

Mr. Fenno's hotel, above mentioned, was a log house, on Main Street. It

is a whole history of itself, if all could be told. It knew every man in the county in its day, and all that was going on. It could repeat the villainies of the unprincipled scoundrels who infested Taylor county then as now and preyed upon the toils of honest men. The struggles of the deserving it could relate, and how ambition was disappointed and the heart sickened. For years it sheltered the adventurer, the gambler and the murderer as well as the man of upright life and pure heart; and if the old log hotel could be resurrected perhaps it might say, as does the ghost in Hamlet:

“But that I am forbid
To tell the secret of my prison-house,
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young blood;
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres;
Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful porpentine.
But this eternal blazon must not be.”

In 1855, so Mr. L. Mohler says, all there was of Bedford were three log houses. But it was about this time the young town began to grow, although its progress was not very rapid. The county, too, began to fill up. The excellence of the soil for agricultural purposes had been noised abroad to the great world outside, and emigration was lively for a time.

In 1852 Aaron Quinby, who lives near Hawleyville, built the first mill in this vicinity for Madison Guess and John Scott. Madison Guess was shot several years since by his wife's paramour in Missouri, and John Scott is living in prosperous circumstances at Buchanan, Polk township. In 1857 Stephen H. Parker bought Madison Guess's interest, who afterward, or at the same time, became possessed of Mr. Scott's interest. In 1863 L. Mohler bought Mr. Parker out. Heretofore the mill had been only a “corn cracker.” Mr. Mohler at once added new machinery to the establishment so that an excellent article of flour was manufactured. But the old mill is no more. Scarcely a post, or even a sign, remains to mark its site. It was located on the East One Hundred and Two River, near where the bridge spans the same on the Mohler road.

Another old structure deserving of mention is the Bedford woolen-mills building. It is located near the stone quarries in the northeast part of the city. It was built very many years ago, but by whom we cannot say, his name having escaped our memory. It has not been used since 1875. The Hills Brothers were then running it, and becoming involved their creditors closed in upon them. We believe that John Hale is the proprietor at

present. But be that as it may, the mills have since been idle; yet within that old building is, or was a few months since, some of the latest improved and most elegant machinery that was ever made, and no factory in Iowa has better. Still the old shell stands open, and tramps, mischievous boys, harlots, and every ruffian about town, has free access to all this machinery with liberty to mutilate and destroy. For years it has been the resort of every traveling prostitute visiting Bedford. It has become a disgrace to the city, an eyesore to the people of its immediate community, and it ought to be put to some good use or torn down.

Another old manufacturing establishment of Bedford that is gone was the flouring-mill that stood south of Thomas McCracken's residence. Its proprietor, W. W. Clark, upon the promise of a bonus from the citizens of Conway, tore it down and removed it to that place in 1878.

Brick of a splendid quality is made at Bedford. George W. Cromer has a yard that turns out a superior article, and John Gorman and Mr. Wallace are occasional manufacturers. Lenox and Conway, and frequently Creston and Hopkins, are supplied with brick from the yards at Bedford. The Lenox school-house is being constructed of Bedford brick.

A good quality of building stone is found in the corporate limits of Bedford, in the northeast part of the city. It is easily dressed, and makes a good article of lime, of which a considerable quantity is annually manufactured. There are two quarries now being used—one the property of H. U. Greenlee, and the other of W. M. P. Long.

* In locating Bedford the commission appointed for that purpose must have had "in their mind's eye" the selection of a spot that was conducive to good health and longevity. Owing to stiff breezes, which occur at all seasons of the year, miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful localities in the Union, there being but one death to every ninety-four persons. Upon this subject there is but one voice, and that is this—that it is decidedly healthy. To this there can be no dissent, for the visage of every inhabitant so attests, unless he came to the city diseased.

Before proceeding with the history of Bedford to greater length it would be well to mention the fact that the first sale of lots took place July 4, 1852. The first building was Mr. Fenno's, at the corner of Main and Water streets, where William Heller's brick now stands. It was a double log house. The building opposite on Main Street was the second one. It was made of hewed logs, and was Mr. Edwin Hinck's residence, and his business headquarters. In 1854 the only building erected was a double log house used by Thornton & Cadle, a firm elsewhere spoken of.

For many years Bedford had to struggle to hold the county seat. At the March term of the county court in 1858, Joseph A. Hanes, prosecuting attorney, acting as county judge in the absence of Jesse Evans, Dr. R. S. Baker presented a petition signed by one hundred and forty-seven persons asking the removal of the county seat to Lexington. It is needless to remark that Dr. Baker's petition failed, as did three other efforts in the same direction. That squelched all opposition. Bedford is still the seat of justice for Taylor county, and will ever so continue. Its wealth, its enterprise, and its fine business blocks and private residences will forever hold it against all opposition.

The first school in Bedford was taught in a little frame building that then stood on the lots now occupied by M. L. (Tice) Louck's residence. was built by J. F. Engles for a home. He sold it to the school-district for \$1,000. Engles soon afterward moved to Kansas. About sixteen years since it was purchased by Father Wolcott, an old citizen, who died in 1880, who was noted for his extreme age and for his strong Masonic tendencies. At the age of eighty years he could walk more miles in a procession than the ordinary young man of to day who is twenty-one and thinks the universe is his by hereditary right. Mr. Wolcott had it "hauled" to the corner where Combs & Sons' furniture factory now stands. It stood there until the spring of this year, when it was taken to pieces to make room for the factory. The experiences of that old building have been varied. It has sheltered children seeking education, it has warmed deserving poor people, and it has been the abode of shameless courtezans. It is now in kindling-wood and its history is at an end.

The first school-teacher was Darwin E. Jones. He taught in 1856-7. Later he was county treasurer and recorder. While J. A. Harvey, of Fremont county, was land commissioner of Iowa Mr. Jones was his private secretary. He then went to Illinois at the expiration of Mr. Harvey's term of office. Shortly after leaving Taylor county Jones fell heir to a streak of good luck. Several years before he had saved a man from drowning. That man presented him with a splendid farm, and the last heard of Darwin E. Jones he was on the highway to wealth.

Connected with the old school-house above mentioned a little circumstance will bear relating. In 1856 or 1857, Jake Lewis was teaching a singing-class there, and a fellow by the name of Cornell stole his horse. Cornell was caught at Lawrence, Kansas, by Dug. Dale. The expense of capturing him, \$96, was made up by the citizens. The horse that had been stolen was a valuable one, and Mr. Cornell was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for this crime. "Darbies" wouldn't stick on his wrists.

No sooner were they put on than they were off, and while he was being tried he amused himself by spitting tobacco juice in the eyes of the spectators. When taken to Fort Madison he said that he would get out in less than a week, which he did.

Another gentleman who was "singing-master" at this first school building, and in other places throughout the county, was Major A. B. Van Sickle, who was then a fine singer, and is to-day, although we believe that he rarely honors his friends with vocal performances any more.

Judge Hall, who died in 1879, succeeded Mr. Jones as public instructor. Afterward he was a leading lawyer of Bedford, and a son-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Golliday.

Next came John F. Saulsbury, who was a man of most excellent education. His moral character and his exalted manhood endeared him to all. When the tocsin of war sounded he went, with many others, to make triumphant the flag of his country. He never returned. He sacrificed his life for the government he revered. His widow is the present Mrs. Charles Cope, a lady of most lovable qualities, and whose husband is to-day one of the foremost and best of Taylor county's citizens.

In 1864 a stone school-house was erected, which was sufficient until 1877. It contained four rooms and it is now being used in connection with the elegant building erected in the summer of 1877. Of this later building the people of Bedford are justly proud. It is one of the finest edifices of its class in southwestern Iowa. Its description and the history of its construction are briefly as follows, the facts being condensed from the first issue of the *Taylor County Republican*:

July 24, 1876, a proposition was submitted to a vote of the citizens of the Independent school-district of Bedford to authorize the issue and sale of bonds to the amount of \$16,000, for the purpose of erecting a new school-building. The proposition was carried by a handsome majority and the bonds were accordingly issued. These bonds were regarded by capitalists as a very desirable investment, and were negotiated at par, bearing eight per cent interest, and netted the district \$15,680, after deducting two per cent commission for their sale. The bonds have ten years to run, but may be called in any time at the option of the district. They are signed by Thomas McCracken, president, and James P. Flick, treasurer of the board. They have twice been called in and twice refunded—now at six and a half per cent. The amount cut off from the principal is \$4,500.

W. K. Ball, of Creston, Iowa, was selected as the architect, and prepared the plans and specifications. February 24, 1877, the contract was let to J. W. Combs, for the sum of \$15,300, the work to be done by November 1,

1877. The location is a considerable eminence in the northwestern part of town and the completed building presents a fine view. The site was obtained by vacating that portion of North Street which lies between Pennsylvania and Illinois streets, and adding the ground to the adjoining square, formerly used for school purposes.

The building fronts eastward, standing squarely across North Street. The ground plan is a simple parallelogram, seventy-five feet in front and sixty-eight feet deep. The building is two stories high exclusive of the basement, and a half mansard roof. The furnace chimneys are built on the outside of the walls, and carried a considerable distance above the roof, presenting the appearance of ornamental towers. The material of the building is St. Joseph brick, with stone door-ways, steps, window-sills, lintels and water-base, and stone grain work at the corners. The stone used is a very close-grained variety of sandstone, obtained at Sagetown, Illinois, at a cost of a little over \$2,000. The foundation is of stone, and the walls extend a considerable distance below the surface. The roof is of tin, and has an ornamental cupola or observatory in the center. Underneath the entire structure is a basement, well lighted and ventilated. It contains two of the Ruttan Ventilating and Heating Company's furnaces, manufactured at Bloomington, Illinois, and put into the building at a cost of \$845. The front entrance is reached by a flight of broad, massive stone steps. A double door fitted into an arched door-way opens into a vestibule, which communicates by a similar door with a rotunda, which is about twenty-five feet square in the clear, exclusive of the space occupied by two stair-ways which lead from it to the second story. All the doors in the building open outward, to afford easy and rapid egress in case of a panic. The walls of the rotunda and all the rooms are wainscotted to a height of about four feet. On each side of the rotunda are two school-rooms, each twenty-four by thirty-two feet, and admirably lighted by four large windows, hung by means of weights. Each of the eight rooms in the house contains thirty-two double seats, which gives the house a capacity to seat 512 scholars. The seats were manufactured by the Novelty Iron Works, of Sterling, Illinois, and are built upon iron frames, of ash and walnut, in alternate bands; they cost \$840. Blackboards of liquid slate are placed around the four walls of each room. There are 400 yards of blackboarding in the building. Each room is provided with a wardrobe twenty-two feet long by six feet wide. The arrangement of the rooms on the two floors is similar; those on the first floor have fourteen-feet, and those on the second floor fifteen feet ceilings. On the second floor is a rotunda corresponding to the

one on the first. In the half-mansard roof is an attic room sixty-eight by twenty-two feet.

The workmanship and material of the building are excellent. The contractor divided and sublet the work. The bricklaying was done by Messrs. Cuning and Wilson, and the plastering by W. H. Wilson. The carpenter work was sublet to William Boudart, and was done under the immediate supervision of James Shapley. The painting and graining were done by C. C. Mendenhall. The roofing and spouting were furnished by Evans, Goodrill Bros. & Co. The grounds have been nicely graded and drained with tiling, and good plank walks have been built around them. On the south side of the building a marble slab has been set in the wall, which bears the date of the erection of the building, the names of the directors, the builder, and the architect.

About January 1, 1878, the board accepted the building, and settled with the contractor, allowing him about \$300 for "extras" not embraced in the specifications. The first principal of the school in the new building was Professor J. C. Kerr, now of Calhoun county, who continued in that position until the close of the year 1880-81. The present principal is Professor Eugene Cary. His assistants are Miss Eva McCloud, Miss Irene McCloud, Miss L. J. Boyd, Miss Laura McCracken, Miss Alice Taylor, Miss Hattie Lewis and Miss Belle Osborne. The fall term invariably commences the first Monday in September.

Superintendent Jeffrey gives the Independent School District of Bedford the following report for 1880:

No. of rooms in graded school.....	9
Average number of months taught.....	9
No. of teachers employed.....	9
Salary per month, male.....	\$ 65.00
Salary per month, female.....	40.00
No. of children of school age....	625
No. of children enrolled in school.....	566
Average daily attendance...	348
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.34
No. of school-houses (brick).....	1
No. of school-houses (stone).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$21,000.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	3,857.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	1,294.81

Of the public schools of Bedford it is just to say that they are unexcelled.

The courses are thorough, and "graduation" means more than the mere term implies. One having passed the portals of this knowledge house is well fitted for the important duties of all the years to come.

In this connection it is proper to speak of the Teachers' Association of the county. It dates from August 19, 1881, only, but it has within it those elements which will make it useful to the cause of education and the teachers especially. The best educational talent in the county has enlisted to make the cause successful. It will prove a valuable auxiliary to the county normal institutes which are provided for by law.

MASONIC.

The Masons are very strong in Bedford, and the organization of the "Blue Lodge" runs back to a time before Sumter had been fired upon, to the month of January, 1860, and not to February 1st, 1881, as Dr. Randolph, the present secretary, reported to the historian hereof. The style of the organization is Taylor Lodge No. 156, A. F. and A. M. The charter members were J. S. Rand, E. Cook, E. T. Smith, D. Underwood, J. M. Faulkner, J. J. Scott, A. M. Simpson and James Mitchell. The date of the charter was June 8, 1860. The lodge was instituted by J. S. Rand, Ephraim Cook and E. T. Smith. The first officers were J. S. Rand, W. M.; E. Cook, S. W.; E. T. Smith, J. W.; Daniel Underwood, treasurer; J. W. Faulkner, secretary; J. J. Scott, S. D.; A. M. Simpson, J. D., and James Mitchell, tyler.

The present officers are R. O. Starling, W. M.; Edwin Houck, S. W.; A. H. Connett, J. W.; A. J. Litteer, treasurer, and W. F. Randolph, secretary.

The membership is about eighty-five. The time for meeting is the Wednesday night on or before the full moon. The lodge is prosperous and has accumulated a fund of more than \$1,000. It has several hundred dollars loaned out, and owns two lots on Main Street. At present a rented hall at the corner of Main and South Green streets is used. It is elegantly fitted up and is rented for a period of about four years yet. Ere that time expires the lodge will have erected a building of its own.

The chapter, at Bedford, is known as Triangle Chapter No. 68, R. A. M. In March, 1873, a meeting of the Royal Arch Masons of Bedford and vicinity was called to organize a chapter, and a petition was signed by the following: R. O. Starling, M. C. Connett, R. B. Rockwell, W. F. Walker, Simeon Wright, John P. Wright, L. W. Fairbanks, O. B. Wilson, E. T. Smith and W. G. Barrows, and was sent to the grand high priest of the State of Iowa, with a recommendation from Clarinda Chapter, No. 49.

March 26, 1873, a dispensation came, granted by the grand high priest. The chapter was organized by S. S. Bean, then of Clarinda, but now of Creston, who appointed Richard O. Starling to be the first H. P.; Comp. M. C. Connett, first K.; R. B. Rockwell to be first S., and October 24, 1874 a charter was granted. The present officers are R. B. Rockwell, H. P.; P. C. King, K.; R. W. Fitzgerald, S.; A. J. Litteer, treasurer; W. F. Walker, secretary; R. O. Starling, C. H.; J. D. Wilkins, P. S.; A. H. Connett, R. A. C.; J. J. Evans, master third vail; Guy Webster, master second vail; C. W. Williams, master first vail, and A. C. Redmon, sentinel.

The present membership of the chapter is fifty-six. Grand Chapter dues for 1881 were \$49. But few deaths have occurred in the chapter since its organization. It meets in the hall occupied by the "blue lodge," and will join it in building when the "sign is right."

Very many of the Masons of Bedford are Knights Templar, and belong to Bethany Commandery at Creston. There are M. C. Connett, H. McConoile, and W. F. Walker, certain. R. B. Rockwell is associated with the commandery at Clarinda.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Bedford Encampment No. 73, I. O. O. F., was organized October 21, 1874, or rather that was the date of the charter. It was instituted November 3, 1874, by H. N. Cramer, of Clarinda, assisted by several patriarchs from the Clarinda encampment. The first officers were J. M. Thirkield, chief patriarch; Levi Sheaffer, high priest; L. S. Morris, senior warden; John Graff, junior warden; Cyrus Woolverton, treasurer, and W. W. Clark, scribe.

The charter members were John Graff, Cyrus Woolverton, David H. Brown, L. S. Morris, Levi Sheaffer, W. W. Clark, and J. M. Thirkield.

The present officers are John Graff, chief patriarch; G. M. Gillette, high priest; T. F. Fitzgerald, senior warden; W. W. Clark, junior warden; Lafe Combs, treasurer, and W. N. Farlow, scribe. The present membership is 118. The meetings occur twice each month, on Tuesday evenings.

Bedford Lodge No. 19, I. O. O. F., was organized October 9, 1856, or at least the charter bears that date. The records of the first year are not in existence. Hence, it is impossible to give the names of its first officers and its early history. We are indebted to Mr. Joel Walker for a partial list of the charter members. He remembers that among them were Oliver Jencks, Oliver Hyde, Josiah Litteer, and Ezekiel Rose. Mr. Rose did not become an Odd-Fellow until the year following. Since then he has been an active member, a representative at the grand lodge of the State, and a deputy grand master.

The present officers are: T. F. Fitzgerald, N. G.; John Wykoff, V. G.; W. W. Clark, R. S.; F. M. Beall, P. S.; and G. M. Gillette, treasurer.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Unity Lodge No. 176, was instituted September 21, 1878, by J. J. Stuckey, of Des Moines. The original members were W. F. Evans, P. C. King, R. G. Berry, O. W. Ormsley, H. H. Taylor, L. Evans, John Graff, H. P. Long, N. Goodsill, F. Dunning, G. W. Sweveny, W. F. Randolph, A. J. Sowers, H. M. Grimes, J. J. Evans, J. N. Bean, John O'Connor, Thomas Jenkins and Gid Wieser.

The first officers of the lodge were: John Graff, P. M. W.; P. C. King, M. W.; J. J. Evans, F.; A. J. Sowers, O.; H. P. Long, recorder; F. Dunning, financier; W. F. Evans, receiver; Gid. Wieser, guide; John O'Connor I. W.; G. W. Sweveny, O. W.; and H. H. Taylor, N. Goodsill and L. Evans, trustees.

The present officers are: Gid Wieser, P. M. W.; F. W. Van O'Linder, M.; W.; John Schovertley, F.; F. B. Webb, O.; E. E. Cass, recorder; W. F. Evans, financier; John Graff, receiver; R. G. Berry, guide; John O'Connor, I. W.; P. C. King, O. W.; and trustees, A. J. Sowers, W. F. Evans and M. Miller. The medical examiner is W. F. Randolph. The lodge meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month. The hall is a rented one over the Citizens' Bank. The membership is forty, and no death has yet reduced its ranks.

Before proceeding further it will be well to supply an omission. Josiah Litteer and John Graff, of the lodge of Odd-Fellows at Bedford, have been representatives to the grand lodge of the State, and deputy grand masters, also.

CIGAR-MAKER'S UNION.

The cigar-makers of Bedford were members of the Union at St. Joseph, Missouri, until recently. There being some trouble, which it is not necessary to here relate, the Bedford boys have perfected a union of their own, No. 146. The organization musters about twenty-five members.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Some years ago there was an organization of Universalists at Bedford. The last services in the name of that denomination were held by Mattie Hulet Parry and Rev. J. E. Huston—all occurring near the same time. This was in 1877. Prior to this time the Universalists had services with considerable regularity. During a period of twenty years they had enjoyed the preaching of such profound orators and liberal thinkers as J. P. San-

ford and A. J. Fishback, who have reputations as wide as the nation; W. W. Merrill, afterward the Greeley candidate for Congress in this district; T. C. Eaton, J. R. Baker and Jay Bishop. Along in the first years of the seventies they erected a church edifice, which is now the property of

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Of this denomination here and elsewhere in the county we are indebted to a friend for the following account, some of which is a repetition of what has been said in another place in this book: "The growth of the Presbyterian Church in this county has been very slow but steady. The first organization was effected at Lexington, June 27, 1857, with eleven members and one ruling elder. The organization was called The One Hundred and Two River Church. The ruling elder was J. C. McCandliss. This organization was effected under the direction of Rev. C. G. Bell, who did the first Presbyterian preaching in the county. Not one of the eleven original members are connected with any organization in the county, all of them having removed therefrom. In 1859 this organization was removed to Bedford, and has since been known as the Bedford Presbyterian Church. This church has been served by the following ministers: Revs. L. G. Bell, 1857-59; W. M. Stryker, 1859-64; S. A. McElherney, 1868-70; and A. T. Randolph, 1870-76. The present pastor of the church is Rev. R. A. McKinley, who began his labors in June, 1878. Up to 1878 the church was very weak in numbers and influence, owing its existence thus far to the aid afforded by the Board of Home Missions. But since 1878 the church has "faced to the front," and now occupies a commanding position in the city. It now has a membership of 150, three-fourths of which has been added during the present pastorate. It is no longer dependent upon the Board of Home Missions, but is self-sustaining. It owns a very comfortable house of worship on the northwest corner of the public square, and a parsonage which is now being enlarged. A fair proportion of the wealth and culture of this city adhere to this church. While its growth was retarded by the war, and by the removal of its members to other places, it is now a strong church with a promising outlook for the future. At the last communion service, October 2, 1881, five new members were received. Among the young members of the church is one young man in the college at Fairfield, Iowa, who is a candidate for the gospel ministry. The church now has a board of six elders and five deacons. The amount of money collected and disbursed for all purposes during the year closing April 1, 1881, was \$1,805. Among the ministers who have served this church only the last two—Ran-

dolph and McKinley—have been settled pastors. The others were stated supplies, and preached at various other points during the same time.

“For a few years past there have been small organizations at Conway and ten miles north of Bedford. They number about twenty members each. They are now being supplied with preaching by Rev. W. S. Bartle, of Conwell. It is expected that the new railroad will add importance to these points.” To this we would add that among the more influential members of the Presbyterian Church are N. Goodsile and wife, John Graff and wife, J. M. Thompson and wife, J. M. Windsor and wife and Lyman Evans and wife. Mr. Windsor especially should have mention, for he was the first and has been foremost in the church interests and in the sabbath-schools. Lyman Evans, who has the superintendency of the Presbyterian sabbath-school, which is a very large and popular one, is the member-elect to the legislature.

M. E. CHURCH.

One of the most prosperous and active church organizations in southwestern Iowa is the Methodist Church of Bedford, or at least such has been its history up to this date. It was organized by Rev. Isaac Kelley. The original members were W. M. P. Long, E. J. Long, S. J. Hall, Hannah Long, Anna Johnston, Daniel Martin, Sarah J. Underwood, Mrs. E. Martin, D. M. Greeson and Jesse R. Herbert and wife. The different pastors have been Rev. Isaac Kelley, Rev. William Hays, Rev. J. P. Evans, Rev. W. J. Beck, Rev. George Clammer, Rev. C. W. Blodgett and R. L. M. Walters. Rev. W. D. Bennett is the new pastor of the church. The membership is about two hundred. The church edifice stands directly opposite the Presbyterian church, on the northwest corner of the public square. It is built of brick. Its size is 44x60 feet, and cost \$6,000. It was erected in 1868, and has undergone many repairs since. Internally it is “as handsome as a picture.” The church also owns a fine parsonage, which was built while Rev. J. P. Evans was pastor. During Rev. Walters’ ministry it was enlarged and improved. It is now a fine structure, costing about \$3,000

The Methodists have a very large and popular sabbath-school which meets at 3 o’clock Sunday afternoons. Frank Dunning is the superintendent and W. P. Jeffry the assistant. Lincoln McCloud is the secretary and A. B. Caplinger assistant secretary.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

While Rev. L. M. Walters was in charge of the Methodist Church, some difficulty arose between himself and the leading members. It would not

be proper for this work to say which party was wrong. Suffice it to state that Rev. Walters desired to be returned to Bedford for the year 1881-82 chiefly as an indorsement for himself. A very large majority of his church was in accord with him in this wish. But he was transferred to the Ohio M. E. Conference, and there Mr. Walters declined going. Some of his church members and friends calculated to keep him in Bedford, which has been done with the following result—we glean from the *Bedford Argus* of October 6, 1881:

“There was a very large attendance at Steele’s Opera House last Sunday. The occasion was the first of the regular services it is intended to hold on each sabbath during the year. At the close of the morning services, an expression was had as to whether or not a new independent church organization should be formed, and over two hundred persons voted in the affirmative. A committee on organization and employment of a pastor was then appointed, such committee consisting of the following named gentlemen: J. E. Huston, J. W. Combs, Jacob Cole, Milton Houck, Wm. P. Long, M. C. Fuller, Isaac Bruner, C. K. Zimmerman and A. G. Berkley. This committee met on Monday evening, and agreed upon a plan of organization, the chief points of which are that its government shall be congregational, and its faith regulated by the Bible. Rev. L. M. Walters was called to the pastorate, at a salary of \$1,500 a year. All of this action of the committee is to be submitted to the congregation, for acceptance or rejection, next Sunday.”

The *Taylor County Republican* of the same date contains a similar account, and has this additional:

“Rev. O’Neal, presiding elder of the Corning district of the M. E. Church, was in the city on Tuesday and of him, we learn Mr. Walters announced his intention of withdrawing wholly from the M. E. Church with which he has hitherto been connected.”

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church of Bedford, was organized December 2d, 1854. Elder J. M. Smith was moderator of the council and V. Knight, clerk. The original members were Rev. J. M. Smith and wife, V. Knight and wife, Albert Derrickson and wife, John Derrickson and wife, David Smith and wife, Mrs. Greer, J. A. Golding and wife and William Smith and wife.

1855—May, Elder J. M. Smith chosen pastor; John A. Golding, clerk; E. B. Larrison and N. H. Hestor, deacons.

1856—January, voted to build a meeting-house and appointed a committee to select a site. February, appointed a building committee. May,

D. Ives, G. B. Golding and N. H. Hester appointed trustees. Elder J. M. Smith reëlected pastor, and John A. Golding, clerk. August, voted to invite sister churches of southwestern Iowa to meet at Bedford in October and organize an association. December, J. A. Todd licensed to preach.

1857—May, two added to the building committee, and committee instructed to finish the house. June, J. M. Smith recalled to the pastorate and John Evans elected clerk. Leave of absence for three months granted Elder Smith, and D. Ivins invited to supply the pulpit. The work of finishing the house let, with instructions to have it done by July 15th. (This was the old building on the corner of Pearl and Pennsylvania streets. The lot was donated by Mr. E. Houck.) Sunday, June 21, first members received for baptism; viz., A. B. Vansickle, Amanda Vansickle, Caroline Hahnenkratt and Ella Shultz. Following this are records of baptisms at almost every meeting for several months. October, Elder J. M. Smith returned from his visit to Indiana and resumed his pastorate.

1858—January, special meetings for three weeks, resulting in twenty-nine additions to the church. February, meetings continued and seventeen additions. May, voted pastor's salary \$100 a year. June, John Evans licensed to preach.

1859—January, a union meeting, resulting in conversions and additions to membership. January to July, trouble with unruly members and a number excluded.

1860—January, protracted meetings and seventeen additions. Appointed a committee to buy candles. April, John Evans resigned clerkship and C. C. Eldred elected. September, Elder William Golding chosen pastor but did not accept. October, Elder E. Otis called to the pastorate. November, Thomas McCracken appointed clerk.

1861—January, John Evans ordained to the work of the ministry. April, B. Wilson, John Derrickson and A. B. Vansickle appointed trustees. May to October, trouble again with disorderly members and quite a number excluded. October, Elder J. M. Smith called to the pastorate again, to preach twice a month.

1862—September, Elder Smith resigns his pastoral charge and Elder I. M. Seay is called.

1863—January, voted to withdraw the hand of fellowship from thirty reported delinquent for over a year. February, William Lewis licensed to preach. March, Matthew Golding appointed deacon. April, C. C. Baird licensed to preach. September, Elder Seay reëlected pastor.

1864—February, J. Lambert licensed to preach. July, J. Lambert or-

dained. August, voted to go into the Southwest Iowa Association. October, Elder John Evans called to the pastorate care of the church.

1865—July, Thomas McCracken's resignation as clerk accepted and Geo. Larrison appointed. September, called Elder C. C. Baird to the pastorate, but he did not accept. December, protracted meetings conducted by Elder I. M. Seay, resulting in twenty-six additions to the church.

1866—March, Elder I. M. Seay again called to pastorate. October, called Elder C. C. Baird to preach twice a month for \$300 a year, one-third to be paid in produce.

1868—August, George Larrison resigned the clerkship and C. T. S. Noble appointed to the office. September, Elder Baird resigned his pastorate to accept appointment as missionary.

1869—January, Elder S. Morton called to the charge of the church. April, Elder Morton resigned. July, Elder J. M. Smith again in the pastorate.

1870—January, great revival conducted by Elders Smith and Roe, about 100 additions to the church. At the close of this meeting moved in the matter of building a new house—the one now occupied by the church.

1871—January, cost of new house reported \$7,567.69. November, dedicated new house, Rev. G. J. Johnson, of St. Louis, preaching the sermon.

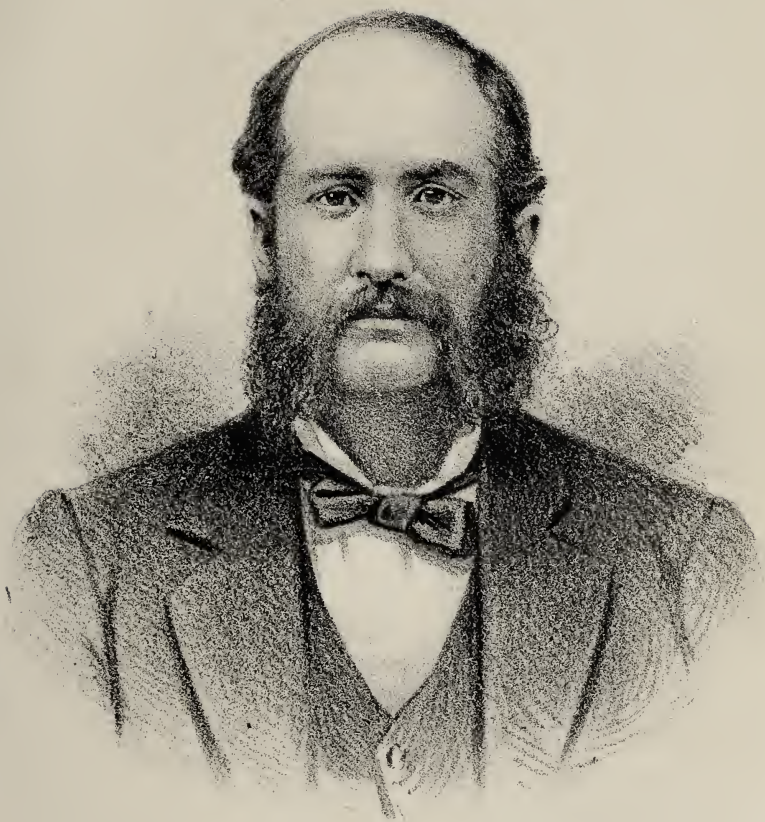
1872—January, Elder Stimpson invited to supply the pulpit on Sundays not occupied by the pastor. March, charges preferred against Elder Baird and wife and council called. April, Baird deposed from the ministry. September, Elder Smith resigned the pastorate to accept the appointment as missionary of the Southwest Iowa Association. Elder Wm. Golding called. October, E. J. Lockwood invited to supply the pulpit on Sundays not occupied by the pastor.

1873—October, called Rev. Williamson Tilley to the pastoral charge of the church, Elder Lockwood to supply the pulpit till pastor elect is heard from.

1874—April, called Elder J. W. Coffman. May, Elder Tilley accepted pastorate and preached his first sermon Sunday, 17th. October, Elder Brown, evangelist, holds a meeting; some interest and a few additions.

1875—Elder Tilley resigns and church extends a call to Elder G. W. Robey. September, Elder Robey accepts and begins work as pastor; salary \$900. December, Elder A. F. Randall, evangelist, assists in a protracted meeting, resulting in about twenty additions to the church.

1876—May, raised \$1,300 in interest-bearing notes to pay on meeting-house. August, adopted envelope system for raising pastor's salary. De-



J. A. Hudson M.D.

cided to build a parsonage on church lots. December, pastor moved into the parsonage. Whole cost of parsonage \$1,000.

1877—September, voted to invite the State Convention to meet with us next year. November, began special meeting which continued for about four months, resulting in 100 additions to the church. The church is gathering fruits of these meetings yet.

1878—March, T. S. Lindley requested to use his office as deacon in this church. April, salary raised to \$1,000. June, Thomas McCracken, Thomas Jones and D. O. Banta ordained to the deaconship. October, thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Iowa State Convention, held with the Bedford Baptist Church. The moderator pronounced this one of the most pleasant meetings of the convention, and complimented the church on their success in entertaining the body. The meeting was a blessing to the church.

1879—January, special meetings were held, resulting in a great spiritual blessing upon the church, and several additions to the membership. February, covenant meeting day this month, the red letter day of the church's history. March, A. P. Evans appointed trustee to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of B. Wilson.

1880—The church enjoyed its accustomed prosperity.

1881—Church lifted out of debt. Third sabbath in September Elder G. W. Robey resigned charge of the church. It was not accepted. September 18, the seventh year of his pastorate was begun.

The death roll during the last four or five years has not been a long one, but it was the old veterans who fell—Deacon Matthew Golding, Elizabeth Golding, Delilah Derrickson, William Lewis, Benner Wilson and Sarah Houck. Perhaps others have gone whose names we do not recall.

In speaking of the organization of the Baptist Church at Bedford, Elder J. M. Smith, in his work on "Revivals" says: There was no Baptist Church of our order—that is, Missionary Baptist—nearer than 60 miles, and no Baptist minister in all that county. My brother-in-law who went out there with me, was a Baptist preacher. He assisted me in meetings while he stayed, but he went back to Indiana and never returned. The Indians were thick around us and sometimes would alarm us. They would come and stand around the house when I was preaching, but for all this I was pleased with my work. When we organized the first church in 1854, it was in a log cabin with but one door, and no window at all, and the wind blew so hard that we had to shut the door. Then it was so dark that we had to have a candle burning to get light enough in the day to see to read the Bible."

A flourishing Baptist sabbath-school walks hand in hand with the church. It meets sabbath mornings at 9 o'clock. Thomas McCracken is the super-

intendent, W. F. Evans, secretary, and Miss Ella Meek, organist. The membership is very large.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Perhaps the denomination in Bedford having the largest membership is the Christian Church. It was organized in 1856 with thirteen original members. Among these were Thomas and E. W. Cobb, Asa and Mary Cobb, William C. and Mary Cole, J. D. Ross and wife, Julia Vincent, and William Bradbury. The church owns a neat house of worship and other property valued at \$6,000. Rev. F. M. Kirkham was the pastor until about September 1, when he was called to a large and wealthy church in Chicago. The church is now without a regular pastor.

The popular sabbath-school that goes with the church is superintended by Jonathan Atkinson. From the Bedford membership of the church several organizations have sprung up in the county, and all of them are in healthy condition.

CATHOLIC.

There are a large number of people of this faith residing in Bedford. Regular services are had, but they have no church building as yet.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH

Has a regularly employed pastor, and the colored people meet for worship at the court-house every Sunday. Their prayer-meetings occur once each week, while frequent meetings are held for singing. In music their services are peculiarly melodious and interesting.

W. C. T. UNION.

There is an organization of this name in Bedford, but when we requested some of its history for publication in this work the society very haughtily said that it had no desire to be written up. Three saloons and four drug stores smelling under their nostrils probably furnished the occasion for their refusal, their record in this note being sufficiently commendatory to bear blazoning abroad.

INCORPORATION.

Bedford was incorporated May 28, 1866, and Joseph H. Turner was elected mayor, W. F. Walker, recorder and William Walker, Curtis Wilkins, Charles Cope, R. H. Patrick and J. M. Houck, councilmen.

November 13, 1866, the council met to report by-laws and ordinances, and "boundaries and seals," as well. It was ordered that the meetings of the council should be Monday evenings on or before the full moon in each

month, and elective officers to serve for one year. At all meetings the mayor should preside, but he had no voice in the doings of the council. Bonds were fixed as follows: Recorder's bond, \$500; marshal's bond, \$500; treasurer's bond, \$500, and street commissioner's bond, \$500. It was then arranged that licenses should be as follows: Auctioneer's (annually), \$5; billiard-tables (annually), \$10; bowling-alleys (each track), \$10; bagatelle tables, \$10; circus or menagerie (per day), \$25; side-show, \$5; and draymen (annually), \$1. The license upon each billiard-table is now \$40. An ordinance prohibiting stock running at large in the corporate limits took effect February 18, 1867.

February 18, 1867, the first ordinance on sidewalks was passed. They were ordered to be ten feet wide.

March 2, 1868, L. N. Lewis elected mayor; R. A. Moser, recorder; D. W. Atkinson, assessor; E. Rose, D. C. Eldridge, D. R. Hammer, W. E. Swap and Wm. P. Long, councilmen. The same officers were reelected in 1869 and in 1870.

First Monday in March, 1871, G. L. Finn was elected mayor; Robert Reid, recorder; J. F. Hale, treasurer; and A. J. Sowers, D. R. Hammer, J. D. Morris, J. P. Flick and W. F. Walker, councilmen.

March 4, 1872, J. D. Morris was elected mayor; R. Reid, recorder; A. Sowers, J. J. Evans, J. P. Flick, D. R. Hammer and J. H. Jolly, councilmen.

1873—L. Evans elected mayor; G. W. Howe, recorder; J. M. Houck, John Groff, R. Rogers, H. McConvill and W. G. Barrows, councilmen.

1874—W. Randolph elected mayor; G. W. Howe, recorder; Isaac Houcks, William Bauchart, John F. Hale, W. W. Clark and N. Teachout, councilmen.

1875—W. F. Walker elected mayor; M. V. King, recorder; Ezra Stephens, assessor; J. M. Thompson, W. G. Barrows, Guy Webster, D. R. Hammer and M. D. E. Long, councilmen.

June 28, 1875, W. F. Walker tendered his resignation as mayor, and M. V. King, recorder, acted in that capacity until the election of W. F. Randolph to that place in the October following.

1876—W. F. Randolph elected mayor; J. J. Evans, recorder; A. S. Houck, Lyman Evans, Guy Webster, S. J. Dallison and J. M. Thompson, councilmen.

1877—W. F. Randolph elected mayor; J. J. Evans, recorder; W. F. Walker, assessor; J. W. Combs, Guy Webster, S. J. Dallison, Lyman Evans and W. W. Hyde, councilmen.

1878—W. F. Randolph elected mayor; J. J. Evans, recorder; F. E. Walker, Lyman Evans, Lafe Long, J. M. Thompson, and Jacob Cole, councilmen.

1879—F. E. Walker elected mayor; Charles Martin, recorder; Ezra Stephens, assessor; J. M. Thompson, H. McConnell, Guy Webster, W. E. Swap, J. R. Derrickson and Jacob Cole, councilmen.

1880—S. E. Walker elected mayor; Charles Martin, recorder; Jacob Cole, J. R. Derrickson, John Wilkins, Guy Webster, Wm. Bauchart and J. M. Thompson, councilmen.

1881—M. C. Fuller elected mayor; Charles Martin, recorder; Ezra Stephens, assessor; W. E. Crum, treasurer; T. H. Morgan, marshal; D. E. Jones, street commissioner; J. M. Thompson, Guy Webster, Lafe Long, William Bauchart, Jacob Cole and J. R. Derrickson, councilmen.

The city is out of debt, there is money in the treasury, street repairs are progressing, and needed improvements are constantly being made. A city that is cleaner than Bedford can't be found in the State of Iowa in this year of grace, 1881. Mayor Walker had it in good condition with a full treasury, and Mayor Fuller is determined to make his own as thorough and successful as was the administration of his predecessor.

MANUFACTORIES.

The progress that ought to have been has not been made in the establishment of manufactories at Bedford. It seems to the writer that a wagon and carriage manufactory could be made profitable here. Not less than five hundred wagons and carriages were sold in Taylor county last year. Bedford is as near the timber regions of Missouri as is Moline, Illinois. A plow factory would pay, too. Those looking for a location with a view to establishing in the manufacturing business, would readily see the advantages here. The trade of this county would be large of itself, and the territory about it would give a country to supply unsurpassed in this part of the State. As will be seen hereafter, a furniture factory has already been started in Bedford. If a factory for this purpose will succeed certainly will one for the manufacture of wagons and agricultural implements.

Bedford has a cigar manufactory which has an unsurpassed reputation in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. At first it was a thing of small beginnings. Mr. A. P. Rochan started it early in the year 1879, employing but one or two cigar-makers to assist him. He gradually worked up a trade at home, and then extended it to the States above named. More hands were employed, and thus it has steadily grown to its present immense proportions. In the summer of the present year Mr. Rochan associated with him in the business Mr. S. C. Burlingim, under the firm name of Rochan & Co. Twenty-five cigar-makers are now steadily in their employ. Yet, with all this help, they are unable to meet the demands made upon them for their favorite brands of cigars.

During the present season J. W. Combs & Son have erected a furniture factory of large dimensions, and filled it with all the machinery necessary to the success of the work they contemplate. Their machinery is of the latest invention and the best made. The engine is a 20 horse-power with a boiler sufficient for a 25 horse-power engine. The planer is one of the latest improved, and weighs 2,600 pounds. The establishment contains sixteen machines, one of them is for the manufacturing of table slides. No other factory in Iowa has one. All kinds of tables are a specialty in this manufactory—from an extension to a fine parlor table. All its work will be first-class, embracing all articles that are turned out in similar establishments elsewhere. The cost of the machinery was \$3,000, which added to the remainder of their establishment in the furniture business will reach \$18,000.

The Bedford Mills in the line of importance should have been first mentioned among the manufacturing interests of the city. They were erected by Bassett Brothers & Co., in 1875, with three run of burrs. Afterward they added a small burr, a purifyer, etc. Stickley, Thompson & Burlingim bought Bassett Brothers & Co. out in December, 1879. Stickley was in the partnership but a short time, and in September, 1880, O. B. Thompson became sole owner. Since 1879 the capacity of the mill has been more than doubled. The newest and best *new process* machinery has been added. The capacity of the mill is now seventy-five barrels of flour per day. The flour it manufacturers is a credit to the proprietor of the mills, and wonderfully enhances the reputation of the city abroad, for it is sold in many towns in Iowa and Missouri by the car load. At present the mills are 125,000 pounds behind orders.

GRAIN BUSINESS.

Some idea of the importance of Bedford as a trading-point may be gained from the following report from the grain-dealers at this place:

Evans & Sons have been buying for the past ten years. Their shipments last year were:

Corn.....	215 cars, or 107,500 bushels.
Oats.....	61 cars, or 54,900 bushels.
Flax.....	10 cars, or 5,000 bushels.
Rye.....	6 cars, or 3,000 bushels.
Wheat.....	6 cars, or 3,000 bushels.
Wheat sold mill.....	10 cars, or 5,000 bushels.

They have on hand 25,000 bushels of oats; 53,000 bushels of corn, and nearly as much more contracted for.

C. H. Dow & Co., who have been here some years, shipped in 1880:

Corn.....	200 cars, or 100,000 bushels.
Oats.....	60 cars, or 53,000 bushels.
Wheat	25 cars, or 12,500 bushels.
Flax.....	25 cars, or 13,750 bushels.
Rye.....	12 cars, or 6,000 bushels.

In addition to the wheat shipped, considerable was sold to the flouring-mill in town. Quite a quantity of grain is now on hand stored.

F. B. Webb & Co. shipped last year:

Corn.....	152 cars, or 76,000 bushels.
Oats.....	28 cars, or 25,700 bushels.
Wheat.....	10 cars, or 5,000 bushels.

Bremer & Payten began buying the 18th of November last, and are doing a splendid business.

HORTICULTURAL.

Bedford has two nurseries, one of 13 acres, started last spring by Potter & Van Houten. The other is owned by Mr. J. V. Saum.

BUILDINGS.

It is the common remark of commercial travelers that Bedford is the best built town in southwestern Iowa. Nearly all its business houses are built of brick. The Walker and Thompson buildings especially are commodious and handsome structures. The same may be said of the Heller corner buildings and the buildings at the Evans, Goodsell Brothers & Company's corner. Steele's Opera House is also a fine structure. It was erected in 1879 by Charles Steele, an old settler and a very wealthy gentleman. During the memorial services in honor of the dead president, there were 1,635 persons in the hall at one time.

HOTELS.

Of one thing every citizen of Bedford delights to boast, and that is of its hostelries. There are two—the Bedford House and the Pacific House. The former is a brick structure, the property of Col. John F. Green, who is the prince of good landlords. The Pacific is conducted by Standley & Ferrill. These hotels are not surpassed in the State.

One thing Bedford seriously stands in need of, and that is a fire-department. There is literally no protection in the entire city against conflagration. Several destructive fires have already occurred. In 1873 a fire swept out several buildings. Among the sufferers were Dr. M. C. Connett and

G. N. Udell, the latter the publisher of the *Bedford Argus*. In 1874 there was another blaze which burned out L. G. Parker, J. J. Evans, O. B. Honck and William Bauchash. In the fall of 1876 the elevator of Shoemaker & John was consumed by fire, and lastly was the destruction of the old Bedford House, on the morning of February 14, 1877.

As a business point Bedford is unequalled. Its business men are generally clever gentlemen, who are solid financially. All departments of trade are well represented, and the professional gentlemen of the city rank high. In culture and in morals the people of Bedford are deserving of all praise, for no Iowa town has a better record on that score.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Was organized in the early part of February, 1851. It then embraced Bedford and the present independent school-district of Bedford. Prior to Bedford being made the county seat of Taylor, after their removal from Ross township, courts were held at the residence of John Lowe, which was then the capital of the county to all intents and purposes. The neighborhood is now the home of the Daugherties, some of whom were residents of the county as early as 1846.

Benton township aside from Bedford has very little history. In 1879 O. M. Dunning, James Ross and J. H. Fitch, with many others, concluded that it would be very pleasant to live by themselves, and this they succeeded in having done. They came before the board of supervisors with a large petition, signed by a majority of the voters, praying that Bedford be stripped from Benton township. The board so did at the September session in 1880, adding, however, the independent school-district of Bedford to the new township of Bedford.

The first and present officers of Benton township, are as follows:

Justices of the Peace—A. J. McMurtry and B. J. Beal.

Trustees—Milton Dunning, John Hamilton and E. M. Dugan.

Clerk—B. J. Beal.

Assessor—Sidney Putnam.

Constables—Robert Salem and R. Hardinbrook.

Elections hereafter will be held at the Beal school-house. Last year the election was had at the residence of J. W. Whiffin, Esq., one and one-quarter miles northwest of Bedford.

Benton township has some farmers who are very wealthy and who own large tracts of land.

O. M. Dunning, who came to the county in 1869, owns 620 acres in one body, which is as fair to look upon as the finest scope of country to be seen

in the handsomest valley in the world. Its fertility is commensurate with its beauty. In addition to careful farming Mr. Dunning makes a specialty of fine horses and hogs.

L. W. Fairbanks is the prosperous owner of nearly a section. He came to the county in 1869, and Providence had not then lavished upon him a very large fortune. But he has prospered since landing in Benton township, and to-day his check will be as good at the Bedford Bank as that of almost any other citizen of the county. Mr. Fairbanks is an extensive feeder of both hogs and cattle. By industry and intelligent labor he has accomplished success.

James Ross, who has been a citizen of the county for almost a quarter of a century, if not a little more than that, numbers his acres by about one-half section. Mr. Ross stands well throughout the county. He is well posted on all the current issues, and has honestly earned the splendid competency he is enjoying.

Mr. J. H. Fitch has been a resident of Benton township for twelve years, and is the proprietor of 300 very pretty and fertile acres of land. His barn and feed-lots are models.

Mr. A. V. B. Wakeman has made it profitable to farm in Benton township. He owns nearly one-half section. He delights in the culture of fruits and in owning the finest horses in the county.

A. J. McMurtney and James McCracken are successful farmers and stock-raisers.

J. R. Van Fleet, of the Bedford Bank is an extensive land-owner in the township.

An old settler was Thomas Cobb, now of Cloud county, Kansas. He located in Benton township in 1855, and was one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens who helped to give the county its present splendid rank and name. He has six children now living in the county: Mrs. Sarah A. Brewer, Mrs. M. J. Wight, Elder William Cobb, Mrs. Nancy Foreman, Ambrose L. Cobb and Mrs. Helen Coon. Mr. Cobb was the principal factor in the organization of the Christian Church at Bedford. His son William imbibed the old gentleman's firm faith and trust, and gave himself to the ministry at an early age. He is widely known in southwestern Iowa and northwest Missouri, and the Christian Church has no man in its pulpit more universally esteemed.

Other old settlers of Benton township are Samuel P. Bristow, J. F. Johnson, W. A. Wysong, L. Wood, A. N. Daugherty, R. J. Salen, Charles Taylor, and E. B. Larrison. Mr. Wysong deserves especial mention. He has been one of the staunch friends of the Taylor County Agricultural Society, and a

diligent worker to make it self-sustaining for a period of almost twenty years. He is a gentleman of superior judgment, and the society always makes him one of its chief advisers.

The Methodists have an old church organization known as the Gilead. The membership is seventy-six, and growing. A prosperous sabbath-school of one hundred is connected with the church. A splendid church edifice, built in 1879, is the place of worship. It is located near the northwest corner of the township.

The township is well watered. Its soil is productive, as abundant harvests have attested for many years. Coal exists along the Middle and East One Hundred and Two rivers, although no "banks" have been opened. Two years since a shaft was sunk on the Middle One Hundred and Two River. Coal was found, but not in paying quantities. But all the evidences were proof that it could be found in unlimited quantities at a greater depth. The gentleman in search of it, however, had not the means to prosecute the search further.

The school report for Benton township for 1880 was as follows:

No. of subdistricts.....	5
No. of teachers employed.....	5
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 31.94
Salary per month—female.....	29.16
No. of school months	8 1-5
No. of children of school age.....	191
No. of children enrolled in school.....	150
Average daily attendance.....	93
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.83
No. of school-houses (frame).....	5
Value of school-houses.....	\$ 3,375.00
Amount paid teachers during year.....	1,250.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	255.00

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

Has a history almost as early as Jackson township. Stephen H. Parker, who is now a hale and well-preserved old gentleman residing at Bedford, came to the township in 1845. W. H. Parker, his son, and a citizen of Bedford, was the first white male child born in Taylor county. For several years Mr. Stephen H. Parker was the wealthiest man in the county, and in southwestern Iowa. In fact his circumstances were such that he would have been pronounced "well heeled" to-day. The first house with a shingled roof was built by Mr. Parker in 1852. He hauled the shingles

from St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Parker also erected the first barn in the county. The property where these pioneer structures were built is now owned by Mr. B. F. Martin. "Fort Parker," where every one gathered when the noble red man of the forest went around with "blood in his eye," was located here. In fact, to Stephen H. Parker is due a place in the history of Taylor county that has never been accredited him. In pioneer times his home was headquarters for every one. In peace, there were congregated the scattered settlers from far and near. When danger menaced the community, Mr. Parker's doors were open to all, and there the defenses were made and means of safety planned. For seven years after Mr. Parker came to Taylor county, not a single rod of land was surveyed, and to secure a little timber he was obliged to enter 700 acres. For his fire-place and chimneys Mr. Parker obtained brick three miles east of Maryville, Missouri. Their flour they went to St. Joseph for. If a nag lost a shoe, the nearest place it could be reset was at Maryville. Between St. Joseph and Mr. Parker's home there was not a single bridge. Often in crossing streams they were compelled to put their wagons into pieces and float them over in what were called "dug-outs," which were nothing more nor less than pioneer canoes. The first plows may have been beauties, architecturally; but the farmer of this era would hoist his nose at an altitude dangerous to its "bridge," at sight of one of them. The mould-boards were made of wood and the shares of metal.

There were twelve families living in the county at that time: Isaac Gnyll, who was the first settler, Mr. Parker says; Matthew Hindman, Mr. Foster, James Ross, Jacob W. Ross, Jacob Miller, Brice Summers, John and Gideon Daugherty, Amos Lowe and John Dailey. Amos Lowe lived on what is now known as the Ab. Daugherty farm, and John Dailey where Jonathan Daugherty now lives. Mr. Dailey went to California, amassed considerable money, and while returning was robbed and murdered. John Daugherty married Mr. Dailey's widow. One of Mr. Parker's daughters married Captain James Parke, who came to the county at a very early day to start a woolen factory for an enthusiast who came hither to invest some money in that business. The mill was never built, and instead of returning to Philadelphia, the gallant captain fell in love with Mr. Parker's daughter, was married, and settled in Taylor county. He is now mining in New Mexico, and his wife died in June, 1878.

Mr. L. Mohler, of Bedford, was another old settler of Clayton township. He built the first school-house there in 1856, near where Mr. C. C. Mohler, his son, now lives. The cost of the structure came chiefly from his own purse. In 1855 Mr. Mohler paid three dollars per bushel for corn. In

1856 the families living in Clayton township were J. C. Meeham, L. Mohler, Frederick Cox, William Cox, Stephen H. Parker, John C. Ray, John Greeson, Woodford Dale and William Huddleston. Frederick Cox died in Taylor county and was buried in the Mohler cemetery, near Bedford. William Cox died in Missouri, and was there buried.

In the days of which we write, the noble red man was quite numerous. He was a great borrower. A cooking utensil used by a "pale-face" was his great delight. The white sister's cooking pleased him immensely. Mrs. Mohler once had a guest in the person of one of these noble aborigines. He was hungry, and his sense panted for "flap-jacks" and molasses. And Mrs. Mohler accommodated him, and that happy Indian kept her busy over a hot stove for one steady hour. A favorite occasion with the Indians was a dog feast. They were fonder of it than a girl of a picnic and mosquito bites, or a boy of fire-crackers and a fourth of July barbecue. One lone, lorn dog was the usual sacrifice. The dog, its skin, its hair, its—well all there was of the dog, was thrown upon a fire and thus cooked, while the braves and maidens formed in a war-dance around. Muskrats made, also, a favorite dish with these good people whom we never see any more, save now and then when they have a lot of ugly, kicking ponies they want to sell at a good price. In 1850 they left the county, the government having provided for them in Kansas, but they would wander back, and did for many years, to the old camping grounds. A favorite rendezvous was where the Mohler picnic grounds now are. Quite a number always gathered where the Platteville road crosses Honey Creek. Upon the East One Hundred and Two River, near Conway, was a camping ground much loved by the Indians who weren't too lazy to hunt. It was near Blue Grove, the head of East One Hundred and Two River, where game was plentiful. Usually there were from three to five hundred in the county after their removal by the government to Kansas. As a rule they were quiet, and easily scared. A good sized switch would drive a dozen of them into a skedaddle like a flock of sheep. As beggars they could double discount the lousiest Iowa tramp that ever went unhung. In the early part of 1855 a man was killed in Ringgold county. It was charged to the Indians, although very many deemed them guiltless, and laid the crime to his white brethern. But it created great commotion in the different neighborhoods, and the citizens put themselves as quickly as possible in an attitude of defense. In these days deer were plenty. Buffalo had gone only a short time before. The prairies were white with their bones. Elk horns as tall as a man laid about. Prairie fires were burning almost constantly, consuming farm products, and often the farmer's buildings. Wolves were bold. One night a wolf sought to take Mrs. Woodford Dale's

child from her arms in Mrs. Mohler's dooryard while returning from Maryville. A black wolf attacked Mr. Mohler in his wagon. The black, or timber wolves, were not abundant, but the gray, or prairie wolves were as numerous, almost, as the late grasshoppers. Rattlesnakes abounded everywhere. Bites were frequent, and then as now, whisky was the unfailing antidote.

The first girl baby that Dr. Bent saw fit to take to the township was Mary, daughter of J. C. and Lydia Meehan. The noted Col. Means, who was famous as a rebel sympathizer in the first days of secession, was probably the first man to preach in Clayton township. Rev. J. M. Stockton, of the same church, whose unionism was as strong as Mean's hatred of it, was not much later in spreading the glad tidings. Section 20 saw the first school and Dan. Greeson was the teacher. Several years since the Baptists held meetings in the township, but they have no organization.

The Methodist Protestants have an organization at the Bower's school-house. The original members were Adam Wood and wife, M. L. Payton, and others whose names we have been unable to learn. This church was first started at the Beall school-house on section 9. The different pastors have been abundant. The first was the Rev. Martindale. The church was first organized just after the war, and when removed it had a membership of twenty-five or thirty. The present pastor is Rev. Hinshaw. For some time, until quite recently, the church was in charge of Rev. W. M. Van-Vleet. A prosperous sabbath-school is connected with the church.

John C. Meehan, who came to the county in 1851, met with a severe accident, New Year's Night 1878. While returning home, walking north on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad track, about one mile and a half north of Bedford, the up bound express struck and knocked him from the track. He was taken up, carried to Conway, and returned to his own home next day. He was fearfully mutilated on the head and face. For months his recovery was considered impossible. He is now well, save a slight paralysis of one side of his face. During his confinement the Odd Fellows' lodge at Bedford, of which he was a member, cared for him with unflagging zeal.

In 1869 the annals of Clayton township were marked by a terrible crime. Davis and Daniel Griffith and Jesse Knouse were neighbors. The Griffiths' hogs were feeding on the good things that were growing on the premises of Knouse. Knouse went gunning with a six shooting carbine for those hogs. The Griffiths couldn't stand that, and went over to interview Mr. Knouse. A quarrel ensued, in which Knouse shot David twice while he was running from him—once in the neck and then in the arm. David

recovered, and still lives in the vicinity. Daniel was shot dead by Knouse. After the affray the murderer quietly went to 'Squire Walker's, and wanted to "pay his fine," saying that he had killed a couple of fellows. When the grand jury met he was indicted for murder in the first degree. Hon. L. T. McConn, who defended him, secured a change of venue to the District Court of Ringgold county. He was there tried before Judge James G. Day, now of the supreme bench, and was found guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Day sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court, and the action of the court below was reversed. At a new trial in Ringgold county Knouse was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced by Judge James W. McDill, now United States Senator, to five years in the penitentiary. He served three months, and was pardoned out by Gov. Samuel Merrill.

Clayton township has many farmers who are wealthy in large farms and herds of cattle. Charles Steele, he of the Bedford opera house, will rank first, and then will come George W. Keiffer, C. C. Mohler, John C. Meehan, Vincent Beall and Simeon Wright. Wright owns the bulk of his land, however, in Marshall township, where he has retired for the purpose of enjoying the remainder of his days.

In school report Clayton township ranks as follows for the year 1880:

Number of subdistricts.....	7
Number of teachers employed.....	13
Salary per month—male.....	\$24.57
Salary per month—female.....	25.33
Number of school months.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of children of school age.....	298
Number of children enrolled in school.....	298
Average daily attendance.....	117
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$1.62
Number of school-houses (frame).....	7
Value of school-houses.....	\$3,175.00
Amount paid teachers during year.....	1,290.35
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	586.15

In closing the history of Clayton township, let us sing a song of praise for this act of justice—its female teachers were paid more than the males.

DALLAS TOWNSHIP.

For twenty years the people of this township have longed for a railroad, and have persistently claimed that an east and west line would at some time be built through the southern tier of counties in Iowa, and that it would

not miss them. In this year of drought, comets and president-murdering, 1881, their hopes are being realized. The Humeston & Shenandoah Railroad has been located through the southern part of the township, and the labor of grading it is almost completed. The cars will be running on the first day of January, 1882. The road runs from one-quarter to one-half mile north of Memory. A station will be made at a point one mile east and one-quarter of a mile north of Memory, where the town company of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has purchased ground and will "lay off" a village that by and by will grow into quite a city. It is located in the midst of as fertile and lively a country as southwest Iowa affords. It is not a country that is new, but it is old and well settled, and the people are generally in excellent financial condition. So a thriving, prosperous town will soon mark the site of the station. Of course it kills Memory, but her good people are not disheartened. They will simply move their buildings and effects to the new town, and begin life with it. And, by the way, that city that has yet to grow has not been nomenclatured. It will be called either Stockton or New Memory. Some of the old settlers desire to see it given the name first mentioned, in honor of one of the pioneers of Dallas township.

A settlement was begun in Dallas township, near Memory, in 1846. Just who was the first settler we have been unable to find out. Alex. Duncan came to the township in 1849, and settled on section thirty, where he now resides. At that time there were four families in the township; Samuel Scarlett's, Eli Pangburn's, Daniel McAlpin's and Mr. Prickett's. D. A. Thompson came from Clinton county, Ohio, to Dallas township in 1856, and located on section nineteen. Mr. Thompson still owns the same premises, although he is living at Hawleyville, just over the line in Page county. Pat Smith, a genial son of the Emerald Isle, sojourned on section nineteen at the time Mr. Thompson came. His quarter was the northeast, and Mr. Thompson's the southwest. The other settlers of the township then were Eli Pangburn, on the northwest quarter of section twenty; Alex. Duncan, the southwest of thirty; Jose Philpott, who is now in business at Buchanan, Polk township, southwest of eighteen; Daniel McAlpin, northeast of thirty; John McLain, southwest of twenty; Esquire Dunn, on section twenty-six; Jonathan Adams on section twenty-five; Luke Rawlings on section seven; Job Turner on section fourteen; Mr. Pointer on section thirty-one, and John Crout, also on the same. William Glasgow came in 1857, and located on section ten. Michael and James Judge settled in the township in 1856, and also Mr. Cade and Mr. McBride. David Hawkins settled on section

thirty-two. Then there was Nathan Helmick, who lived at Memory. He is now dead, but his children are living in this and Page counties.

The first Methodist service in the township was held at Mr. Helmick's residence by the Rev. Isaac Kelly, who, in the days of long ago, was well and favorably known in southwestern Iowa. In 1852, Rev. Samuel Farlow, a pioneer Methodist, began preaching at Byrkit Johnson's, who lived one mile and a half southeast of Hawleyville. There was also Methodist sermonizing at the house of Samuel Scrolatt, who resided five miles southeast of Hawleyville.

The first religious services in the township were in the interests of the Cumberland Presbyterians. The Rev. J. M. Stockton, a resident of Dallas, has the honor of being the first man to talk God's immortal truths to the pioneers there, and elsewhere, in Taylor county. This good man, whom all loved with a veneration akin to worship, died in 1874. Judge T. R. Stockton, of Sidney, is a son of his. Another son resides in Ross township.

In 1856 or 1857 Rev. James M. Smith, a Baptist missionary from Indiana, held meetings in the township; but that denomination was without an organization there until the past summer.

The religious organizations of Dallas township are, the Cumberland Presbyterian, in the center of the township, a congregation at the old town of Memory, the Christians at Prairie Gem school-house, M. E. Church at Dallas Center school-house, M. E. Church at Memory, Free Methodists at Glasgow school-house, Free Methodists at the Valley school-house, and Baptists at Memory.

The Christian organization began in 1860. The original members were Thomas Prickett, Isaac Prickett, Hannah Prickett, Melinda Ray, Catharine Prickett, Hannah Ray and James Ray. The pastors have been the Rev. Hobbs, Dr. Baker, Rev. Peregrine, Rev. Cook, Rev. January, Rev. Warren and Rev. Dunlavy. The present pastor is Rev. Parkhurst, of Missouri. The membership is about sixty. Services are had at the Prairie Gem school-house, which is located on the west side of the township.

At the center of Dallas township the Cumberland Presbyterians have just completed a church edifice 32x44 feet at a cost of \$1,500. The church was first organized in 1871 by Rev. J. M. Stockton. The first members of this organization were S. R. Jamison and wife, J. S. Taylor and wife, J. W. White and wife, I. W. Abbott and wife, William Taylor and H. A. Riggle. The pastors who have been in charge are Rev. J. M. Stockton, Rev. A. Rippstoe, Rev. W. C. Means and Rev. H. W. Zents. The present pastor is Rev. J. D. M. Buckner. The membership is thirty-five. The church has been in a constant state of growth, but its progress has been much hindered

by death of pastors and removal of members. The building of the church was the result of necessity.

At Memory there is a congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians of which Rev. H. W. Zents is pastor. It was organized November 24, 1878, with the following original members: H. W. Zents, Mary Zents, J. J. Craft, Almira Craft, J. D. Nelson, Jesse Hughes, John Weaver, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Davis, Laura Liggett, William Burlingame, Mrs. Burlingame and Mrs. Lamphart. The organization has now grown to a membership of thirty. One of its chief members, J. J. Craft, died June 15, 1880. Two have been dismissed by letter. The congregation has a steady growth and a good interest is manifested.

Dallas Center M. E. Church was organized in 1873. The first members were John C. Taylor, Jonas Williams and wife, L. A. McDonald and wife, and James Bramble and wife. The pastors have been Rev. Lovejoy, Rev. Farlow, Rev. Everly and Rev. Bishop. The present pastor is Rev. J. P. Evans. The membership is about thirty. A church will be built soon. The funds are now partly raised.

The Free Methodists are organized at Valley school-house. They commenced in 1877. Rev. John Scott first preached there, and he was followed by Rev. Robert Scott. The organization numbers twenty members.

The Free Methodists are also established at Glasgow school-house, and have been preached to by the pastors above mentioned. The membership is fourteen.

The Baptists started a regular organization at Memory, began some time during the present year. There has long been Baptist preaching there, but no organization. They have thirteen members. The pastor is Elder Carmichael.

The Memory Methodist Church was organized more than twenty years ago. Isaac Damewood was the first class-leader; Rev. Blagrow, a local preacher, first expounder of the gospel. In 1879 a church building was erected, which is a very creditable one. It was dedicated under Rev. Carey's pastorate. Rev. J. Hildebrand was sent in charge by the late Des Moines conference. The church membership is about 150, and embraces many of the oldest citizens of that vicinity. A large and prosperous sabbath-school is connected with the church.

One of the institutions of Dallas township that deserves mention is the normal school of Rev. H. W. Zents, who is a teacher of twenty-five years' steady experience. He is thoroughly educated, and delights in preparing teachers for successful and popular results in the school-room. During the vacation months of the summer his normal is in session, and it meets with

marked encouragement. Hereafter the new railroad town will be the headquarters for the professor's normals.

The first school-house in the township was erected in the fall of 1857. Its projectors were D. A. Thompson, A. Duncan, Eli Pangburn, Jose Phillpott, Daniel McAlpin and Pat Smith. It took considerable planning, twisting and economy before their ambitions met with success. The size of the building was 18x24 feet. In those days it went by the name of the "Pangburn school-house." To-day it is known as the "Prairie Gem." Ezra Quincy built it, contracting to do the work for \$270. It is made entirely of native lumber. Here the township elections were held, and here the public business was transacted. Lately the old structure has been torn down, and a new and larger school-house stands in its place. The next school-house that was built was the "Dunn," in 1860. The first school Jane Farrens taught, and it was a good one. In fact, Dallas township schools have ever been good, ranking among the best in the county. The superintendent's report for 1880 presents the following showing:

No. of subdistricts.....	9
No. of teachers employed.....	18
Salary per month—male.....\$	27.50
Salary per month—female.....	27.50
No. of school months.....	7
No. of children of school age.....	542
No. of children enrolled in school.....	348
Average daily attendance.....	196
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....\$	1.65
No. of school-houses (frame).....	9
Value of school-houses.....	\$4,000.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	1,852.50
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	518.14

NOTE.—Twenty-seven Dallas township pupils are enrolled in the independent school district of Hawleyville, Page county, at a cost of \$1.02 per scholar.

The township held its first election in 1857, at the residence of Michael Judge. There were about twelve votes cast, there being just voters enough to fill the township offices. Some declined to serve, and thus *two* positions were thrust upon one or more. D. A. Thompson was obliged to serve as justice of the peace and township clerk. His docket was a few loose sheets of foolscap paper, and his office was out on the prairie or under the shade of a tree. The litigants would gather, trade yarns and wait for the dinner-horn to sound. They always took dinner with the 'squire in those days;

and after their stomachs were filled they felt melted toward each other. They could see no sense in "lawing," and straightway would compromise, thus cheating the justice of his fees, as well as causing him the expense of their dinners. So it is reasonable to presume that 'Squire D. A. Thompson didn't get rich as a justice of the peace of Dallas township. In this connection it will be proper to remark that the 'squire himself once had a lawsuit. He had bought a lot of fine hogs in Cincinnati, Ohio, and had them shipped to Dallas township, or as near there as the express ran. They were fine ones, and were the first brought to Taylor county. At the fair that year they attracted much attention, and went home the winners of the first premiums. The male hog when dressed and ready for the "brine" weighed 445 pounds. Well, an accident, or misfortune befell this wonderful porker, and the 'squire went to law to secure compensation and his rights. He employed Hon. N. B. Moore, then a citizen of Bedford, to prosecute his claim. The trial was begun, and somehow the 'squire got it into his head that Moore was going to lose him his case. So he dropped it and paid the costs, which amounted to \$30. This he did against Moore's earnest protest. This being Moore's first case in the county his feelings were much disturbed, and he could see nothing but ruin staring him in the face, so he persuaded 'Squire Thompson to let him open hostilities again, which he did. The result was a judgment of seventy-five dollars for his client. From that day N. B. Moore had a reputation as one of the best attorneys in the State.

In the fall of 1851 Erastus Thompson and Jane Farrens were married. This was the first ceremony of the kind in the township. In November, 1855, John Townsend and a daughter of Matthew L. Davis were united in wedlock. This was probably the second wedding. One Sunday in 1858 'Squire Thompson was called upon to marry William Coker and a sister of Alex. Duncan. The entire people of that vicinity gathered to witness the ceremony. The 'squire got through with it, but how he doesn't know. He can remember only the phrase, "I pronounce you man and wife."

At an early day a son of Mr. Thomas killed himself and was buried at Hawleyville. John Paris lost two children and they were buried at the Pangburn school-house. These were the first deaths in the county.

The winter of 1856 and 1857 was remarkable for its severity and length. It brought hard times to the settlers of Dallas—times harder by far than the hard-times' croakers of to-day have ever dreamed of. When the spring-time came in 1857 there wasn't a bushel of corn in Dallas township. The crops of 1856 had been light, especially wheat, and an early frost nipped the corn before it had ripened. Cattle suffered, and many died of starvation. Some were kept alive by elm trees, which were cut down, the cattle eating

the bark off them. Many were without provisions. Money was scarce, and teams were so poor and haggard from hunger that a journey was almost an impossibility. But the enterprising pioneers managed to gather up and get down to "Egypt," as they called Missouri, to buy corn. They had to go seventy miles, and corn cost them one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel. This was in the ear, and laid cross-ways, so that the purchaser really didn't get more than a bushel measure three-quarters full. Flour was as scarce as corn and was worth seven dollars per hundred pounds, and seventy miles to travel to get it!

The first wheat raised in Dallas township was threshed by being tramped out on the ground by the feet, and was winnowed with a sheet. This experience was that of all early settlers in Dallas and other townships. After their harvests were threshed in this manner the people of Dallas hauled their wheat to Hawleyville, and had it "cracked" at Uncle Tommy East's mill. It was then bolted by hand. Yet the people of those days were happy in a genuine and honest way. Those of them who are now living, and are wealthy, often sigh for those good old times when it was a struggle to keep the wolf from their doors.

Amanda Duncan, daughter of Alex. Duncan, was the first female birth in the township. This was May 20, 1850. Joseph Pointer was the first male child. He was born in 1852.

The nearest flouring-mill was nine miles southeast of Maryville, and thither were the grists hauled to be ground. Later, however, a mill was erected at Hardeyville, which saved many a long and tedious journey.

GAY TOWNSHIP.

This was among the last townships organized in Taylor county. Prior to September, 1869, it formed a part of Jefferson township. At the session of the board of supervisors in the month and year above stated, Captain John Flick, representing Jefferson township as a supervisor, had it set off and given the name of "Gay." Gay Street school-house was named as the place for holding elections, and there the voters have annually assembled ever since.

The first settlers of Gay township were William King, J. C. Smalley and Hawker H. Wintermute.

The first school-house built in the township was on Platte Branch. Hon. L. W. Hillyer is an old settler. He came to the township long before its organization. In 1863 he was elected a member of the State senate. This district embraced the counties of Taylor, Page, Montgomery, Adams, Ringgold Clark and Union. His record at Des Moines was satisfactory to his con-

stituents, and he could have been returned had he so desired. His daughter is Mrs. P. C. King, whose husband is the efficient county treasurer.

Gay township has another distinguished citizen in the person of W. D. Blakemore, who has been supervisor from his township, and who is now the Republican candidate for that place. The *Bedford Argus* unhesitatingly says that he is the best the county has ever had. Mr. Blakemore is a gentleman of much more than ordinary intelligence and is very successful as a farmer and stock-raiser.

Another Gay township gentleman deserving of mention in these pages is Mr. John Hunter, than whom Taylor county can produce no better specimen of true manhood. Mr. Hunter is intelligent, delights in farming and makes it pay.

John Hartley, a Pennsylvania school-teacher, and as true a disciple of Jimmy Buchanan as ever lived, is one of *the* men of Gay township. He is enterprising, he is informed, and he succeeds.

Danial Propst, another splendid man came to the township in 1856. He resides on section 30.

S. B. Hickenlooper located in Gay township in 1858, and lives on section 33.

The soil of Gay township is a dark sand loam of great fertility, rich in deposit, producing in abundance, and adapted to all the crops raised by the western farmer. It is loose, is not liable to bake, and rests upon a substratum of joint clay several feet in thickness, which during the dry season is filled with innumerable cracks and crevices. In wet weather the water percolates through the soil above and enters this body of clay, which acts as a reservoir, and stores up vast quantities of water in season for the next drought.

This peculiarity of the soil enables the farmers of Gay township, and nearly all of Taylor county as well, to raise good crops when other parts of the West fail entirely. In pleasing landscape Gay township cannot be surpassed.

The Methodists have an organization at Gay Street school-house. It has seen many years—some of them not as promising as they might have been. The organization is now in a healthful condition and numbers 50 members. Rev. T. P. Newland is the pastor. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sunday-school.

The citizens of Gay township get their mail matter at Platteville or Mormontown, in Jefferson township.

Platte Branch rises in Gay township, and it is bordered with some timber. As it approaches Mormontown it swells into most excellent water-power.

In the way of reminiscence Gay township isn't as rich as some of the

others. It isn't as old, for one reason. But it has a little romance all its own. Senator Hillyer had a very pretty and amiable daughter, and there was a young man very much in love with her. Congressman Kasson secured his admission to West Point. Our hero went there full of dreams of military glory. He was going to be a hero like Grant, or Sherman, or the grand president who died Monday night, September 19, 1881, at 10.30 o'clock. He entered upon his career, and the days were not many when the dear eyes out on the big Taylor county prairies were more to him than a soldier's glory. So he returned home and married her, and gave himself up to love and happiness. He has had no reason to regret it, if one may judge from a happy looking household of boys and girls, and a father and mother whose looks are indicative of complete joy and contentment. This man who preferred a woman's love to the plaudits that ring around the warrior's name, was Peter C. King, treasurer of Taylor county, whose life is marked by daily successes, and whose friends are as numerous as Taylor county is populous.

In educational matters Gay township ranks well. It appears as follows in the superintendent's report for 1880:

No. of subdistricts	6
No. of teachers employed.....	12
Salary per month—male.....\$	29.29
Salary per month—female.....	25.91
No. of school months.....	7 1-5
No. of children of school age.....	221
No. of children enrolled in school.....	286
Average daily attendance.....	188
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....\$	1.14
No. of school-houses (frame).....	6
Value of school-houses.....\$	2,400.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	1,269.04
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	350.03

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

A few years since, Mr. T. J. Potter, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and a gentleman who has done more for Iowa than any man in the State, and who is a hero and a prince in the esteem of all Iowa people, said:

“The time is not far off when Iowa, with its rich soil, immense coal fields, and thrifty character of people, will be capable of sustaining parallel lines

of railway, twelve or fifteen miles apart, across the State. People do not comprehend the possibilities of wonderful Iowa."

Twelve years ago the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad had not crossed the entire State. To-day Mr. Potter's predictions are being verified. At a distance of not more than fifteen miles south of the great line that he manages, and which he constantly seeks to make conform to all reasonable demands of the people, a line is now being constructed, and which will be in operation after the first of January, 1882. Mr. Potter has not exaggerated, but he clearly foresaw all the grandeur in store for this Commonwealth. At the centennial exposition we carried off the gold and silver medal award for the best butter. At the St. Louis fair in 1878 Iowa won the first prize on the best cheese. At the international dairy fair in New York, in December, 1879, we won the first premium for gilt-edge butter over ninety competitors. At the millers' international exhibition at Cincinnati, in 1880, Iowa was awarded the diploma for the first merit for the largest and finest exhibit of flour, grains and seeds. At the St. Louis fair, in 1880, Iowa carried off the first prize for the largest and finest display of vegetables from a northern State. At the Chicago fat stock show, in the fall of 1880, we secured the first premium for the best thorough-bred steer, such as George Dean and others of this township are capable of raising, and which they often do raise. George Dean, especially, is very successful. Some of his Chicago shipments have been rarely equaled. At the centennial exposition, Iowa received the highest award on an exhibition of *three hundred and forty-two* varieties of apples. At the centennial our State Historical Society received four highest awards, and individuals of the State received nine on apples and pears. In 1879, at the convention of the American Pomological Society, held in Rochester, New York, the Wilder medal, the highest award, was given to the Iowa Horticultural Society, for the largest and best exhibition of apples. This was in a contest with twenty different States. Grant township is a part of this glorious Iowa, and it has the good fortune to be crossed by a leading line of railway, falling directly in the way of one of them foretold by Mr. Potter. There is no better land in all Iowa, and in Taylor county there is nothing superior. Nature has furnished Grant township with fertile lands and charming landscapes, and thrift is building for the farmers cheerful homes.

The new line of railway, the Humeston & Shenandoah, enters the township from Ringgold county, in the northeast corner, in section one. Here a town has been platted, lots have been sold, and business houses and residences are being built. It will make one of the handsomest and best towns in the county. Its name is auspicious of success and growth. It is called

Clearfield, and a *clear field* it will have. The nearest railroad point in any direction will be ten miles distant. Situated thus, in such a country, the beauty and fertility of which all praise, what is to hinder Clearfield ranking among the best of Taylor county towns? It was born September 26. At once a lumber yard was opened, two drug stores put under way, and some establishments of general merchandise. Dr. Swoope has hung out his shingle for the benefit of the ailing, but he has struck a bad locality. Thereabouts people will never need a pill or powder, excepting it be from a benevolent feeling toward a peddler of those nostrums. A church organization has already been effected, with a membership of ten. They are of the Baptist persuasion, and come from the Grant Center Church by letter. Elder I. M. Seay will be the pastor for the present. He will be successful. Even now they are talking of a church building, and Mr. Seay will succeed in getting one soon.

The first settlers of Grant township were Oliver Jencks and Seth W. Robinson. They commenced improving a farm on section two, in 1855. Both these pioneers are dead. Mr. Robinson died in 1877, and Mr. Jencks some years before. Two sons of the former gentleman, Squire and Salem Robinson, are prominent and influential citizens of Grant township. In 1857 these were the only families in the township.

Squire Robinson was married in the township by Esquire David Johnson. It was the first ceremony. The first child born was a son of Oliver Jencks. The first girl that put in an appearance was Louisa C., daughter of Squire and Mrs. Robinson. She was born in November, 1858. Louisa C. Robinson was the first to die. She was buried in the northwest of section twenty. Dr. Wolf, of Red Rock, came at an early day to cure the ills of the few settlers there. What became of him we do not know. Robinson school-house held the first audience assembled for religious purposes. Rev. Faucett talked to his few hearers simply, but with effective pathos, of God's great love for his earthly children. This was the first sermon. The next clergyman was Rev. T. C. Eaton, a Universalist, who afterward became a land speculator in Kansas.

The first school-house erected in the township was the Robinson. It cost five hundred and fifty dollars. The first school was taught here by Mrs. Lucas. To-day it has school-houses in abundance and thorough teachers. The superintendent's report for 1880 is as follows:

Number of subdistricts.....	9
Number of teachers employed.....	9
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 27.50

Salary per month—female.....	\$ 27.50
Number of school months.....	8
Number of children of school age.....	318
Number of children enrolled in school.....	236
Average daily attendance.....	162
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.50
Number of school-houses (frame).....	9
Value of school-houses.....	\$3,850.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	2,010.10
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	723.95

The first lumber in Grant township was hauled by Oliver Jencks from Burlington, Iowa. Large quantities were brought, also, from Des Moines, Ottumwa and Savannah, Missouri.

Oliver Jencks and Seth W. Robinson were firm believers in the doctrine of equal rights to all mankind, regardless of race or color. The institution of American slavery filled them with a horror and a holy indignation. So they frequently rendered assistance to colored men fleeing from servitude, which often raised excitement in the community, for the inhuman system had its defenders in those days, in Grant township, too.

There are two church organizations in the township besides the one just begun at Clearfield, of which we speak elsewhere.

The Baptists have a church at Grant Center which was organized in 1876, with the following original members: J. H. Jones, Ellen Jones, Campbell Robinson and wife, Jarvis Lovett, Ada Dean and George W. Green and wife. The first pastors were Rev. D. T. Smith and Rev. William Golding. The present pastor is Rev. I. M. Seay. The society is in a highly prosperous condition, although the withdrawal of several of its members and uniting at Clearfield may be serious in its effects. The membership is thirty-two.

The Methodists worship at Grant Center, and give their church its name. It was organized in 1870. Its original members were George W. Dean, James Walker and wife, A. Smith and wife, Mary J. Benedict, Thomas Leonard, Sophia Knox and J. O. Eastman and wife. It has a membership of about forty, and is a growing and prosperous organization. The new town of Clearfield may draw a portion of its members. The church is now under the charge of Rev. Nye. The different pastors have been Rev. Avery, Rev. Potts, Rev. Dunbar, Rev. Horton, Rev. Mitchell, Rev. Randolph, Rev. Welch and Rev. Plumb.

Grant has quite an extent of unimproved land. The number of acres and value will be seen by turning to the description of Platte township.

GROVE TOWNSHIP.

In 1857 there was but one family residing in this township, which was then a part of Marshall. It was organized in April, 1871, with Edwin Henck, now of Bedford, as clerk, and Van R. Strong, T. V. Williams and Samuel Johnson as trustees.

Grove township is one of the very best in Taylor county. Its soil is remarkably fertile, and all, or nearly so, arable. Its corn crop is simply prodigious, that being the chief product. Hogs and cattle are raised in large numbers, and are a source of wealth to the enterprising farmer who thus seeks to enrich himself.

The people of Grove township are intelligent, and for so new a one, are in "well to do" circumstances. Their interest in education commends them as a people who will bless the land in which they live. Its schools are among those most praised in the county. Since the township was organized and school-houses began to dot its beautiful hillsides county superintendents have spoken in terms of unstinted commendation of its superior schools, and of the interest manifested in them by their patrons and by the pupils themselves. The county superintendent's report for 1880 is a showing that will at once strike the reader's attention. It is as follows:

Number of subdistricts.....	9
Number of teachers employed.....	22
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 27.58
Salary per month—female.....	27.43
Number of school months.....	8
Number of children of school age.....	171
Number of children enrolled in school.....	171
Average daily attendance.....	95
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 4.74
Number of school-houses (frame).....	9
Value of school-houses.....	\$5,800.10
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	1,924.15
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	795.78

The first teacher in the township was Miss Eva McCloud, who is now an instructress in one of the public schools at Bedford. The young ideas she strove to learn to shoot gathered at a small dwelling-house on T. V. William's farm. The next teacher was Mrs. Bacon, who still lives in the township.

As in Bible times so was it in Grove township. People were married

and given in marriage. The first ceremony of this character was the union of J. W. Johnson and Miss Evaline Allen. The earth still owns the happy pair, and they reside on Mr. A. M. Allen's farm.

Also was there multiplying and replenishing after the good old scriptural way, in Grove township. David Bacon was blessed with the first girl baby the doctors brought to the bailiwick. She was christened Jennie, and is now a resident of the township. James T. Johnson was the first boy born in the township. And yet there may be a mistake in this. A paper before the writer says that the first child born in this province was Van R. Strong's. Which statement is correct is not for this historian to say.

Perhaps no township in the county has settled more rapidly than Grove. From a table published in the history of Platte township it may be seen that in the number of acres cultivated it is far in advance of many townships much older.

There is no church organization in the township. The people attend divine service at Hayden's Grove, at Lenox, and at Bethel, in Platte township.

Mr. W. H. Colegrove, a citizen of Grove township, was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Taylor county at the general election in 1880. His term will expire December 31, 1883. He is a gentleman of eminent good sense and is universally popular.

Washington Burrell, who now resides in Grove township, relates a story that amply illustrates some of the difficulties the pioneers were called upon to encounter, although in this instance the hardship was not so very great. Almost any full grown, healthy man would have been happy under at least a portion of Mr. Burrell's ill luck. He was then living at Hayden Grove, in Holt township. One evening he concluded that a wooing he would go. His dulcinea welcomed him most royally, and a most happy evening was passed. But just before the "wee sma' hours" set in, when a fellow has got no business to be up with his girl, a cloud blacker than Egyptian darkness covered the land, and wind, rain, thunder and lightning made a pandemonium of the outside world. In going to the home of his innamorata Mr. Burrell had been obliged to cross the One Hundred and Two River on a "foot log." This was a very easy thing to do in drougthy times, but if there should be a rise in the stream of a foot or more, the log would be under water, and passage exceedingly dangerous and difficult in such pitchy darkness. So there was no getting home that night, and he and his sweetheart "sparked" on until day dawned. He then set his face homeward. Arriving at the river he found it bank full, and his log several feet under water, even if it had not been washed away. Dutifully he returned to his lady

love, for there was no other alternative. And parenthetically, this historian would remark that it must have hurt Washington's feelings amazingly. We've been there ourself, or, at least had we been Mr. Washington Burrell, this little picture illustrates the course *we* should have taken. He did nothing of the kind. He disrobed, to use a polite figure of speech, and tying his clothing into a neat bundle, the pantaloons of which contained some sixty dollars in gold, he undertook to breast the angry stream with his bundle hanging to his teeth. The bundle proved to be so much of an obstruction upon reaching the rapid current in the middle of the stream that either he or the package must go to the bottom. Washington loved his life, and he didn't want to break his girl's heart. So he let the gold and the unmentionable's of a man's toilet go, and he pulled to shore safely. When he got there he was just as clean as Adam ever was in the Garden of Eden, and he had just as many garments on, barring the fig-leaf. But he was equal to the emergency. At a pace that would make Maude S. open her eyes, he started for Uncle Jesse Laird's, where boys were numerous. Uncle Jesse didn't believe in girls, and there were none about the premises. Arriving within hailing distance Washington got behind a stump, and yelled lustily for the boys, who finally came to his relief with the necessary apparel. Mr. Burrell never found his bundle, but he says that within a few years he has learned that some laborers, while excavating for the foundation of a bridge near the scene of his loss, found a package of man's—well such articles as a man wears. It confused the laborers very much, for to their excited imaginations it meant that a foul murder had been committed. Thus much for the bundle. The gold was never heard of by Mr. Burrell, who oughtn't to have gone "sparking" at all, in those early days. He should have waited till now, when the One Hundred and Two and all the streams of the county are bridged at stated distances, and by structures that defy the elements that cost him his gold and clothing. In this at least, in its bridges, Taylor county can claim preëminence. In its roads too, and Grove township especially.

HOLT TOWNSHIP.

Is divided into independent school-districts. This, itself, is proof that her schools are of the very best, and that her citizens are deeply interested in the cause of education. The system of independent schools and districts is rapidly commending itself to thinking people throughout the State, as being the best and most economical. Some counties have no other kind, and it will soon be thus in Taylor. That all may see for themselves what Holt township is doing educationally—what her standard is, we give place to the following from the county superintendent's report for 1880:

ANTIOCH.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	7
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 25.00
Salary per month—female.....	30.00
No. of children of school age.....	41
No. of children enrolled in school.....	32
Average daily attendance.....	22
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.26
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$300.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	185.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	32.07

CHENOWETH.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	7
Salary per month—female.....	\$ 28.28
No. of children of school age.....	50
No. of children enrolled in school.....	35
Average daily attendance.....	18
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.44
No of school-houses (frame).....	1
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	\$184.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	12.15
Value of school-houses.....	100.00

FAIRVIEW.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Average number of months taught....	7
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 24.28
No. of children of school age.....	40
No. of children enrolled in school.....	32
Average daily attendance.....	22
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.10
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$400.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	168.15
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	93.00

GRAVEL POINT.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	9
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 25.00
Salary per month—female.....	30.00
No. of children of school age.....	32
No. of children enrolled in school.....	38
Average daily attendance.....	20
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$1 1.40
No. school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$385.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	225.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	50.77

HOLT CENTER.

No of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	1
Average number of months taught.....	7
Salary per month—female.....	\$ 25.57
No. of children of school age.....	55
No. of children enrolled in school.....	36
Average daily attendance.....	23
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.25
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$400.00
Amount paid teachers during year.....	179.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	48.50

HOLT.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	1
Average number of months taught.....	3
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 27.50
No. of children of school age.....	31
No. of children enrolled in school.....	32
Average daily attendance.....	11
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 2.50
No. of school-houses—frame.....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$200.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	82.50
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	87.49

LINCOLN.

No. rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	3
Average number of months taught.....	8
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 30.00
Salary per month—female.....	24.00
No. of children of school age.....	39
No. of children enrolled in school....	31
Average daily attendance.....	22
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.23
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$350.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	200.34
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	83.65

MT. PLEASANT.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	7
Salary per month—female.....	\$ 28.14
No. of children of school age.....	32
No. of children enrolled in school....	36
Average daily attendance.....	18
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 2.90
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$225.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	195.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	39.50

WINTERSET.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	6
Salary per month—female.....	\$ 22.50
No. of children of school age.....	40
No. of children enrolled in school....	36
Average daily attendance.....	15
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.49
No. of school houses—frame.....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$500.00
Amount paid teachers during the year....	135.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	71.50

The first settlers of Holt township came in 1850, 1851 and 1852. They were Levy Hayden and John Hayden, and their widowed sisters, Mrs. Hudson and Mrs. Tabor, who arrived in 1851. They were from Kentucky, and moved from Taylor county to Kansas. C. N. Scott, who lives on section 35, came in 1852; John Laird, section 32, in 1854; E. W. Meredith, section 27, in 1858; S. L. Meredith, section 33, in 1856; R. H. Dunkin, in 1859; T. J. Davis, section 28, in 1858; Thomas Laird, section 33, in 1854; Daniel Leonard, section 10, 1854.

The first wedding in Holt township was the union of John Anow and M. Hudson. The first birth occurred in 1853, in the luscious month of September, and the boy was given the good old Bible name of John. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Scott, who still reside in the township. A Mr. Hudson died first, and was buried on his farm. Dr. Bent, of Bedford, and Dr. Grover, of Hawleyville, attended to the ailments of these pioneers. The township now has an excellent physician of its own, Dr. J. T. McCole.

The first religious services in the township were at Hayden's Grove. Rev. Isaac Kelly, the pioneer Methodist clergyman of southwestern Iowa, preached there in 1856, and organized a society. Elder J. M. Smith, of Bedford, began a revival there in 1857, which resulted in an organization. Elder William Cobb, of Bedford, was also among the early ministers who enunciated God's living truths to the people of this township.

The first school-house was built of logs, for a cabin, in 1855, and was donated to the people for school and other public purposes by Mr. G. C. Abbitt and Mr. John Lewis. The seats were slabs, the floor "puncheon," and the chimney made of sod. It was located on section 33. Here the first school was taught by Mrs. Churchill, who now resides in Washington township.

The milling of the early citizens of Holt township was done at a distance of eighty miles, except when they patronized the little "corn cracker" at Hawleyville.

In early times the citizens of what are now Holt, Nodaway and Washington townships, collected and held an election. The voting place was at the farm of L. Rogers, which is now in Washington township. The ballot-box was "old" Mrs. Bank's teapot. There were fourteen votes cast, and every man who desired an office got one. His politics were not a consideration at all.

The name of Holt is said to have been given the township in honor of its first clerk.

Until 1878 Holt township had two post-offices: "Dan," located on section

10, and nomenclatured thus for Uncle Dan. Leonard. In that year it was discontinued, and the inhabitants thereabouts get their mails at Corning and Holt. Holt is in the south part of the township, and is located on section 33. It is still one of Uncle Sam's stopping places. The postmaster is Mr. J. O. Tufts, a merchant. The mails are tri-weekly, and the route is from Bedford to Corning; T. J. Davis is the messenger. Heretofore Holt has been quite a trading-point, but the new railroad town of Gravity, in Washington township, will probably accomplish its destruction.

Holt township has some of the finest farming lands in Iowa, and some of the wealthiest farmers. Daniel Leonard devotes himself more especially to the finer breeds of hogs and cattle. One of its best citizens, a gentleman highly esteemed throughout the county, and one of the first settlers in Holt, Rev. W. G. Meredith, died in the fall of 1878, after a lingering illness. Several sons are living in the county.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

In many respects Jackson is the most noted township in the county. It has the first history. Up to 1851 it included all of Taylor county. The first settlers of Taylor county located in Jackson. They were Matthew Hindman and Isaac Guyll. Hindman located on section 8, and Guyll on section 14. They came in 1843, seven years before the present State line was run. In 1844, probably when there were but these two families in the county, Jesse Guyll and Martha Hindman were united in wedlock at the residence of Mathew Hindman, who was the bride's father. In 1844, after this marriage, a son was born to James H. and Melissa A. Burge. He was given the name of William Thomas Burge. Pasetta Guyll was the first girl baby that visited the county or the township. Alexander Guyll died in 1844 on section 14, and was buried on the same. The physician who ministered to the physical ailments of the people in those early times was Dr. Torrence, of Maryville, Missouri, who is now dead. The first religious services were held at Matthew Hindman's; Alexander Spencer furnished the sermons. He was of the Methodist denomination. The first school was taught in 1845, on section 15; fifteen pupils attended. The teacher was Smith Haubble. His compensation was two dollars and fifty cents for each pupil for three months; in other words, he taught fifteen scholars three months for \$37.50. This was raised by subscription. The first school-house was built on section 15, in 1845; it was made of round logs; the plaster was mud—pure and undefiled. The people built it for themselves and their children. The public was to no expense in the matter. That was thirty-six years ago—a long time. The old school-house—the first in

Taylor county—is no more. Not the vestige of a log remains to mark the place where it stood when the kingdom of Taylor was the home of the savage, the beasts and the birds. The next school-house was built by a Mr. McGuire in 1855, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars. It was located near Mr. Daniel Hoover's. The first teacher, after Haubbe, was John C. Meehan, who taught on Mr. B. B. Hoover's farm. Mary Edmiston wove the first cloth.

The nearest neighbors that the Hindmans and Guylls had, lived fifteen miles distant, and that was in Missouri. After six months, immigration brought one or two families a trifle nearer. Whatever necessities of life that were required which their guns did not bring them, or that were not raised, could not be obtained nearer than St. Joseph, Missouri. This was a distance of seventy-five miles, over streams that had never seen a bridge, and across prairies that had never dreamed of roads. To cross a stream, shallow water with a pebbly bed must be hunted, and the divides were taken as roads from one house and from one place to another.

The soil of Jackson township is well adapted to farming purposes. For stock raising it cannot be excelled in the county. Honey Creek, which is quite a stream runs down its west side. It is fed by several small tributaries. The west branch of Platte River takes in the larger part of its eastern boundary.

James Gartside, who came to the county in 1850, and located there, was one of its most prominent citizens. He died at Red Oak, Iowa, in 1877, and an entire county mourned the loss of a man universally esteemed. He left a widow and four children who live in the county. The daughter married Mr. Joe Turner, who resides in the township.

George Larrison came in 1857, and John W. Wood, a man passionately fond of horticultural pursuits, and eminently successful in them, in 1855. He lives in section 17.

Daniel Hoover settled on section 9, in 1854, and has been a prosperous farmer, and a well known and popular citizen throughout the county for many years. His brother, B. B. Hoover, came about the same time.

The Methodist church has an organization at Straight school-house. It was organized at the Forest Grove school-house in an early day, and was removed to the Straight school-house. It has a membership of seventeen. Rev. T. P. Newland is the pastor. A successful sabbath-school is also conducted there.

Jackson township ranks fairly in educational matters. Following is the superintendent's report for 1880:

No. of subdistricts	4
No. of teachers employed.....	9
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 29.25
Salary per month—female.....	29.25
No. of school months.....	4
No. of children of school age.....	191
No. of children enrolled in school.....	142
Average daily attendance.....	80
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.55
No. of school-houses (frame).....	4
Value of school-houses.....	\$3,000.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	936.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	270.32

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

John H. Gear, governor of this State, says: "Iowa is the new Massachusetts in her care of education." The governor might have made his expression yet stronger by asserting that when all things are considered Massachusetts is far behind Iowa in the fostering care shown educational interests. For example, could any Massachusetts township when not more than twenty-three years of age have presented such educational reports as these which follow of Jefferson township? Can Massachusetts find a country township after its hundreds of years of existence that can excel it very largely? Jefferson township is divided into independent school-districts, of which there are six, as follows: Big Spring, Hope, Mormontown, Platte River, Platteville and Works.

In 1880 the superintendent of county schools reports them for that year as follows:

BIG SPRING.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	3
Average number of months taught.....	8
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 35.00
Salary per month—female.....	24.00
No. of children of school age.....	51
No. of children enrolled in school.....	51
Average daily attendance..	42
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$.58
No. of school-houses, (frame).....	1
Value of school-house.....	\$620.00

Amount paid teachers during the year.....	\$ 238.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes....	23.91

HOPE.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	7
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 30.00
No. of children of school age.....	19
No. of children enrolled in school.....	28
Average daily attendance.....	12
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 2.30
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school house.....	\$825.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	214.50
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	49.26

MORMONTOWN.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	1
Average number of months taught.....	8
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 40.00
No. of children of school age.....	65
No. of children enrolled in school.....	65
Average daily attendance.....	40
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$.99½
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$420.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	320.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes....	85.15

PLATTE RIVER.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed....	2
Average number of months taught.....	7
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 30.00
Salary per month—female.....	29.00
No. of children of school age.....	21
No. of children enrolled in school.....	30
Average daily attendance.....	12
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.53
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1

Value of school-houses	\$400.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	180.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes	4.37

PLATTEVILLE.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	8
Salary per month—female.....	\$ 27.00
No. of children of school age.....	50
No. of children enrolled in school.....	46
Average daily attendance.....	25
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.02
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	\$216.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	164.66
Value of school-houses.....	400.00

WORKS.

No. of rooms in ungraded school.....	1
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	6
Salary per month—male	\$ 35.00
Salary per month—female.....	20.00
No. of children of school age.....	88
No. of children enrolled in school.....	90
Average daily attendance.....	59
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$.80
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$ 802.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	165.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	69.98

The first gentlemen to settle in Jefferson township were Jesse Gyll, Frank Hindman, William P. Meddles, Andrew Baker, James Melser, James Martin, S. R. Martin, Price Thacker, and A. and Thomas Heaton, who located in the vicinity of Platteville. The first settlers in the neighborhood of Mormontown were Jonathan Cooksey, M. B. and P. J. Wisdom. Later settlers in the township were Isaac King, John King, Jacob Reed, Dr. J. R. Standley, John Flick, C. Swett, David Sleeth and Dr. Grover.

The first marriage in the township was that of Vance J. Wilson and Eliza Thompson. C. and Rebecca Swett were the parents who first rejoiced

over a girl baby, whom they called Catharine. The first death was a Mrs. Moore, who was buried in Missouri. Dr. J. R. Standley and Dr. Grover were the first physicians located at Platteville. Dr. Grover went to Illinois. Dr. Standley still resides at Platteville. He has not practiced his profession for several years; his time is chiefly devoted to extensive farming, stock-raising, and speculations of various kinds, in which he has been quite successful. The first physician at Mormontown was Dr. A. White, who came from Delaware. Dr. G. W. Bellus, who is now located at Mormontown, came afterward.

Rev. J. M. Smith was the first Baptist clergyman. He preached at Morris's on Platte Branch, and a church was organized which did well for a time.

The Rev. J. P. Evans, who is now located at Hawleyville, came to Jefferson township in the interest of Methodism, and was the first preacher there of that denomination.

Rev. J. W. Bott was the first preacher at Mormontown.

At present there are but two religious denominations in the township, a Methodist at Platteville, and one at Mormontown. Until recently the Baptists had an organization at Platteville, and they are now without regular services.

The Platteville Methodists have a church edifice which was erected in 1873, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The church has had for its pastors Rev. J. W. Botts, Rev. Lovejoy, Rev. DeTar, and Rev. T. P. Newland, who is the present pastor, and has been for two years past. The membership is sixty.

In 1865, about the time the Mormons left, the Methodists commenced having regular preaching, and an organization was effected at Mormontown. L. B. Hickenlooper and W. H. Norris were the starting members. It was under the Bedford charge until 1870. The different pastors have been Revs. Bott, Elliott, Himebaugh, Kern, Lovejoy, Randolph, DeTar and Rev. Burleigh. The membership is not large, only ten.

The Odd Fellows have a flourishing lodge at Mormontown, which D. D. G. M. Schram pronounces one of the most prosperous in southwestern Iowa. It is the Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 273, and was organized in 1874 by Sheriff Hugh White, of Ringgold county. The charter members were M. K. Norton, J. K. Parshall, J. H. Allyn, S. B. Hickenlooper, J. J. Stevenson, A. F. Stevens, C. G. Evans, Ambrose Dixon and J. R. Stevenson. The first officers were J. K. Parshall, N. G.; J. J. Stevenson, V. G.; J. H. Allyn, secretary; S. B. Hickenlooper, treasurer; S. E. Knox, R. S. N. G.; J. R. Stevenson, L. S. N. G.; C. G. Evans, W.; A. F. Severns, conductor;

Park Skinner, R. S. S.; M. Wilson, L. S. S.; M. K. Norton, O. G.; A. White, I. G.; J. Stevenson, R. S. V. G., and Benjamin Burrell, L. S. V. G.

The present officers are G. R. Newton, N. G.; D. C. Stevenson, V. G.; G. W. Bellus, secretary; A. F. Severns, permanent secretary; J. J. Stevenson, treasurer; J. A. Stevenson, R. S. N. G.; Jesse Minor, L. S. N. G.; F. M. Wisdom, W.; W. P. Glendening, conductor; J. H. Beeson, R. S. S.; Vinson Reed, L. S. S.; John Stevenson, O. G.; M. J. Proctor, I. N. G.; James Gray, R. S. V. G., and C. G. Wilson, L. S. V. G. The present membership of the lodge is forty. It owns no hall, but has a very beautiful one fitted up over P. J. Wisdom's store.

Ciela Lodge No. 216, I. O. O. F., at Platteville, was organized by Hugh White, March 23, 1871. The charter members were as follows: D. H. Brown, T. J. Sutton, J. K. Parshall, J. I. Newton and J. M. Urie, with P. C. King, C. H. Finn, H. C. Hornback, Thomas Potter and J. G. Kinker the first initiates.

The first officers were J. I. Newton, N. G.; L. G. Parker, V. G.; J. M. Urie, secretary, and J. K. Parshall, treasurer.

The present officers are J. R. Standley, N. G.; H. A. Williams, V. G.; V. K. King, secretary, and Jacob Reed, treasurer.

The hall is a two story building owned in common with the Masons, and was built in 1878 at a cost of \$1,000. The lower part is used for a store-room. The present membership of Ciela Lodge is about twenty-five.

Bethany Lodge No. 320, A. F. & A. M., is located at Platteville, and has a membership of thirty. It was instituted by R. O. Starling, of Bedford, in October, 1872. The charter members were: Daniel Propst, S. D. Hornback, Samuel White, Jacob Reed, F. L. Blakemore, John King, Jr., and William Large.

The first officers were: Daniel Propst, W. M.; S. D. Hornback, S. W.; Samuel White, J. W., and John King, Jr., secretary.

The present officers are: D. Propst, W. M.; J. C. Smalley, S. W.; M. Propst, J. W., and B. C. Anderson, secretary.

The lodge owns a hall in connection with the Odd Fellows, and is in a prosperous shape.

It will not do to omit a certain item of church history, and it will be proper to place it here before passing further into Jefferson township history: The Christians have an organization in the southeast corner of the township. The membership, however, is chiefly from Missouri. It was organized in 1874 with seven original members, and it now numbers one hundred and sixty-five. They have a neat chapel, worth \$1,500. Elder

William Cobb, of Bedford, has been the pastor from the date of its beginning. It is known as the Pleasant Ridge church.

Mormontown, the largest place in the township, is located on section 12, on Platte River. It was founded by about a dozen families of Mormons, who came from Fisher's Grove, Fremont county, in 1861. They remained there until 1865, and then removed to Fisher's Grove. They chose a lovely location in their selection of a site for a town. Than Mormontown, we know of no place in Iowa that strikes the fancy more pleasingly, and it is in as fine an agricultural district, that has the charm of beauty and picturesqueness, as can be found in the world. Irving and Goldsmith would have embalmed it in everlasting letters had they lived here. The Mormons built two mills while living in this place. One was a water-mill and the other a steam-mill. Neither are now standing, unless it be the ruins of one of them. Mormontown now has several excellent stores. It is, also, blessed with a fine flouring-mill, the property of Thomas King. It is located on the banks of Platte River, which furnishes it with power. P. J. Wisdom is the Nasby, and his office supplies a large country with its mails. Sid. Schram, of Mormontown, late county clerk and at present deputy sheriff, owns a large and valuable farm near town. In 1877, Mormontown had a newspaper, called *The Motor*, and published by M. A. Farr.

Platteville is located on what properly should be section 32 of Gay township. It is on the extreme south line, and for certain purposes it was long ago conceded to Jefferson township. It is a pleasant place, and is quite a trading-point. Dr. Standley is the leading genius of the place, owning over one thousand acres of finely improved land adjoining it. Jacob Reed, who lives two miles and a half southeast, is the possessor of about 1,500 acres of superior land. Captain John Flick, who was the hardest fighter the county sent to Dixie, has a valuable and large farm. There are many others, but this will suffice. The first school in the township was taught at Platteville; and, also, it was there the first school-building was put up. It was done by taxation, cost six hundred dollars, and was built by J. A. Evans. Thomas King was the first schoolmaster, at \$20 per month. He had sixteen pupils. About the same time, or soon afterward, his brother, P. C. King, was teaching the first school at Mormontown. His wages were \$30 per month, and his number of pupils about fifty-five. Mrs. Frank Hindman and Mrs. Spencer have the honor of being the first weavers.

In the very early days, in 1857 and 1858, provisions were procured at St. Joseph, and as there was no corn in the county, people were obliged to go to Platte county, Missouri, for it. This they were compelled to do over a country that had not the faintest symptom of a road. Captain John Flick

and S. A. Fulton hauled the first loads of grain that went out of the township. They were of wheat, and were drawn to Savannah, Missouri.

July 4, 1855, the few people there were in the township became alarmed at the actions of the Indians, and anticipated a general massacre. It ended in the scare only. With two or three exceptions, they hastened to "Fort Parker," which was where Stephen H. Parker then resided. It is located in Clayton township, and now belongs to B. F. Martin.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.

In 1857 there were not to exceed three families in Marshall township. In 1855 people commenced flowing to Taylor county from the eastern part of the State and an impetus was given to business. About this time, or perhaps a little before it, W. H. Allison and J. Majors laid off some town lots in the southwest corner of Marshall township, and called them Lexington. For a time it presented strong opposition to Bedford, claiming that as it was the nearest the geographical center of the county, the seat of justice should be removed from Bedford to Lexington. Considerable business was done at Lexington for several years, but as the settlements were principally south, Lexington gradually died out and the erection of the court-house at Bedford in 1864, extinguished its last hope. It is now the property of Rev. C. B. Pershin, of Bedford. The county-poor house and farm are near it. It is not far from the home of John S. Boyd, who came to the township in 1851, and taught the first school within it.

The first Presbyterian Church in Taylor county was organized at Lexington, Clayton township, June 27, 1857, Rev. L. G. Bell, a missionary of the Board of Domestic Missions, being president. The society was placed under the care of the Council Bluffs Presbytery, and called the Hundred and Two River Church. This name was changed, or rather the society was merged in that of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, at a meeting of the Presbytery in Afton, Union county, in September, 1860. The original members of the church at Lexington, were James Mitchell, Mary J. Aiken, J. C. McCandless, Sinah McCandless, J. Gavin and Eliza Gavin. The Rev. Mr. Stryker was the first regular pastor.

Among other early settlers of Marshall township were P. H. Nelson, who came in 1858; Simeon Wright, in 1857; G. W. Wallace, in 1856; William Schwemley, in 1856; N. P. Nelson, in 1858 and Josiah Litteer, in 1854. These gentlemen are now living, and all of them have succeeded in amassing considerable fortunes.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built through the township in 1871. The Humeston & Shenandoah line is now being con-

structed through the township, and crosses the C., B. & Q. about three and one half miles above Conway. It is not the intention of the Humeston company to locate a town in the township, but will be content with a "Y" at the crossing.

The soil of Marshall township is of a superior quality, and grows prolifically all kinds of grains and vegetables. An industry that would pay in this, and other townships, is fruit and vegetable canning. In other places in the State less favored as to physical advantages and opportunities for shipment, this business is being prosecuted to the financial advantage of all interested. The soil of this county is as good, if not better, for vegetables, while for fruit it is vastly superior, and the climate far more favorable than counties farther east and north. The railroad advantages are good to-day and will be really superior when the Humeston & Shenandoah shall have been completed to this county. Capitalists seeking an opening in this direction cannot find a county in Iowa that presents better advantages.

Flax is an important product of Marshall and other townships of Taylor county. It could be made more profitable to the producer if there were factories in the county, which there no doubt will be at a day not far distant. For the manufacturing of flax straw into tow, a factory with the capacity of one and one-half to two and one-half tons per day can be established for from eight to ten thousand dollars. The yield of straw will be from one and one-half to two and one-half tons per acre. Three and one-half to five tons of straw, according to quality, will make a ton of tow, which will be worth from \$30 to \$50. The farmers of this county would hail with delight the establishment of a tow factory, and would support it handsomely. The fact that the straw is a total loss deters the farmers generally from raising flax. When we remember that St. Louis is the best tow market in the world, Taylor county must be considered favorably located for the prosecution of this industry.

Marshall township has good schools; some of the best teachers in the county have been tutored in its rural districts. John S. Boyd, who taught the first school, is a man of fine attainments. N. P. Nelson, who quit the school-room for the business of banking, had few equals in the county as a teacher. The superintendent gives the township the following report for the year 1880:

No. of subdistrict.....	8
No. of teachers employed.....	16
Salary per month—male..	\$ 28.00

Salary per month—female.....	\$ 29.12
No. of school months.....	8
No of children of school age.....	267
No. of children enrolled in school.....	628
Average daily attendance.....	125
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.95
No. of school-houses (frame).....	8
Value of school-houses.....	\$2,700.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	1,764.97
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	340.72

CONWAY.

The town of Conway, like that of Lenox, was laid out in 1872 by the B. & M. Road, and is situated on the Creston branch of the C. B. & Q. Road, eight miles northeast of Bedford. It did not begin to do much business, however, until 1876. Since that time the growth has been quite rapid. By looking at the census report it will be seen that the growth of this part of the county has been very marked during the past five years. Conway is constantly growing and has as bright prospects as any town within our knowledge. Improvements are going on all the time. New store buildings going up and old ones being enlarged and remodeled. Conway is situated on elevated ground, a sort of side hill, so to speak, thus securing to its inhabitants excellent drainage and an abundance of health-giving breezes. No more salubrious spot is known in this section of country. Too much cannot be said of the society of this growing place, and as to enterprise and patriotism, there is not a better set of men in any town of western Iowa. It has an excellent trade with the surrounding country. Large quantities of live stock and grain are annually shipped to Chicago and other markets by the enterprising dealers of town, who are always ready to pay the highest prices which Eastern quotations will bear, thus furnishing an excellent outlet, at remunerative rates, for the surplus products of the surrounding country.

Conway has four church organizations: The Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Christian and the Baptist, all of which are in prosperous conditions, and afford an excellent evidence of the moral status of the place. The Methodist pastor is Rev. G. P. Bennett, for several years presiding elder of the Corning district. The Baptist Church is presided over by Rev. William Golding, an old and efficient minister in his denomination. The Christian Church was organized in 1878, by Elder William Cobb, of Bedford. The present membership is fifty-two. They have a neat house of worship which

cost two thousand dollars. It was erected in 1880. Elder Cobb continues as pastor and the church could not find a truer man, or one that could fill the place so well as he.

Conway has a good graded school in charge of competent teachers. The school-house cost \$1,800, and is insufficient for the present wants of the town. The educational facilities are of a superior character and the increase in attendance has necessitated the hiring of an extra building. Another building will be erected in 1882. The teachers who have been in charge of the school at Conway have invariably been superior scholars and practical workers. The superintendent's report for 1880 of the Independent district of Conway contains the following:

No. of rooms in graded school.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	9
No. of teachers employed.....	2
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 35.00
Salary per month—female.....	33.00
No. of children of school age.....	173
No. of children enrolled in school.....	96
Average daily attendance.....	75
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$.90
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$1,550.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	595.47
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	196.14

The pride of Conway was its flouring-mill, which burned down early in the present summer. Just how the catastrophe occurred no one can say. It was discovered to be on fire about four o'clock in the morning. It has been charged to a stroke of lightning, to spontaneous combustion and incendiaryism. More than likely the first cause assigned is the correct one. The mill is being rebuilt and the generous, enterprising citizens of Conway are contributing liberally to the unfortunate gentlemen who were the losers. It will be constructed on the plan of the old mill. The following is a full description of the one that burned down.

HISTORY OF THE CONWAY MILL.

This mill is owned by a joint stock company, incorporated under the laws of Iowa, the principal stock being owned by the McDonald Brothers. There are, however, other parties interested—Goodsil Brothers, Anderson & Company and D. M. Hanerly.

This is an enterprising company of gentlemen and the people of Conway have just reason to be proud of this very important branch of the business of this growing and enterprising

city. The McDonald Brothers bought into this mill in the fall of 1880, since which time the entire mill has undergone a change, two stories being added and the entire machinery changed, the old taken out and the new put in place. Their machinery is all new and of the latest modern improvements. The boiler is sixteen feet in length, with thirty-two flues. The engine is new, of sixty horse-power, manufactured at Leavenworth, Kansas. They have all the modern machinery for cleaning and separating and they are prepared to make and are making the best grades of flour.

They have a capacity for handling about 250 bushels of wheat daily; have three run of burrs for wheat and one for corn. Have one receiving separator, one Bernard and Lee's separators; one Victor smutter, manufactured by the same parties; one California smutter, one Smith purifier, one close double purifier, the first mentioned having twenty-four feet of cloth and the other sixty-one feet, making eighty-five feet in all, and more purifying cloth than any mill of similar size in the State. They have four double belts and one dusting roll. All the machinery in this mill is new and first-class in every respect.

In connection with the mill they have a dump for corn, with four dumps, with a capacity of one thousand bushels in each, and have room for ten thousand bushels of shelled corn. They also have a sheller in connection, with a capacity of one thousand bushels per hour, run from the same engine which runs the mill.

They are now controlling the home market in flour and expect to do a large shipping business. They are running two sets of burrs to grind wheat, which furnish middlings for the third set. The wheat burrs are three and a half feet in diameter and the middling burrs three feet.

While the mill is not the largest, it is one of the first mills of the State in point of superiority, the building being twenty-five by thirty-five feet and four stories in height, and crowded with excellent machinery from the basement to the garret. The engine-room is thirty-five by thirty-eight feet and one story in height.

D. M. Brown has started a creamery, but with what success remains to be seen. We only know that his success ought to be certain and assured. As stated in the history of Grant township, Iowa, as a matter of fact, has no equal for the dairy. At the World's Exposition, in Philadelphia, this State was given the gold and silver award on butter; and again, at the International Dairy Fair, New York, in December, 1879. From a recent article in the *Chicago Times*, headed "Dairying in the Far West," we extract the following:

"Only a few years ago it was declared by professional experts that first-class butter and cheese could not be produced farther west than the State of New York. * * * * * Finally, though under the protest of the older dairy States, like New York and Vermont, Iowa and Minnesota were allowed to be classed as at least very promising dairy regions. Since the awards of the recent international dairy fairs they have taken the place to which they were by right entitled. Iowa creamery butter has now a reputation in most portions of the commercial world that reflects credit on the State."

This county, with its thousands of acres of grass lands, pure water and

other conditions for this class of industry, presents inducements that long since should have been taken up. As a matter of fact, no county in Iowa surpasses this one in grasses, pure water, and other advantages that would make the establishment of ten or twelve creameries a decided success from the start, and the history of less favorable localities which have profited from similar investments should be a sufficient incentive for men to grasp the situation and reap the benefits arising therefrom. Creamery butter is in good demand in all the markets, and especially just at this time. The commission merchants and grocery men of this county would handle every pound manufactured within its borders. We hope that Mr. Brown will have flattering success, and that others will follow in his footsteps, and that speedily.

Conway was incorporated in 1878. The first mayor was O. J. Eoff. The present city officers are as follows:

Mayor—O. J. Eoff.

Marshal—Alex. Pitman.

Recorder—A. C. Shoemaker.

Trustees—J. S. Butts, Tom Daniels, A. A. DeLong, J. G. Bowen, J. H. Jolly.

School-directors—A. A. DeLong, J. W. Moser, J. A. Carr, J. H. Jolly, J. M. Dick.

President school-board—O. J. Eoff.

Secretary school-board—J. H. Jolly.

Treasurer school-board—N. P. Nelson.

The Masons have a flourishing lodge at Conway—Right-Angle Lodge No. 344, A. F. & A. M. It was instituted in 1875 by Simeon Wright. The charter was dated June 7, 1876. The charter members were Simeon Wright, Josiah Litteer, H. M. Wilson, J. P. Wright, H. B. Liggett, H. Shoemaker, Samuel Yeatman, Sidney Severns, Seth Robinson and William Harriott.

The first officers were Simeon Wright, W. M.; Josiah Litteer, S. W.; H. M. Wilson, J. W.; H. B. Liggett, secretary; J. P. Wright, treasurer; H. Shoemaker, S. D.; Samuel Yeatman, J. D.; Sidney Severns, tyler; Seth Robinson, S. S., and William Harriott, J. S.

The present officers are as follows: N. P. Nelson, W. M.; T. W. Daniels, S. W.; O. J. Eoff, J. W.; M. C. Litteer, secretary; J. H. Jolly, treasurer; C. J. Trowbridge, S. D.; J. P. Rumble, J. D.; O. J. Hyde, tyler; A. C. Shoemaker, S. S., and A. A. DeLong, J. S.

This lodge now has a membership of fifty-seven, which is indeed a re-

markable growth. It has a fine frame hall which was built in 1876, at a cost of \$1,000. It is the only Masonic lodge in the county that owns a hall. It is paid for, which is better still.

The business men of Conway are substantial, and the trade they enjoy is simply wonderful. As a shipping point Conway has a "star" record. See report in the history of Taylor County Agricultural Society, elsewhere in this work.

MASON TOWNSHIP.

Thirty-five years ago this township was quite densely populated. It probably numbered more people than any other township in Taylor county. But it was another race of beings, "the Indian of falcon glance and lion-bearing, the hero of the pathetic tale and touching ballad," who strode so gallantly along the classic banks of the West One Hundred and Two River, wooing some dusky maid. As yet white man's foot had not trod upon this soil that was sacred to Mr. Lo! But it was a beautiful country, rich and fertile, dotted with shady groves, abundant in proud oaks and stalwart elm and walnut, broad expansive prairies, and plentiful in all kinds of game. In short, it was a paradise for a hunter or trapper, and a desirable location for any one seeking a country of excellent agricultural capacity. Thirty-four years ago the Indian's solitude was broken upon. James Mason chanced to be in search of a home where white folk didn't "scrouge" each other. He found it in Mason township, and there he discovered a land more attractive to his eye than any yet seen. This was in 1847, and from this pioneer the township derives its name. James Mason, Jr., his son, yet lives in the township, on section 15, and is a prosperous gentleman. He is well and popularly known throughout the county.

Among the old settlers were Samuel Wineinger, Abram Hawkins, Kember McKee, W. B. Snow, John and Abram Holliday, Mr. Dyche, Wood Daugherty, James Ross and R. F. Pace.

Rev. James M. Stockton, whose name so often appears in this work, was the first clergyman to preach in the township. Rev. Samuel Farlow, a pioneer Methodist minister, was the next one. He was among the earliest of that denomination in southwestern Iowa, and his work laid a broad and substantial foundation for the results that have since followed.

The early history of this township is considerable—if you could get at it. A pioneer furnishes some notes which, if printed here, would lead the reader of to-day to imagine himself in Dallas township. The early school history, the first teachers, and items innumerable belonging to Dallas township, or at least the southern part thereof, are given to Mason township by

the intelligent old settler who furnished this historian with the facts for Mason. His recollection is poor, and his memory of present township lines is not the best. The best historian living can't write a good and correct history from imperfect facts. It can be said, however, that Mason township is inhabited by some of the best people of Taylor county. There is John Lindsay, on section 8; Henry Raynor, on section 18; James Miller, on section 26; Samuel Gant, on section 33; T. A. Meredith, on section 26; Samuel Wineinger, on section 29; W. B. Snow, on section 28; Frances Lewellen, on section 10.

W. B. Snow is at present a member of the board of supervisors, and several years since was county superintendent.

Some of the finest farms in Taylor county are in Mason township. Some of its most successful stock-raisers live there. James Mason owns an extensive tract of land, and so does Robert Timberlake. Joe Scott is an enterprising farmer, and has a fine residence.

In school history Mason township may be judged from the following report made by the county superintendent for the year 1880:

No. of subdistricts	6
No. of teachers employed	11
Salary per month—male.....\$	28.80
Salary per month—female	28.80
No. of school months	6 9-10
No. of children of school age.....	340
No. of children enrolled in school.....	227
Average daily attendance.....	147
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....\$	1.95
No. of school-houses (frame)	6
Value of school-houses	\$2,600.00
Amount paid teachers during year.....	1,210.00
Amount expended for contingent expenses.....	400.79

NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

When "Ret" Clarkson, the gifted editor of the Des Moines *Register*, was in New York he was asked how Iowa managed to roll up 80,000 Republican majority? to which he gave answer: "By building school-houses within a mile of each other." "And that's the truth," as the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* says, "Iowa is studded with school-houses as the sky is with the stars, and consequently her politics glisten as do the stars." This is well put, although it isn't the province of this work to have a political choice. But certain it is, that where a people are well educated, there will

be better and more enlightened politics. Nodaway township comes in this category. Its politics ought to be the very best if educational advantages are helps. Few townships in the State are better supplied with teachers and school-houses. Professor Jeffrey gave it the following report in 1880:

No. of subdistricts	9
No. of teachers employed.....	13
Salary per month—male.....\$	23.92
Salary per month—female	23.92
No. of school months	7
No. of children of school age.....	331
No. of children enrolled in school.....	258
Average daily attendance	151
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....\$	1.39
No. of school-houses (frame)	9
Value of school-houses	\$4,675.00
Amount paid teachers during the year	1,340.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes	577.26

The first settlers of Nodaway township were John B. Henshaw, John B. West, Mr. Dodson, Washington Kinerick, James Foster, E. J. Spalding, Fletcher Brown and Peter Guerney.

John B. Henshaw and Mr. Dodson have long since gone to try their fortunes in an unknown land. Isaac B. West died after a lingering illness of many months, during which he endured death hundreds of times. He was afflicted with "bone erysipelas" of the leg. His physicians tried to save it for him. His soul revolted against losing it. But amputation became so evident a necessity even to himself that he consented to the operation. The shock killed him. At one time he was very wealthy, owning a large tract of land in Nodaway township.

The first school taught in the township was at the Isaac B. West house, on section 7. James Foster was the teacher. A dozen years ago he was well known in this and adjoining counties. He is now a resident of Nebraska.

The East Nodaway River runs down the west side of the township. It abounds in fish, and furnishes excellent water-power. Its bluffs are covered with timber. Coal beds are plentiful in sections 21 and 29. The veins are eighteen inches in depth, and are of the first deposit. Underneath lie inexhaustible supplies which will be brought to the light of day ere many years. Thus far there has scarcely been an effort made to reach the deeper veins.



J. T. Wherry

From January 1, 1877 to January 1, 1880, Nodaway township furnished a member of the county board of supervisors in the person of Mr. John Reeves. He was a most excellent officer and discharged his duties intelligently, and was honest and incorruptible.

These are the three church organizations in this township—two Methodists and one Second Adventist.

The Western Methodist Church meets at district school-house number 6. It came into existence about the year 1870. Among the the original members were Mrs. Fletcher Brown, Mrs. James Gale, Mrs. R. V. Kelly and H. B. Hales and wife. Rev. J. P. Evans is the present pastor. In the past the church has been blessed with the faithful and energetic services of such men as Rev. Eberley, Rev. W. P. Bishop, Rev. Samuel Farlow and Rev. Kern. The church membership is forty, and it is aided by a thorough and efficient sabbath-school.

The Fairview Methodist Church was organized in 1874. Services are held at the district school-house number 8. The organization is about the same as the Western Church. It was started by a division of it. The membership is thirty-seven. A sabbath-school is connected therewith.

The Second Adventists have an organization at school-district number 9. Membership is twenty-five. It was organized in 1873. D. Q. Kent is the pastor.

PLATTE TOWNSHIP.

Prior to 1866 Platte township embraced its present limits and all that territory now known as Grant township. The East One Hundred and Two River rises in Platte township, its source being several small streams branching in various directions, and furnishing most excellent drainage. Platte township is very high, and excepting Creston, Lenox, the metropolis of the township, is the loftiest point between the two great rivers. Its soil is very rich and productive. Corn and flax are the chief products. The yield of corn on the average in Platte township is, perhaps, the heaviest in the county. As will be seen by a table which appears in a chapter on "The Taylor County Agricultural Society," Lenox is the leading grain shipping station in the county. In the number of car loads of corn sent out it is almost equals the number of shipments from both Bedford and Conway.

It is claimed that the first prairie broken in the township for farming purposes was on section 12. John Kilgore was the gentleman who worthily bears this honor, and the farm is now owned by Mr. Chester. This was in 1855, and the same spring William Caplinger and James McVey commenced to improve their farms in sections 11 and 24. The farm above

spoken of, which was formerly Mr. Kilgore's property, he sold to Mr. G. R. Duffie, who now lives in Union county. The sale was made soon after the improvements were begun. The first house built in the township was erected by Mr. Kilgore on the same land in 1856. Mr. Caplinger built on the farm he now occupies in the autumn following.

The first election in Platte township was held at the residence of William Caplinger in 1857. William Caplinger was elected justice of the peace, Oliver Jenks, township clerk, and Oliver Jenks and S. W. Robinson, trustees. At this time every man in Platte township, which then embraced Grant, held an office, with the possible exception of Mr. McDuffie.

The first post-office in the township was established in 1857, in December. It was located at the house of William Caplinger, and bore the very proper appellation of LONE, because it was far away on the vast prairies.

The winter of 1855-6 was severe throughout the United States and the Canadas. It was unusually so, and, perhaps, has never been equaled, unless it was by the winter of 1880-1. Of course it must have fallen heavily upon the settlers of Platte township, where there were neither hills nor trees to protect shivering man from the biting blasts of an unrelenting storm of sleet and snow. In that winter the mercury fell to forty degrees below zero in places. So it will not be hard to picture the perils and sufferings endured by pioneers on the pathless prairies of Platte township. Their nearest mill was on Middle River in Madison county, or in Missouri, several miles southeast of Maryville. Breadstuffs were scarce and high, and could only be obtained by great toil and expense. In fact, all supplies were brought from a distance. A sufficiency of grain was not yet grown to meet the wants of the pioneers. There was no surplus to draw upon as occasion might require. The severe winter found them wholly unprepared for it. Their houses in some cases were built of small poles from four to six inches in diameter, and could not be laid close enough together. Put them tightly as they might, the wind would find plenty of crevices through which it would hurry the snow and sleet. Perhaps, and which was often the case, when one of those terrific storms would come, the husband and father was sixty or seventy miles distant, with an ox team after the necessities of life for his little brood. This required an absence of many days, and to gather the wood that warmed them from under the drifts of snow, and care for the stock was an undertaking that would make the pampered and delicate woman of to-day shiver.

Among the other early settlers is Mr. George Van Houten, who came to the county in 1855, while a mere lad. Then there are N. Eggler, Henry Kilgore and J. M. Wilt. Mr. Wilt came in 1861, and lives on section 12. George Van Houten resides on section 19. These gentlemen have witnessed

the wonderful growth of a most wonderful country. When they came to Platte township, and Taylor county, an improved farm wasn't worth much more than a song, and was unsalable. Now farms are more valuable than the most sanguine could have hoped for, and prairie lands cannot be bought for less than twice the amount the early settler thought his improved farm would be worth.

The following table will show the prices of improved and unimproved lands in Platte and other townships of Taylor county, also the number of acres unimproved:

	No. of acres unimproved.	Price of unimproved.	Price of improved.
Nodaway.....	4,000	\$ 8 to \$20	\$15 to 25
Holt.....	4,000	8 to 20	15 to 25
Grove.....	6,000	8 to 15	15 to 25
Platte.....	4,500	10 to 20	20 to 30
Dallas.....	5,500	6 to 12	15 to 25
Washington.....	4,000	8 to 15	18 to 30
Marshall.....	6,000	8 to 18	16 to 30
Grant.....	8,000	8 to 18	15 to 30
Mason.....	2,000	6 to 12	15 to 25
Benton.....	2,500	12 to 20	20 to 30
Clayton.....	5,000	8 to 15	15 to 25
Gray.....	6,500	8 to 15	15 to 25
Polk.....	2,000	6 to 12	15 to 25
Ross.....	5,000	8 to 15	15 to 20
Jackson.....	4,000	6 to 12	15 to 25
Jefferson.....	6,500	6 to 12	15 to 25

The first marriage ceremony in the township was performed by the Rev. James Wishard. The contracting parties were Abner Baggs and Miss Jane Geahan.

The first male child born in the township was John, whose happy parents were Greenbury and Martha McDuffie. He came to gladden their hearts in 1858. Belle Caplinger was the first dainty girl baby.

The first death was in the family of Dr. James McVey—a child who was buried in Union county.

The first physician was Dr. James McVey, who came from Missouri.

The first preaching in the township came from the lips of Rev. James Wishard, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His services were held in a log hut on section 12. He accomplished much in the way of good, and laid solid the foundation for the piety and morality that is so

characteristic of the people of this township. The first resident minister was the Rev. John S. Dean.

A log school-house on section 12 witnessed the first educational efforts in the township. The sum of twenty dollars per month was allowed the teacher, who was Mr. Joe Lavelly. Frequently he had but one scholar, and that one he carried upon his back to and from the school-house. The building we are speaking of was the first school edifice in the township. It was built by the citizens at a cost of \$60, and was by them sold to the district. Since then the educational interests of Platte township have grown remarkably, as the following table taken from the superintendent's report for 1880 will show:

No. of subdistricts	8
No. of teachers employed	14
Salary per month—male	\$ 30
Salary per month—female	27.89
No. of school months	8½
No. of children of school age	261
No. of children enrolled in school	197
Average daily attendance	112
Average cost of tuition per scholar	\$ 2.69
No. of school-houses (frame)	8
Value of school-houses	\$4,475.00
Amount paid teachers during the year	2,082.09
Amount expended for contingent purposes	647.37

Add to the above the report of the the independent school-district of Lenox, which appears in its proper place, and Platte township presents a case that is strong, and will be hard to beat in any county in Iowa.

Mrs. James McVey wove the first cloth. She was a woman of great strength of character and was well calculated to endure the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer. After her came other women who distinguished themselves in all the branches of industrial domestic labor.

When the township was first settled a few Indians remained. But the whites soon drove them away, and their trapping places were used by the "pale-faces" for five or six years, with good success.

During the war all the able-bodied men in the township were giving their energies to their country and risking their lives on sanguinary battle-fields that the government of their fathers might be perpetuated and treason be wiped from the land. During all these troublous days milling was done with cattle and the wood hauled for the families of those who were in the army.

The Baptists have a church organization known by the name of Bethel. It was first organized November 15, 1879. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. William Winkley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Chester, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Waters, Mrs. Jennie Brown, Belle Franklin, Veachel Franklin, Marion Franklin and J. W. Franklin. The church has no building. Its services are held in district number 6 school-house. The church was reorganized January 17, 1880, by a council composed of Rev. P. Andrews and S. M. Osborn, of Mt. Ayr, Rev. Golding, of Bedford, Mr. R. M. Ray, of Grant Center and Rev. H. S. Cloud and R. Bosisto, of Corning. Since the reorganization the church has had but one pastor, Rev. H. S. Cloud, who is still serving there in that capacity. The membership is twenty-two.

Perhaps the most desirable institution of Platte township is the nursery owned by George Van Houten. It is the largest and most complete in southern Iowa. Mr. Van Houten understands his business as thoroughly as the schoolmistress the A B C's she teaches her pupils. He owns, also, a nursery at Grant City, Missouri, at Blanchard, Page county, at Essex, Page county, and one at Bedford, with Thomas Potter, Esq. As a tree-grower few men in Iowa are better or more favorably known.

LENOX.

In 1870 the wisest man living in all of Taylor county had not dreamed of such a place. In November, 1871, the Creston branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was completed through Taylor county to the Missouri line. The plat of Lenox was then surveyed and recorded. In February, 1872, the first permanent settlements were made thereon. N. J. Allen, A. S. Beymer and G. L. Brooks at this time located within the town limits, and others came afterward. During its first year the town labored under quite a disadvantage, being resurveyed and relocated to some extent. This necessitated the removal of the buildings to the west side of the railroad track that had been erected on the east. From that time until the present Lenox has had a wonderful growth, which has been steady and healthy. Some of its buildings would be a credit to towns much larger and more pretentious. In May, 1874, the Lenox House was built. During the September following the school-house was erected; then the township contained but fifteen scholars; in 1876 it had 150. In 1880 the number had grown to 213, which is an increase very flattering. In 1880, in his report of schools, the superintendent gives the following account of the Independent school-district of Lenox:

No. of rooms in graded school.....	3
Average number months taught.....	9
No. of teachers employed.....	3
Salary per month--male.....	\$ 44.16 $\frac{2}{3}$
Salary per month--female.....	30.00
No. of children of school age.....	213
No of children enrolled in school.....	194
Average daily attendance.....	124
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.03
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$2,050.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	983.23
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	412.31

What is now known as the independent school-district of Lenox was organized in 1873 as subdistrict number three, of the district township of Platte, with an area of two miles square. The district then had fifteen scholars, as has been elsewhere stated. The school-house before mentioned was two stories high, twenty-four by thirty-six, wood structure, and erected on lots sixty-one, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-eight and sixty-nine, of the northwest quarter of section eight. The first school was taught in the summer of 1874, by a Mr. Cole. The average attendance was about twenty-five, several pupils coming from outside the district. The following fall and winter term was taught by G. W. Howe, Esq. He had an average attendance of forty-seven, with an enrollment of sixty-two. G. L. Brooks was subdirector from its organization until 1875. March 18, 1878, the district was made independent by a vote of its electors. The first school-board under the new organization consisted of Hon. N. S. Hornaday, L. B. Wilson, H. S. Woods, J. T. Wherry, W. A. Scott and John Baxter. At the organization of the board H. S. Woods was chosen president; J. W. Barnes, secretary, and G. L. Brooks, treasurer. In 1881, April 11, voted to issue bonds in the sum of \$5,000 for the erection of a new school-house, forty by seventy feet, two stories and basement, brick structure, and containing four rooms. June 10, 1881, the contract for building the school-house was let to J. W. Combs, of Bedford, for \$7,789. It is now under process of erection. The present school-board is composed of Hon. N. J. Allen, Hon. N. S. Hornaday, E. D. Kepner, J. W. Barnes, J. W. Maher and H. F. Howard. The school-officers are Hon. N. J. Allen, president of the board; G. W. Howe, secretary, and A. D. Harlan, treasurer.

In the way of harvests, politically, Lenox has reaped quite abundantly.

In 1875 Hon. John Madden, one of its most prosperous business men and best citizens, was elected to the legislature. In 1876 G. L. Brooks was a delegate from the Eighth congressional district of Iowa to the Cincinnati Republican convention, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president. In 1879 Hon. N. S. Hornaday was chosen to the legislature. He made a member of whom his constituents are justly proud.

The institution of Lenox is its flouring-mills. It was completed in 1875 by M. M. Bechtell, who now resides at Harlan, the shire town of Shelby, county. These mills are now the property of Allen & Co., who are, also extensive grain-dealers. In reputation few mills in southwestern Iowa excel that of Allen & Co. They are experienced men and their employés are none but first-class workmen. Several neighboring towns are supplied with flour from their mills and the demand upon them exceeds the mills' capacity.

The *Lenox Time Table* is almost as old as the city of its birth. A complete history of this journal will be found in the chapter entitled "The Press of Taylor County."

Some of the citizens of Lenox are interested in Colorado mines at Kokomo. They are E. D. and John Kepner, D. J. Spear and William Piggott. It is the impression that they have a "bonanza," the truth of which would be gratifying to all who know them.

Of the first business men of Lenox, G. L. Brooks is in California, N. J. Allen still at Lenox, and A. S. Beymer at Randolph, Fremont county, Iowa.

A copy of the *Time Table* of July 4, 1876, contains the advertisements of fifteen business houses, as follows: F. S. Winkley, painter; J. H. Humphrey, livery stable; H. B. Hansen, boots and shoes; Morrell & Anderson, grocery and restaurant; M. M. Bechtell, Lenox Mills; Osborn & Brooks, hardware; Tyler & Howell, real estate; Harlan & Saunders, hardware; A. C. Woodard, meat market; G. E. Norwood, implements; J. W. Maher, real estate; A. C. Brice & Co., undertakers; Humphrey & Co., druggists; Allen, Spear & Layne, dry goods and implements, and John Madden, general merchandise. Mr. J. W. Maher, John Madden and H. B. Hoffman, we believe, are the only ones of these gentlemen who are yet pursuing the same business. The changes that have been made will at once be noted by the following list of the *present* business men of Lenox.

Lenox Mills, Allen & Co., and grain-dealers.

Fuller & Co., agricultural implements.

L. E. Mercer, carpenter and builder.

Dunbar, Gitt & Adams, builders.

H. H. White, carriage-maker and blacksmith.
L. A. Lain, carriage and repair shop.
W. R. Harlan, blacksmith.
G. W. Howe, attorney and justice of the peace
H. Lupton, postmaster.
M. A. Lunn, real estate and loan office.
L. S. Brooks, banker.
Johnson Brothers, clothing.
Woods & Pennell, livery stable.
John A. Rogers, agricultural implements.
Chambers & Ennis, lumber.
W. F. Thompson, furniture.
James Kingan, grocery.
John Finn, grain-dealer.
William French, grain-dealer.
G. W. Ferris, grain-dealer.
W. V. Leuson, grain-dealer.
Hallowell & Wooster, meat market.
William Pheny, saloon.
Wilson & Parks, hardware and grain-dealers.
C. W. Wilson, grocery and restaurant.
Ridgeway & Son, lumber.
Barnes & McGregor, Lenox *Time Table*.
G. L. Goodale, jeweler.
W. P. Norman, jeweler.
C. W. Brokaw, cabinet-maker.
Morris & Kafka, carpenters.
Montgomery & Abbott, carpenters.
Meagher & Maloney, general merchandise and grain-dealers.
Hornaday & Scroggs, druggists and physicians.
B. Woolridge, clothing, boots and shoes.
H. B. Hansen, boots and shoes.
Misses Maher & Haman, milliners and dress-makers.
J. T. Wherry, general merchandise.
Waight & Miller, druggists.
C. A. Brooks, grocery and feed store.
Robert Lynch, barber.
W. F. Wilson, grocery and bakery.
H. A. Childs, druggist.
Humphrey & Morrell, grocery.

Scroggs & Brock, harness and saddlery.

J. and E. Madden, general merchandise.

E. L. Osborn, hardware and agricultural implements.

Smith & Funk, general merchandise.

H. R. French, dry goods and millinery.

Mrs. Lucy Bratton, millinery.

S. B. Muncy, grocery.

J. W. Maher, real estate and loan agent.

—— & Overmyer, groceries.

—— Dalton, proprietor Lenox House.

—— McIntire, boarding-house.

Hamilton & Tyler, grave tablets.

G. L. Hanner, tailor.

A. J. Johnson, attorney.

Misses C. and C. Goodale, millinery.

N. G. Duffield, carpenter.

—— Connell, photograph gallery.

J. W. Jones, auctioneer.

Joseph Montgomery, auctioneer.

W. F. Waight, physician.

J. A. Hudson, physician.

The clergymen of Lenox are: Rev. U. P. Golliday, D. D., Methodist Episcopal; Rev. J. D. DeTar, Methodist Episcopal; Rev. N. V. Morrow, Presbyterian; Rev. A. B. DeLong, Presbyterian, and Rev. J. W. Johnson, United Presbyterian. The churches of Lenox are the Methodist Episcopal, the United Presbyterian, the Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic. Further on in this chapter on Lenox will be found brief histories of each one of them.

CIVIC SOCIETIES OF LENOX.

Lenox Lodge No. 407, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 27, 1880. The charter members were George Van Houten, G. W. Howe, C. N. Thompson, H. Warriner, James W. Jones, H. P. Randall, B. F. Hoke and G. A. Deaver.

George Van Houten was the first N. G.; G. W. Howe, V. G.; C. N. Thompson, R. S., and C. W. Thompson, treasurer. The present officers are C. N. Thompson, N. G.; J. T. Hartup, V. G.; A. H. Abbitt, R. S., and C. W. Wilson, treasurer.

Lenox Odd Fellows have had no "ups and downs." Their sailing has been steady and rapid, before fair winds and on a smooth sea. Witness the

proof: In April, 1880, the society numbered eight individuals. In July, 1881, its membership was forty-five, and composed of some of the very best citizens of Lenox and Platte township.

MASONIC.

This order is particularly strong and popular at Lenox. It numbers among its members some of the strongest men and oldest settlers of that portion of Taylor county. Fremont Lodge No. 343, A. F. & A. M., was organized "under dispensation," by Thomas George, of Corning, September 24, 1874. The original, or charter, members were A. S. Beymer, George Van Houten, G. W. Horn, Joseph Brown, A. M. Allen, G. L. Allen, H. Cade, J. C. Lucas, James W. Jones, N. S. Hornaday and A. L. Duncan. The first officers were: J. C. Lucas, W. M.; George Van Houten, S. W.; Joseph Brown, J. W.; J. W. Jones, treasurer; N. S. Hornaday, secretary, and G. W. Page, J. D. The present officers are: A. D. Harlan, W. M.; H. H. White, S. W.; S. N. Laudon, J. W.; J. W. Barnes, treasurer; A. C. Brice, secretary; George Van Houten, S. D.; H. B. Woods, J. D.; J. W. Cahill, S. S., and Elmer Allyn, J. S.

The growth of this lodge has been remarkable, and speaks volumes in its praise. In 1874 its membership was eleven; in 1881 it has fifty-two names upon its rolls. Several of its members are Knights Templar, belonging to Bethany Commandery, at Creston. Of these are E. D. Kepner, Hon. N. J. Allen, H. H. White, J. W. Cahill, and perhaps others. The society has no hall of its own, but the intention is to erect a structure at an early day.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church of Lenox was organized in 1876, with the following members: James. R. Hewitt, Rebecca Hewitt, W. Hattie Osborn, John Pugh, James Montgomery, N. J. Hornaday, James B. Dunbar, John Kepner, Francis Kepner and S. B. Overmyer. Immediately upon the organization of the church a building for worship was put in process of erection, which was completed in 1876. It is a frame structure, of good design, and cost \$2,200. It was dedicated in the fall of 1877 by Rev. Bardwell, assisted by Rev. Roberts, of St. Joseph, Missouri. The Lenox Presbyterian Church can show a clean record financially; it doesn't owe a dollar, which is a showing that but few churches can make. It prospered at its organization, and good fortune and God's blessing have attended it ever since. From a small beginning its membership has grown to seventy-four. At no time has the church had a regular pastor, although we believe its services occur as every sabbath rolls around. Its pastors have been Rev.

W. H. Isley and Rev. N. V. Morrow. Rev. A. B. DeLong has been the "stated supply" since October, 1879, and is at the present time.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It seems to be the fortune of Lenox churches to be out of debt, which reflects pronounced credit upon its excellent people. The United Presbyterian Church is one whose exchequer long since wiped out the last demand against it.

This church was organized September 19, 1874. The original members were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Richards, Mrs. Belle Roberts, Ellen Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. French, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Lunn, Mrs. Appleby, Louis Appleby, J. R. Dunlap and Mr. and Mrs. William Lafferty. One hundred and fifteen is the present membership, which is the highest compliment that could be paid Mr. Morrow, the pastor, and in fact, the only one the church has had. For more than three years he has ministered to the spiritual wants of these people with a success meriting warm laudation. Connected with the church is a sabbath-school of one hundred and twenty-five scholars. During the year past twenty-four new names have been added to the church rolls, and \$250 have been raised and paid over to the mission fund. Since the organization of the church there have been but two deaths in the congregation, which is remarkable and worthy of note, when the number comprising the society is taken into consideration. In 1879 this church built a frame house for worship at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. J. B. McMichael, president of Monmouth (Illinois) College, dedicated it August 10, 1879. From that time to the present prosperity has marked its every step, and seems to have mapped out for it a future long and sunshiny.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. W. McKendrie Campbell, assistant preacher on the Creston and Lenox circuit, delivered the first Methodist sermon at Lenox, in the summer or fall of 1873, at the depot of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Rev. H. Avery continued the appointment more or less frequently until in January, 1874, when he was sent to Creston, and Rev. U. P. Golliday, the most eminent and gifted divine in the State, to Lenox. In 1874 the school-house was used for sabbath services, and a class of thirteen members, with three on probation, was organized. In 1876 the society had increased to about fifty-eight members. Since that time it has grown to seventy or more. There had been attempts made to erect a church edifice, but without success until the summer of 1881, when a very neat building, 32x55 feet was commenced, and is now (September)

rapidly approaching completion. Its cost will be a trifle over \$3,000. It will be dedicated in a short time under the administration of Rev. J. D. DeTar, to whose untiring energy the society is mainly indebted.

A parsonage has been erected on a lot adjoining where the church will stand. It was built in 1877, under the superintendence of Rev. C. Leach. Rev. A. Brown enlarged it in 1879. Michigan Avenue is the church site, and one of the most beautiful streets in the really pretty city of Lenox. The Presbyterians near the eastern extremity, the Methodists some two blocks further west, a new and beautiful brick school-house, the United Presbyterian Church next on the west, and the Catholic Church still further west, furnish the people of Lenox with sightly structures and school and church conveniences that are rarely equaled in a place of its size.

The ministers who have been pastors of the Methodist Church in Lenox are Rev. H. Avery, 1873-4; Rev. U. P. Golliday, 1874-6; Rev. C. Leach, 1876-7; Rev. A. Brown, 1877-80, and the Rev. J. D. DeTar, who is now entering on the second year of his pastorate.

The Roman Catholics are strongly entrenched in Lenox. In 1875 they erected a church building which is insufficient for their present needs, and they are now putting up a new one, south of the old.

Lenox, by a square vote, has recently favored the granting license to beer saloons and billiard halls. Its officers are some of the foremost men in the city.

In 1878 a skeleton was found close to the railroad track near Lenox. Dr. M. C. Connett, of Bedford, who was county coroner, held an inquest over the remains, but without eliciting any information regarding the deceased. It was generally thought that he was some tramp who had died from exposure to the wintry blasts. The skeleton must have lain there six months before it was discovered.

In 1879 one Kennedy was on a "tear," and had no desire to become a lodger at the Lenox cooler. William and George Hartzell were night watchmen. Kennedy resisted their attempt to arrest him, when William Hartzell hit him over the head with a "billy." Almost instant death was produced. Upon trial before Judge R. C. Henry, of Bedford, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against William Hartzell. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court, where it still remains. George Hartzell was afterward acquitted. In the meantime, Kennedy's administrator had brought suit against the corporation of Lenox for \$10,000 for his killing. Eminent counsel was employed on both sides, and all efforts resulted in favor of the city.

POLK TOWNSHIP

Gets its name from James K. Polk, who was inaugurated president of the United States, March 4, 1845. In those early days (for Polk was a township in 1851, though much larger than now) it was strong in the Democratic faith. Hence its name after one of the Democratic party's presidents. It continued Democratic through all the fiftys, sixtys and nearly all the seventies. In 1876, it changed in political complexion. Peter Cooper, Greenback candidate for president of the Republic, carried it by quite a handsome majority. Polk, and its neighbor on the north, Mason, were the only townships in the United States where victory perched on the banners of Mr. Cooper. In 1877 the Greenbackers carried it a second time, and again in 1878. In 1879, mainly through the personal activity of Aaron B. Oxley and W. H. Hutcheson, it was wrested from the Greenbackers, with whom the Democrats were allied in the struggle that year, and, also, in 1876, 1877 and in 1878. In the presidential canvass of 1880 the bonds uniting them were dissolved, the Democrats voting for General Hancock and the Greenbackers for Weaver.

Polk township is crossed almost centrally from the north to the south by the West One Hundred and Two River, the largest stream in the county, excepting the East Nodaway, which passes through Nodaway township and the extreme northwest of Dallas. It is bordered with considerable excellent timber. Its valleys are wide and fertile, wonderfully so, excepting in a few isolated places where water stands throughout the year, save in exceedingly dry seasons. But these can be made very valuable by drainage. The soil of the township is very rich, and never fails to yield as abundantly as other parts of the county. In very dry seasons its corn crop is superior. In 1881, when the crop was almost a failure over the county and throughout southwestern Iowa, Polk township farmers were promised a yield equal to that of the average years. So it will be seen that its soil is productive and will stand all sorts of weather. It was first settled in a very early day, and the old pioneer farmers who went there carried level heads upon their shoulders. They knew just what was adapted to their wants, and settled there, and years later, in this dry season of 1881, the value of their judgment is proven.

The town of Buchanan is located on section 8, and has been for many years a noted place to the people of southwest Iowa and adjacent parts in Missouri. Its name goes still further to show the political complexion of the sturdy pioneers thereabouts. It is not a place of dimensions like Chicago—at least not now; but it is a good, thriving town, numbering perhaps

a hundred people, possibly more. As a trading-point, there is no town of its size in Iowa that can excel it. Here several of the wealthiest men in southern Iowa laid the foundations of their present fortunes. Two of them now live at Clarinda, Page county, and none there are more prosperous or more esteemed. Several have died who lived to bless the day that they began business in Buchanan. The first physician who practiced medicine in Buchanan and Polk townships was Dr. Luther Bent, of Bedford. Dr. James Stone was the first physician who located there. He didn't aspire to that degree of perfection in the practice of his profession that Dr. Bliss, the president's physician, did; but he did the best he knew how, and thus will he and Bliss go down to posterity together. Dr. Stone moved to California, and whether he is living or dead is not for this historian to say. The first practitioner to settle there who was possessed of skill and ability, was a Dr. Will. There were other Esculapians of some note who healed the sick in Buchanan and vicinity, and their deeds will be found in the biographies which appear elsewhere.

Buchanan saw the first school-house erected in the township. This was in 1853. Its cost was borne by some of the public spirited people there, and was donated to the town by them. Originally it had been built for a residence by one Lambert, who sold it to the citizens for the purpose above mentioned. Buchanan has now a larger and much better school-edifice. Its directors are gentlemen who will employ the best talent to be found. Its schools are not excelled in the county, and the people around Buchanan are usually cultured and prosperous. Buchanan is an independent school-district, and the county superintendent gives it the following report for 1880:

No. of rooms in graded school.....	2
Average number of months taught.....	8
No. of teachers employed	2
Salary per month—female.....	\$ 32.50
No. of children of school age	145
No. of children enrolled in school.....	100
Average daily attendance.....	54
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 1.19
No. of school-houses (frame).....	1
Value of school-houses.....	\$505.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	520.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	78.07

The only post-office in the township is at Buchanan, and is down on Uncle Sam's books as Siam.

Buchanan has two civic societies—the Masonic and Odd Fellow. The date of their organization, their first officers, original members, present officers and number of membership, and such other facts of them as ought to be made in a work of this kind, we are unable to give. The information was not given our canvassers who endeavored to procure it.

But one church building graces the town site. It is a commodious structure, and was built by the Christian denomination to whom it still belongs. The church was organized in 1860. In the years which have passed away since that time it has had some reverses, but it is now in a healthy and prosperous condition under the pastorate of W. L. Dunlavy. Its membership exceeds one hundred.

For many years the Methodists were organized at Buchanan and flourished after the manner that is so common with this famous church, but dissensions arising in the fold, its strength was lost; its members ceased to care for church success, some united elsewhere, some have died and moved away, and so at this writing there is no real organization and no regular service.

The first religious assemblage in Polk township of which any knowledge can be had, was at Warnsley's Grove, on section 6. This was in 1854. Our record does not give the name of the pastor, but the presumption is that it was the Rev. J. M. Stockton, a Cumberland Presbyterian, and an old citizen of this county, who died in December, 1874.

In 1859 the Methodists of the township attended divine service in a Ross township log cabin dwelling-house, situated on section 11, and owned by D. Martin. Rev. Peterson was the then expounder of the gospel. The Methodists now worship God at the Fine school-house, which is located in the southwest part of the township. Rev. I. Hilderbrand, of Memory, is the pastor. The organization is in a healthy condition and the membership is growing.

Of Sunday-schools we have but one account. This is one held at the High Prairie school-house; its membership is fifty. C. F. Drescher is the superintendent.

A Mr. Buchanan taught the first school, in 1856. In 1859 George Hatfield, who is deceased, taught a term in a log dwelling-cabin, located on section 11. He had twelve pupils and was paid by private subscription. Sarah McFarland, who is still living and a resident of the township, taught a term on section 6. This was at a very early day, and it is claimed by some that it was the first term in the township. Her pupils numbered fifteen.

The following, which we have compiled from the superintendent's report for 1880, shows the present condition of schools in this township:

No. of subdistricts.....	4
No. of teachers employed.....	8
Salary per month—male.....\$	30.00
Salary per month—female.....	27.20
No. of school months.....	7
No. of children of school age.....	211
No. of children enrolled in school.....	181
Average daily attendance.....	99
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....\$	1.06
No. of school-houses (frame).....	4
Value of school-houses.....	\$2,360.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	786.00
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	353.60

The first actual settler of Polk township was Mr. Thompson. He came there in 1844, and died not long afterward. None of his history is accessible to us. Following him came Elias Bridgewater in 1852, from Orange county Indiana. Mr. Bridgewater settled on section 6, where he still resides. In 1877 he suffered the loss of his aged wife and helpmeet by drowning. In a condition of mental aberration she threw herself into a deep well, and when her body was taken out she had long been dead. William Ferguson, of Andrew county, Missouri, moved to Polk township in 1852, as did Mr. Peter Chrisman. Ferguson settled on section 5, and Chrisman on section 7. In 1853 Russell Barnes came from Buchanan county, Missouri; James B. Campbell, who is since dead, from the same place; Lynord Reagor, from Andrew county, Missouri, and from the same Thomas Dakin and Joseph Snodgrass, and Thomas Wade from Indiana. Barnes settled on section 18, Campbell on section 8, Reagor on section 17, Dakin and Snodgrass on section 7, and Wade on section 25. Wade is not living, Snodgrass lives in Page county, Dakin in Kansas, and Reagor is dead. Campbell was the first sheriff of Taylor county, and is frequently mentioned elsewhere in these pages. In 1854 Platte county, Missouri, sent Joseph Smith to Polk township. He located on section 9, and there he can now be found as happy as the 21st day of June is long.

In addition to the above named persons, in 1856, when Jacob Taylor emigrated to the township, there were living there Cyrus Wolfeton, William Hatfield, William Brandberry, Daniel Thompson, Milton Blake and Benjamin Ball.

Later, but not much, came J. Ward, J. and S. Taylor, E. Cook, D. Clayton, James and Jesse Harris, Martin McKee, Washington and Harrison Clayton.

Charles Deesher, well and favorably known through the county, arrived at his present abode October, 8, 1858. The first marriage solemnized after he came was that of T. Cole and Harriet Hobbert. In 1860 his first daughter, Louisa was born.

The first birth of a male child in the township, of which recollection is had, was a son to James and Harriet Harris, 1856. He was given the name of Daniel.

The first death in the township that we can hear of, was in the family of Joseph Smith. His daughter died, and soon after his wife Jane followed.

John Oxley built the first school-house. This honor is not disputed him.

Mrs. Thompson, whose husband was Polk township's earliest settler, wove the first cloth. In those days "store clothes" and "store goods" were an unknown article in Taylor county. The wife's skill at the loom and the labor of her fingers supplied the material with which her husband, her children and herself were arrayed; and her deft fingers made the same into the garments that warmed their bodies and hid their nakedness.

Among those who came after Mrs. Thompson, who were famous in the neighborhood as weavers, were Mrs. Reagor, Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Dyke, and many pleasant anecdotes are told of these most estimable women who so nobly and courageously aided their husbands in carving homes and fortunes in a land known only to the birds and animals.

In these times the nearest post-office was at Maryville, Missouri; and it can easily be imagined that the dear ones in the old homes so far away were heard from but rarely. In 1856 the nearest railroad to Taylor county had not crossed the Mississippi River. In 1852 the nearest railroad point was Peru, Illinois—at that time the terminus of the now Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. Whenever a letter or newspaper came it was often months *en route*, owing to the slowness of Uncle Sam's messengers. But they were not to blame for this. Heavy stages, lumbering coaches, clumsy carts, and worn-out ponies and carriers answered their purpose thoroughly in the old times, and if they seem to us the lifeless relics of a dead past it is because steam has come and taken their places. A few years since it was a toilsome journey of several weeks to go from Chicago to the capital of the United States. It now takes twenty-six hours. The distance is 814 miles, and several hundred miles of it are up over the mountains of Virginia and Maryland, reaching in the State last named a distance of 3,000 feet above the sea.

The nearest mill was Russell's, down the Nodaway River about twenty-five miles, and it was nothing but a "corn-cracker." However, in 1856 Polk township had a "cracker" of its own. A gentleman by the name of Stone erected a small structure on the West One Hundred and Two, east and a little north of the town of Buchanan. Some of its remnants are still there to mark the site where it formerly stood.

Game was abundant in Polk township in pioneer times. Deer were plenty, as were turkey, grouse, partridge and pheasant. Indeed, until within the past three or four years turkeys have abounded in large numbers in the vicinity of Buchanan, and even now and then a straggler can be found.

Hunting and fishing were the favorite Sunday pastimes. They would go out in the morning to hear the Rev. J. M. Stockton, who would drive in with his ox team. After services they would form into groups and devote the balance of the day as before stated.

In 1858 Abner Majors, who is now a citizen of Page county (and whose father, by the way, was one of the commission that located the county seat at Bedford), met with an accident. It was Christmas Day, and at a shooting match. His gun exploded, and his left hand was badly mutilated. Amputation was necessary, which was neatly performed by Dr. Farrens, who since died at Clarinda.

Of later settlers we would mention Peter Fine who came in 1857, and lives on section 19; John M. Fine, who came in the same year, and resides on section 30, and Jesse Laswell, a '57-er, who lives on section 26. Abijah Wilder came in 1852, and his home is on section 29.

This ends the history of Polk township. It is not complete, but it is as fully so as it could be made with the information in our possession. If some of the particulars are incorrect, that fault is chargeable to the recollections of those who have furnished us with the facts.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

Ross township enjoys a distinction. It was the first seat of justice in Taylor county of which we have an official record. As has been stated in a preceding chapter Taylor county was created by an act of the legislature in January, 1851. Ross was not then a township. The townships then comprising Taylor county were Jackson, Benton and Polk. But what is now Ross township has an important place in the annals of this county. Jacob Ross, who since moved to Kansas, and there died in Wilson county, lived on section five. Mr. Aaron Cox now owns the same, and the log cabin built by Mr. Ross still occupies the old site. In its best days it was humble within and without. It was one story high and covered a piece of ground

fourteen by fourteen feet. It is now decayed and mouldy. Time has be-fouled the strong huge logs with his destructive fingers. Thirty years ago it was the palace of this heritage. All the people inhabiting Taylor county spoke glowingly of "the Jake Ross' Cabin." And what memories cluster around it! Yet every day people pass it and never think that it has a history! But it has. Here was held the first District Court of Taylor county, and in running over the records we find a book, old and musty, which gives the following account of the same. We give it here as a curiosity, and where it may be easily found by some future historian. The record is in Judge Sloan's handwriting, for the reason, probably, that the clerk was unfamiliar with the forms usual on such occasions. It is as follows:

At a District Court of the Sixth judicial district of the State of Iowa, begun and held on the third Monday, the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1851, at the house of Jacob Ross, Taylor county, in the State of Iowa (being the court-house *pro tem.* for said county), pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, entitled an act to attach certain counties to the Fifth judicial district, and fixing the terms in the courts of the Fifth and Sixth judicial districts.

PRESENT:

The Hon. James Sloan, district judge; James B. Campbell, sheriff of said county, and John Hayden, clerk of the District Court for said county.

In the records and proceedings of said court were the following:

The Honorable James Sloan took his seat.

John B. Campbell produced evidence of his certificate of election and oath and bond being duly filed as sheriff of said county.

John Hayden also produced evidence of his certificate of election, oath of office and bond as clerk of the District Court for said county.

George P. Stiles, A. C. Ford and Jacob Dawson, Esqr's, councillors and attorneys [this is the judge's spelling] at law, attended at court, having been heretofore admitted to practice in the District Courts in this district.

The court then appointed Jacob Dawson, Esq., prosecuting attorney for this term of the court, and he took the oath of office required by law.

The grand jury were called and sworn, and entered upon their duties.

The court adjourned at six o'clock P. M., until nine o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1861.—Court opened at nine o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

The grand jury returned a bill of indictment found against Isaac Davis and Edward S. Godsey for an assault and battery, with intent to commit a bodily injury, upon one John Hayden.

The grand jurors' and petit jurors' names were called, and the time of their attendance regulated, and they were discharged.

The court was adjourned until the first Monday in April next.

JAMES SLOAN, Judge.

JOHN HAYDEN, Clerk District Court.

From the above it will be seen that the next term of the District Court was set for the first Monday in April, 1852. There was no court held at that date, or if there was the records do not show it. In the mean time

Judge Sloan had resigned, and Governor Stephen Hempstead of Dubuque, had appointed Hon. A. A. Bradford district judge in his stead. This was done May 4, 1852. The record shows a copy of the governor's appointment, and that a term of the court was held at the residence of Jacob Ross, commencing July 9th, 1852, and lasting two days. Benjamin Rector, of Fremont county, was admitted to the bar, and appointed prosecuting-attorney *pro tem.* At this term Benjamin Rector, L. Lingenfelter, C. P. Brown and J. M. Dews were enrolled as attorneys of this court. James Gartside, of Jackson township, and since a prominent and very influential citizen, who died in 1877, was there made a citizen of the United States, having, the 16th day of September, 1847, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States before the Court of Common Pleas in the city of Philadelphia. Davis and Godsey were acquitted of a charge of assault and battery with the intent to commit a bodily injury upon John Hayden. And in a civil action, brought against them by Hayden, they were successful, Hayden having the costs to pay. The court then adjourned to the third Monday in March, 1853. This was the last term in Ross township. The next was held at the residence of John Lowe, who lived on section 28, Benton township. The premises are now the property of Mr. Abner Daugherty. Mr. Lowe's life, and his connection with the formation of Taylor county, appear elsewhere in this volume.

Ross township is located south of Bedford and extends to the Missouri line. Its entire length in a southwestly direction is traversed by the East One Hundred and Two River, the valleys of which are rich in productive capacity. Sections six and seven, in the northwest corner of the township, are crossed by the Middle One Hundred and Two River. Both streams are lined with considerable timber. The soil of the township is rich, and the greater portion of it is arable. Many fine farms are scattered throughout its domain, and some of the farmers there living are among the wealthiest in the county. As a rule the people are superior in mental and moral culture. It is a portion of the county that was the earliest settled, with, perhaps, the exception of Clayton and Jackson townships. The township derives its nomenclature from Mr. James Ross, father of the Jacob Ross elsewhere mentioned in this chapter. Mr. Ross owned what is now called the Phelps farm. He moved to Wilson county, Kansas, and died there several years since. His coffin was made from the lumber of the wagon-box in which he emigrated thence. Mr. Ross came to Taylor county at a very early period. An old settler who domiciled in Clayton township as early as 1845 mentions him as a citizen at that time. Very many people now living in the county remember him, and speak in praiseworthy terms of

his excellent qualities of head and heart. He died at an advanced age, having the esteem of all who had known him. And just here it will be proper to mention a fact that we have heretofore overlooked. His son, Jacob Ross, was the surveyor of Taylor county when the seat of government was located at Bedford, and he laid off the town under an order from John Lowe, who was then county judge. The order, and all other particulars relating thereto will be found under the chapter entitled: "Location of the county seat." Jacob Miller was another old settler of this bailiwick. He built the first mill in the county along early in the forties. It was torn down in 1855 or 1856. It was located four miles southwest of Bedford on the East One Hundred and Two River, near where William Oxley now lives, and a part of it was taken to Polk township where it entered into the construction of what is known as the "stone mill." The capacity of Miller's mill was quite limited. At best it was only a corn-cracker. It could not grind wheat, and the best it could do was to crack corn. Farmers came long distances to this little mill, and the man who brought ten bushels of corn in his wagon had to wait twenty-four hours for his grist. But they were hours well spent. They were probably the brightest in the pioneer lives of the good people who lived here then. Settlers were few. In 1845 there were but twelve families in the county. There were a few in Ringgold county and over the line in Missouri. So they occasionally met at Miller's mill, swapped yarns, became acquainted, got interested in each other, and formed friendships that were never broken in this life. Ah! what grand, stalwart hearts those old settlers had! They were as large as their cabins, and no man ever passed their doors hungry. Their virtues and their simplicity are worthy of emulation in these days of wealth and prosperity, and under such stimulus we would have a stronger and greater people. Brice Somers was also a Ross township pioneer, but we have been unable to gather any facts relating to him. Nor is it possible to trace the families of these men, for all of them were married and were blessed with children. Enoch Beauchamp, who lives on section twenty-nine, came there in 1858, and has been blessed in well filled granaries every year. His herds have grown, not as Jacob's did in Bible times, but in a manner very pleasing to Mr. B.'s purse. D. M. Greerson is another prosperous farmer of Ross township. He came there in 1856, and has "grown up with the country" as it were. In other words as his community has grown so has his estate. Ten years since other farmers located in Ross township who have grown rich. Chief among these are H. C. Beard, Elisha McCormick, J. P. Reighter, and James McMonigal.

CHURCHES.

The oldest church organization of which we have any record is the Methodist Episcopal. It was organized in 1859. The original members were D. Martin and wife, J. Hatfield and wife, William Townsend and wife, William Simmons and wife, R. Simmons, Wesley, Lemuel, Alexander, Albert and Horace Underwood, and C. F. Dresher and wife. This society has no church building. Services are held in the Patch school-house. The present membership is upward of forty. The first pastor was Rev. Peterson, who afterward was the publisher of a temperance journal at Des Moines. He is now a resident of California. The present clergyman is Rev. T. P. Newland, whose ministry has been marked with flattering success.

The Christian denomination has an organization known as the Eureka Church. It was organized in 1875. Its membership numbers eighty, and they meet at the Patch school-house for worship. At this time they have no regular pastor.

Soon after the organization of the Methodist Church in Ross township, of which mention is heretofore made, the Baptists organized at Hazel Dell school-house. This was in 1859. Elder Otis, who lives in Holt township, was the leading spirit in this organization, and is its present pastor. The membership is about forty. Just over the line in Missouri, at the Maple Grove school-house, the Baptists have another organization, and to this several Ross township citizens belong.

The Methodists have another church known as the Eagle School-house Organization. Its membership is small, numbering only twelve. Rev. T. P. Newland is the efficient pastor. At this writing services are held in the Banner school-house, the Eagle having been consumed by fire early in the present year. It is now being rebuilt and when completed it will again serve the Methodists as a church edifice.

Ross township has two very excellent union sabbath-schools. There has been no effort on the part of any denomination to establish sectarian schools, and a fine feeling of Christian and brotherly love seems to pervade all hearts. And a people as prosperous as these, and so wide-awake to matters of morality and religion, will not long assemble in school-houses to worship the Creator. Substantial and commodious church buildings will soon mark some of the picturesque places of Ross.

The Creston branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as it is termed, but which is really the arm of that great road reaching toward Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, crosses Ross township in a southwesterly direction into Missouri. Hopkins, a town of considerable commercial im-

portance, is just over the line, and has a large trade from Ross, Polk and Jackson townships. Very much of the corn and stock raised in these townships goes to Hopkins. It is not presuming upon too large a figure to say that one-half of the corn and hogs shipped from Hopkins should be credited to Taylor county, and a large portion of it to Ross township. Adding the Taylor county shipments from Hopkins to those of Bedford, where they justly should be credited, it will be seen by a table published elsewhere that Ross township adjoins a city that is unsurpassed in the State in the volume of its exports.

In its educational affairs Ross township enjoys a fair record. We have found it impossible to gather such facts of its first schools as we hoped to, and hence this part of the story of this bailiwick must be brief. Information is a cheap thing. Its cheapness ought to make it the more abundant, but it doesn't. It is the last thing, seemingly, that the ordinary man wants to part company with. He is a very niggard in this respect, which will have to account for whatever completeness there may be lacking in this or other chapters of this book.

The county superintendent's report for 1880 makes the following showing for Ross township.

No. of subdistricts	9
No. of teachers employed.....	17
Salary per month—male.....\$	26.00
Salary per month—female.....	26.00
No. of school months.....	7
No. of children of school age.....	273
No. of children enrolled in school.....	276
Average daily attendance.....	139
Average cost of tuition \$	1.50
No. of school-houses (frame).....	9
Value of school-houses.....\$	3,400.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	1,464.85
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	587.19

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Capitalists of far-seeing vision are satisfied that Iowa, and southwestern Iowa, especially, is the real garden of the world, and they are determined to possess it. The great trunk railroads now traversing the State have come to realize the fact that the present railroad facilities are not sufficient for the business of the future, and if they did not immediately occupy the ground other rivals would be built parallel with and across theirs, and divide the business and reduce the profits by sharp competition. Hence our

trunk lines are building parallels, cross roads and arms in all directions, until the most sanguine in railroad development are astonished at the extent of railroad extension. Much of what was considered the established condition of our State is being seriously disturbed. Cities which supposed they had secured the trade of large tracts of country for all time to come suddenly find themselves bereft of half their trade, and localities which supposed their destiny was to remain isolated in the back country behind the hills, as suddenly find themselves in the front rank of life and commerce. The present impetus in railroad building will materially dissipate the illusions which many localities have had of being great commercial centers and populous cities. The business of the State, instead of being concentrated at a few points is destined to build a large number of healthy business places, and none will be large cities, except by accident or local advantages, or large manufacturing establishments are built up. With the thousands of good places of trade and easy access to market, Iowa is destined to have more than a usual number of desirable towns for business and for comfortable homes. No great commercial city will ever be able to control its political, social and financial systems. The fifteen hundred miles of new railroad now building in Iowa are dissipating many dreams, while they are giving new life and energy to many thousands. Our idle lands are being improved and occupied. Inefficient and improvident farmers are being bought out and sold out, and better ones taking their places. Agriculture is taking on new life. Commercial enterprise is being aided by adding new fields, and better access to the old ones. Everybody feels better and is looking forward to the day when a man will feel prouder to say he is a citizen of Iowa than ever did any Roman of that city which once ruled the world. And this pretty clearly expresses the feelings of the average Washington township man. He feels that it is better to belong to that bailiwick than to be a king. Fortune has smiled upon them unexpectedly, and without cost. They never even dreamed of, or hoped for, a railroad. Yet one is now being graded east and west but a little south of the central part of the township. It is the Humeston & Shenandoah line. A town has been laid off in section 22, and is called Gravity. Already it begins to show signs of a town. Buildings are going up, and lots are being disposed of quite rapidly, and at a very good price. The town will be a success. It can't be otherwise, for it is surrounded by a country unexcelled in productiveness. On section 29 there will be a switch, the ground for which was purchased of Mr. Elliott.

The earliest settlers of Washington township were Greenville Abbott, John Rutledge, D. W. Hamblin, Albert Churchill, W. D. Burge and Jacob Kerslin. The Rev. E. Otis is another old settler. D. W. Hamblin was a

supervisor of Taylor county for a great number of years, and made a popular and good one. The Rev. E. Otis was a pioneer preacher for the Baptists in this portion of Iowa. With Elder J. M. Smith he traversed many miles of unknown territory, and accomplished much good. Often they were surrounded with wild Indians, but they were not alarmed, nor were they disturbed. Mr. Otis is now in charge of a successful Baptist organization in Washington township.

Cottage Grove Church, of the Christian denomination, was organized in 1876. The congregation meets for worship at the Cottage Grove school-house. The membership is about forty. Elder Parkhurst, of Missouri, is the pastor.

The first minister to preach in the township was the Rev. Peregrine, of Adams county.

The first school-house built was near Abe McCrackens's, on section four.

For many years there was a post-office on section twenty. It was called Gravity, and was discontinued in 1878. The patrons of the office were from that date supplied from Bedford.

Dr. Luther Bent, of Bedford, was for many years the only practitioner in the township. If the old gentleman were living he could tell some remarkable stories of midnight journeys over pathless prairies and bridgeless ravines to see some one who was sick.

Among the large and prosperous farmers of Washington township is James Moneyhan, who is located on section two. He is a man of great energy, and succeeds in raising fine herds of cattle for the Chicago markets. His granaries, too, are always well filled. Other large farmers are J. W. Paul, B. F. Chandler and John Rutledge. T. O. Wilson devotes himself to raising bees, and he makes it profitable.

The school report for Washington township for 1880 was as follows:

No. of subdistricts.....	9
No. of teachers employed.....	18
Salary per month—male.....	\$ 25.00
Salary per month—female.....	25.00
No. of school months.....	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
No. of children of school age.....	300
No. of children enrolled in school.....	470
Average daily attendance.....	250
Average cost of tuition per scholar.....	\$ 2.91
No. of school-houses (frame).....	9
Value of school-houses.....	\$3,350.00
Amount paid teachers during the year.....	1,549.50
Amount expended for contingent purposes.....	496.08

Biographical Sketches.

The word sketch, as here used, implies an outline or delineation of anything, giving broad touches by which only an imperfect idea, at the best, can be conveyed. It is not designed to include all the several and separate acts of a man's life, important or otherwise, for that would necessarily be both comprehensive and minute; nor is any single sketch purely biographical, which would imply a review of the life and character of each person. The design is to give the merest outline, with particular reference, however, to the public life of the persons named. To go into each man's private life, or into his home life, would be both unwarranted and valueless. Few care to know these facts, and many of them, perhaps, had best be forgotten. As a rule one's neighbors know full enough about him, and to afford them correct data for information may deprive them of the topic of quondam conversations.

Here will be found few, if any, who are not entitled to a place in public confidence. The names are, in great part, those of men who have been closely and for a long time identified with the interests of the county and their respective townships. If in their lives no mention appears of the hardships they endured in the early days of the county's history it is because these are the common experiences of pioneer life, were not exceptional in their character, and have already been referred to in other pages of this volume. A repetition here of individual experiences would be absolutely devoid of both interest and aim. To the residents of the county the names of none of its earliest settlers are without interest. So far as they could be gathered they illustrate quite fully the character of the early settlers; if the names of any such do not appear on these pages it is because facts were not accessible, or that an inauspicious destiny had arrested their career. Their place was already marked. To have obtained sketches of their lives, at first hand, would have been, next to the consciousness of duty fulfilled, the highest of gratifications. Their lives would obtain and justify all sympathy, and even their names recall heroic examples of which the men of to-day, with better fortunes, though with less daring, are neither the companions, the rivals nor the masters. In the great majority of instances the battles in which many persons named have been engaged are suppressed, not because they are valueless, but because the engagements of the several Iowa regi-

ments may be found in another portion of the volume. This has not been generally the case with regiments outside of the State, except in an occasional instance, when some one, ambitious to share the glory of war, represented himself in remarkable battles in different and widely removed States but occurring the same date. Each one of this class selects for himself the place of glory, and makes of his own person the pivot on which the fortunes of battle revolved. It has, in a word, been a paramount object that men should be sketched as they are, rather than as they think they are, or wish, perhaps, to be.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.

BEAN, J. N., physician and surgeon, Bedford. Prominent among the medical fraternity of this county is Mr. B. He is a native of the Pine Tree State. Was born December 5, 1832. When eleven years of age he moved to Mercer county, Illinois. When about eighteen he began the study of medicine under Dr. Wm. Dudley, of that county. In 1853, he returned to his native State and attended Maine Medical College during the sessions of 1853-4. In the spring of the last named year he returned to Illinois and resumed his studies under the direction of Dr. Henry Averill, remaining under his care until the spring of 1856. He then came to Iowa and located in Henry county, when he commenced his professional labors. In September, 1858, he came to Taylor county, Iowa, and has since continued to administer to the afflicted in this county. During the early years of his practice here he was often called to adjoining counties, and frequently into Missouri. Many of the pioneer settlers were objects of his philanthropy. He has always been a welcome visitor to the sick room, and commands the respect of his co-laborers. He was married in 1854, to Miss Abigail E. White, of Mercer county, Illinois. They are the happy parents of eleven children, all living: Carlyle, Maud, now Mrs. D. C. Devin, of Dallas county, Iowa, Sarah, Alice, wife of H. F. Reynolds, of Woodhull, Illinois, Jno. E., Charles, William, Frank, Joshua, Abbie, Loice, and May. The doctor is also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns a valuable farm of well improved land, adorned with comfortable buildings, which possess all the requisites of a beautiful home. He is a thoroughly self-made man, having been a poor boy, and has gained all by his indomitable energy and perseverance.

BROWN, H. S., harness-dealer, Bedford, was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 14, 1844. During childhood his parents became residents of Knox county, that State. When nine years of age his parents moved to Henry county, Iowa, where he tilled the soil and attended school. At eighteen he commenced the harness-making trade, and followed that business as a journeyman until 1870. He then came to Iowa and engaged with J. D. Morris for a time. In July, 1871, he purchased his employer's interest and conducted a successful business for himself until the spring of 1873. He then moved to Ross township, this county, and farmed four years, after which he returned to Bedford and once more took up his trade. He is now doing a large business, having obtained an enviable reputation as a workman. He also has a valuable farm of 146 acres in Ross township. Was married in this county, November 8, 1874, to Miss Mary R. Cox, a native of North Carolina.

CONNETT, CAPT. M. C., physician and surgeon, Bedford, born in Madison, Indiana, October 13, 1837. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. H. Weir, a successful physician of Madison. In the fall of 1856, he entered the Cincinnati Medical College, and pursued his studies during the sessions of 1856-7 and 1857-8, graduating in the spring of 1858. He then went to Greensburgh, Ind., and practiced until the breaking out of the war. April 21st, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Indiana infantry, for three months. In September of same year he organized a company—was appointed captain and was assigned to the Thirty-seventh Indiana infantry, as company E. He received seven wounds at the battle of Athens, Ga., and was finally captured while yet on the field, and was kept about six weeks, when he was exchanged. Owing to his prostration from wounds, he was sent home and remained about two months, when he returned to the front and joined his command at Nashville, Tenn. After the battle of Stone River, he was physically disabled, rendering him unfit for service. He was then appointed assistant surgeon for the Eighth Indiana cavalry, which position he filled until honorably discharged, September, 1865. He then came to Bedford, and has since made it his home. The doctor has now a large and successful practice, and is often called for consultation by his cotemporaries. In 1867 he was elected coroner and filled that place for twelve years. He has also filled the office of sheriff two terms. Subject was married at Wilford, Ohio, in 1858 to Miss Eliza Jane Qual. She died in 1872, leaving three children: Ida M., Albert F., and Nell. In 1872 he was again married, Miss Ursula J. Avery, of Troy, N. Y., becoming his wife. He is now happily situated, and has ample means to enjoy the many pleasures of life.

CONNETT, A. H., physician and surgeon, Bedford. This representative of the "healing art" is a native of Clermont county, Ohio, and was born December 30, 1848. When about two years of age his parents became residents of Madison, Indiana, where our subject remained until his nineteenth year. He then came to Iowa and located at Bedford and commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. M. C. Connett. In the fall of 1875 he entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, but graduated in the spring of 1878 from Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Connett was married March 14th, 1878, to Miss Harriett A. Fosdyce, a native of Pennsylvania. This union has brought them two children: Bessie and Mary. The doctor is a man of strict integrity and is acquiring an enviable reputation as a practioner.

COMBS, CAPT. J. W., Bedford, whose portrait appears in this work is a native of Clark county, Indiana, where he was born November 3, 1833. In the autumn of 1851, he removed to Achison county, Missouri, where he made his home until the fall of 1854, when he returned to the scenes of his childhood. He again returned to Missouri and in February, 1856, was married to Miss Rebecca J. Cagg, a native of Athens, Ohio. They soon removed to Athens, where they made their home until 1858, then went to Portsmouth, same State, thence to Greenup county, Kentucky, where they resided at the breaking out of the war. Up to that time he had been an advocate of State rights and was renting land of a gentleman who had joined the Confederate ranks leaving his lands in charge of a Mr. Briggs, an extensive land and slave holder, who made our subject the liberal offer of three years clear rent, three hundred dollars in money and a colonelcy in a Confederate regiment that was being organized, if he would lend his efforts to the Confederate cause. Although possessed of but limited means, he had that spirit of patriotism which is always characteristic in those of Buckeye birth, and refused to divorce himself from the right, and defend a cause which he did not think just. He accordingly enlisted in a Missouri recruiting company, and in September, 1861, was assigned to company B, Thirteenth Missouri volunteers and was with his regiment in all its campaigns until after the battle of Shiloh. In April, 1862, he was mustered out of that regiment which was subsequently changed to the Twenty-second Ohio volunteers, and returned to his home, but was soon mustered in again as first sergeant of company A, Twelfth Ohio infantry volunteers. He was with his regiment in all its campaigns, battles, marches, etc., in Kentucky and Tennessee until the spring of 1863. He then received authority, with rank as second lieutenant, to recruit men for the Thirteenth Ohio cavalry, which duty he performed promptly. In July,

1864, he was again commissioned to recruit men for different regiments with quarters at Athens, Ohio. In September of that year he was appointed captain of infantry and was detailed to organize all recruits in camps at that place for his regiment, the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio, but before the organization was completed, his company, together with the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio, was ordered to the front and placed in the third brigade, first division Twenty-third corps. He was with his company until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Charleston, June 28, 1865, and immediately returned to his home, having served his county for more than four years, during which time he endured the hardships of many wearying marches, braved the blasts of battle and received two slight wounds. In July, 1865, he came to Iowa, locating in Ringgold county, and in 1868 came to Bedford and now enjoys the comforts of a pleasant home. He is at present engaged in the furniture business and carries the largest stock in that line in the county. His family consists of six children: Lafayette, Mars B., Jno. Wesley, Sherman Bird and Frank.

COMBS, LAFE, postmaster, Bedford, was born in Athens, Ohio, November 24th, 1856. In 1865 he came to Iowa and located in Ringgold county, where he resided until 1868, when he came to Bedford. He was married in Kirksville, Missouri, October 21, 1878, to Miss Addie Wilson, a lady of varied accomplishments. Mr. Combs was appointed postmaster November 14, 1877, and took charge of the office January 1 following, and since that time has filled the position with credit and to the entire satisfaction of all.

CRUM, W. E., attorney and banker, Bedford, was born January 22, 1845, in Johnson county, Iowa. His youth was spent in acquiring a classical education with a view to the legal profession. When about twenty-one years of age he entered the State University, at Iowa City, and graduated from the law department in the spring of 1868. After practicing about one year he came to Bedford and has since made it his home. In 1870 was married in Iowa City to Miss Hattie, daughter of Jno. R. Vanfleet, a lady of great culture and refinement. From this union came four children: Jno. V., Mary L., William E. and Helen. Mr. Crum is now enjoying a large practice in the District and Circuit Courts, and has won an enviable reputation as an attorney. He is associated with his father-in-law, Mr. J. R. Vanfleet, in the banking business, with Mr. Haddock in the law and collection business, and with F. E. Walker in an extensive lumber business. He is possessed of ample means to enjoy every comfort of life, and is now confining himself to the study and practice of his profession.

DELONG, G. E., sheriff of Taylor county, was born in Zanesville, O., May 21, 1843. When fourteen years of age his parents moved to Iowa, locating in Henry county, where our subject spent his youth in working on the farm and attending the common schools. Although yet a boy at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in company K, Sixth Iowa infantry and served with distinction until the close of the war. Was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, conveyed to Montgomery, Alabama, thence to Macon, Georgia, and after a confinement of about seven months in the "Rebel Hell" at that place, was paroled, and joined his command at Memphis, Tennessee. Participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, battles of Missionary Ridge, Jackson, Mississippi, and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. Was promoted to the position of sergeant during his service and was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in the fall of 1865. After remaining a short time at his former home he came to Taylor county, purchased a farm in Dallas township, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the general election of 1878 he was chosen sheriff, which position he has since held and has proven a competent and trustworthy officer. Mr. D. was married at Hawleyville, Page county, in 1867, to Miss Mary E. Burge, a native of this State. Of their children five are now living: Mary Elizabeth, Matilda Converse, Guilbert E., William Daniel and James Clyde. Our subject owns a farm of two hundred acres, which is well improved and possesses all the requisites of a comfortable home. Personally Mr. DeLong is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, careful, energetic and thoroughly awake to the interests of Taylor county.

DUNLAVY, LEVI, lawyer, Bedford. He was born in Putnam county, Indiana, June 23, 1843. In 1848 his parents moved to Iowa, locating in Davis county. Here he attended school. His father, William Dunlavy, was a minister of the Christian denomination and a gentleman of exemplary life and active in ministerial duties. When the war broke out Levi enlisted in his country's service. His regiment was the Thirteenth Iowa, and his company, B. He was in the battles of Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou and Vicksburg. In 1863 he contracted an illness, and in one year and a few months was honorably discharged because of disability. In 1865 he entered Oskaloosa College and was a student there until the following spring. Afterward he taught school and served his country as an insurance agent. Having passed some time in the study of law, in 1872 he was admitted to the bar. In 1875 he came to Bedford and is now a partner of Hon. J. P. Flick, in the practice of his profession.

EVANS, LYMAN, attorney at law, Bedford. Is a native of the Hawkeye State, born in DeWitt, Clinton county, September 1, 1847, where he

remained until sixteen years of age. He then entered the State University at Iowa City. Attended college two years and then commenced the study of law with Judge Palley, of Detroit, with whom he remained for three years. Was admitted to the bar in Clinton county in 1870, and was at once chosen to the position of assistant superintendent of the Orphans' Home at Cedar Falls. Came to Bedford in 1872 and commenced the practice of his profession. On Christmas Day, 1872, Miss Mary A. Wallace, of Monmouth, Illinois, became his bride. She is a native of the Buckeye State. They have two children, Helen and Wallace. Mr. Evans, though a young man, has been eminently successful in his practice; has, by strict integrity and attention to business, gained not only an enviable reputation as a lawyer, but the entire confidence of the people, and will, doubtless, if there be no preventing misfortune, become one of the leading lights of the Iowa bar.

EVANS, W. F., editor and treasurer of *Bedford Argus*. Among the many enterprising business men of Taylor county none have been more closely identified with its interests than the subject of this sketch. Mr. E., a son of Rev. John Evans, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, April 25, 1840. His youth was spent in attending school and aiding his parents on the farm. When fifteen, he came with his parents to Taylor county, and for seven years engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Evans became an earnest sympathizer with the Union cause, and in the spring of 1862 determined to aid in the defense of its principles. He accordingly enlisted in company F, Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry, was promoted to second lieutenant, and subsequently to captain of the company. He participated in the battles of Helena, Arkansas, battle of the second of April, Jenkins's Ferry, Spanish Fort and many other hotly contested engagements; was discharged August 10, 1865, and returned to his home in this county and once more engaged in tilling the soil. In 1873 he was elected county auditor on the Anti-monopoly ticket, and filled that position for six years, and proved himself a competent and acceptable officer. In March, 1880, he was elected by stockholders of the *Argus* printing and publishing company to the position of treasurer, and in the summer of 1881 to the editorship of the paper. Mr. Evans has won the favor of the reading public, being a faultless writer and always giving expression to his honest convictions. Politically he is a Republican, and being an indefatigable worker is an earnest advocate of its principles. He was married Feb. 14th, 1862, to Miss Amanda Lewis, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of three children, living: Charles Ira, Omer E, and Arthur B.

EVANS, REV. JOHN, residence, Bedford. Born in Augusta county, Virginia, December 27, 1815. At an early age he left the Old Dominion

and became a resident of Fountain county, Indiana. There he resided until 1856, when he came west and settled in Taylor county on a farm, in what is now known as Benton township. During the early years of his life Mr. Evans become converted to the Baptist faith, and has long been an earnest worker in the vineyard of the Lord. During the time of the rebellion he was much interested in divine labors and looking to the protection and comfort of many families that were then in a deplorable condition. But during these dark hours a sad affliction fell to his lot. On February 14, 1864, his beloved wife breathed her last and her pure spirit winged its heavenly flight. The sad affliction was borne with a fortitude such as only Christians can realize. They had shared each other's pleasures and sorrows for a quarter of a century. From their union nine children are living. He was again married February 5, 1865, this time to Miss Anna M. Probst, a native of Virginia, and a lady of excellent qualities. Mr. Evans has taken a great interest in educating his children and fitting them for the higher walks of life. He has also been an active worker in the cause of temperance, and has done much to abate the evils of drunkenness. By industry and careful management he has succeeded in accumulating ample means to enable him to enjoy the comforts of life. He is still in possession of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres, besides some valuable city property, and has given to each of his sons eighty acres of land—to a daughter forty acres.

EVANS, JESSE J., merchant, Bedford, is a son of Rev. John K. Evans, and was born in Fountain county, Indiana, March 23, 1844. In 1856 he came with his parents to this county, where he remained until the late civil war. He then enlisted in company G, Fourth Missouri cavalry; was through all the campaigns in which his company was engaged. Was mustered out at St. Louis, in 1865. Three years later he was married to Miss Clara E. Bray, who died the following year. In October, 1872, he was again married, Miss Clara J. Creek becoming his bride. Their union brought them three children, Mary, Harry and Ruth. Mr. Evans is now extensively engaged in grocery and produce business, and is numbered among our most substantial business men.

FLICK, HON. J. P., district attorney, residence Bedford, is a native of the Keystone State, and was born in Allegheny county August 28, 1845. When seven years of age his parents moved to Iowa, locating on a farm in Wapello county, near Ottumwa. In the spring of 1857 they came to Taylor county and settled near Platteville, where our subject remained until the spring of 1862. At the breaking out of the rebellion he became an earnest advocate of the Union cause, and with a patriotic zeal, characteristic of his

ancestors, he enlisted April 3, 1862, in company K, Forty-fifth Iowa infantry, and served his country faithfully until the close of the war. Although but a boy he endured the hardships of war for upwards of three years with great courage and fortitude. He was with his company in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Ringgold, Ga., and all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. Soon after his return home he devoted his entire attention to the study of law, at which profession he has since continued. In 1868 he was elected county recorder and filled that office two years; was elected to the legislature and represented his district in the Seventeenth General Assembly. In January, 1881, he was appointed district-attorney, and is now discharging the duties of that office with marked ability. Although comparatively a young man he has the confidence of the people, and is one of the brightest legal lights in southwestern Iowa.

FARLOW, WM. N., Bedford. Born in Miami, Miami county, Indiana, October 10, 1852. In 1856 his parents moved to Taylor county, locating in Benton township, where his youth was spent on a farm, during which time he acquired a liberal education. When nineteen he began teaching school, and continued in that calling until 1878. In 1875 he entered the State Agricultural College, at Ames, remaining one year. The following year he was appointed to the position of book-keeper in the Bedford Bank and filled that position efficiently until February, 1881, when he accepted a position as assistant in the county treasurer's office, which he still occupies. Mr. Farlow has seen many changes in Taylor county; was a pupil in the first school taught in the county. He has since been closely identified with the moral, social and educational interests of the community in which he resides.

FRANKLIN, L., real estate dealer and abstracter, Bedford. No sketch of the business interests of this city would be complete without favorable mention of this energetic and enterprising citizen. Although he has been in this county but a short time he has gained the confidence of the people and won an enviable reputation as a business man. He is at present a partner of P. C. King, and the firm is doing an extensive business.

GREEN, CAPT. J. T., proprietor of Bedford House, Bedford, is a native of Owens county, Kentucky, born in New Liberty, September 12, 1838. There grew to manhood and attended school. Completed his education in the Western Military Institute at Drennon Springs, of that State. His father, E. H. Green, was engaged in the mercantile and hotel business at New Liberty. Was proprietor of the Owens House. He was also largely

interested in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco. Had a large plantation and at one time owned and employed upwards of one hundred slaves. When fifteen years of age his parents emigrated to Ray county, Missouri, purchased a large tract of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Though he was reared in the South and had pro slavery principles instilled into his youthful mind, he never forgot the teachings of Clay, and when the cloud of war o'erhung our land, threatening destruction to our sacred institutions, he was among the first to respond to the call for troops. Enlisted as captain in the Sixth Missouri cavalry and went at once into active service. Took part in the battles of Blue Mills, Missouri, Lexington and Lone Jack. Engaged in the cavalry charge at Independence and received a saber wound in a hand to hand fight; also at Cabin Creek, where his regiment captured the rebel Marmaduke and several pieces of artillery. Was in the engagement at Fort Smith, where the Union forces again defeated the enemy; drove them twelve miles, to Devil's Backbone, where they made a stand. The Union forces were again victorious and captured several pieces and one thousand prisoners. Was mustered out at Springfield, Missouri, in 1864, and proceeded at once to organize the Thirteenth Missouri veteran cavalry, for three years. He was then ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis; remained there until his regiment was thoroughly organized and drilled. Moved out in pursuit of Price; drove him out of the State of Missouri into Arkansas, and had several skirmishes with him. At the close of the rebellion his regiment was ordered to the plains to protect the settlers, stage lines and assist in opening the famous Butterfield, or Smoky Hill route from Ft. Reily to Denver. Arrived at Denver October 1, 1865, and took up winter quarters at that place. During the winter they engaged in protecting the line from Denver to Central City. Mr. Green considered the days he spent on the plains the most pleasant of his military life. He was ordered to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was mustered out May 16, 1866. He then located at Junction City, Kansas, at that time the terminus of the K. P. R. R., and engaged in the hotel business. Remained there seven years, then moved to Arnell Junction, Missouri, and kept the "Arnell," a large eating-house on the Wabash Railroad. He then moved to St. Joseph and engaged in the commission business. Followed that line six months, became dissatisfied and moved to Hopkins, Missouri, and kept the Hopkins House eighteen months, after which he came to Bedford and purchased the Bedford House. Was married October 7, 1867, to Miss Mary J., daughter of William Joiner, of Ray county, Missouri. They have three children: Olive, born January 26, 1868; Ella, born May 12, 1871, and Lottie, born September 24, 1874. Subject has been burnt out by

fire once since his residence here. He is now proprietor of the Bedford House, a large three story brick, nicely furnished and first-class in every respect. It may be said of him as of Logan, that no one ever "entered his house hungry that he gave him not meat." The colonel is one of those genial, courteous and whole-souled gentlemen who can one moment "be a boy with the boys," and in the next "assume the dignity of a czar." He is always happy, has an inexhaustible supply of "pleasing stories," and is unquestionably one of the most popular landlords in the West.

GILES, J. L., livery and feed stable, Bedford. Was born February 22, 1827, in Marion county, New Jersey. While yet a child his parents moved to Marion county, Ohio, where our subject was educated and learned the cooper's trade, which he followed until 1858. He then came to the Hawkeye State, and located in Mahaska county; while there he engaged in farming. Moved to Wapello county in 1866, remained there one year, then went to Page county, where he resided until coming here in 1879. Shortly after his arrival in this city he entered into a partnership with W. S. Mossman in the livery business. They have a large brick stable, one of the finest in southwestern Iowa, and are doing a good business.

GOODSILL, N., of Goodsill Bros. Among the many enterprising business men of this county, no one has a more enviable reputation for integrity and business capacity than Mr. G. He was born in Canada, in 1841. His parents were formerly from Vermont, but had made a brief sojourn in Canada, returning to his home in Vermont during our subject's childhood. In 1847 they removed to Illinois, locating in McHenry county on a farm, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until the summer of 1863, when he enlisted in company I, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois infantry. After serving about six months on detached duty, he was mustered out with his company in October of that year. He then went to Chicago, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until 1870. He then moved to Hopkins, Missouri, and there engaged in the lumber business with his brother, who had previously located there. December 25, 1870, they established a lumber business at Bedford, which has since grown, and is now one of the largest in the country. In 1871 they embarked in the hardware business, and are numbered among our most substantial firms. In 1874, feeling the want of banking facilities to accommodate their immense trade, they established the Bank of Hopkins, and in 1878 organized and established the Citizens' Bank of Bedford, both of which are conducted on sound financial principles, and are possessed of ample capital to enable them to do an extensive volume of business. The firm is also engaged in a general merchandizing business at Conway, where they deal extensively in

dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, agricultural implements, etc., etc. They have also erected a large flouring-mill at Lenox, which is worth at least \$20,000, and is a valuable addition to the industries of the town. They also possess improved farms that are worth \$25,000; and it can truthfully be said that every enterprise of moment that would enhance the interests of the county has received their earnest support and encouragement. In their history we see the rise of men of limited capital to a place among the wealthiest of southwestern Iowa, men who have by their indomitable courage, persistent efforts and close application to business accumulated much of this world's goods, and secured pleasant homes for the decline of life.

GUTHRIE, DR. J. W., physician and surgeon, Bedford, is a native of Ohio, born in Holmes county, July 30, 1827. Was raised and educated in Holmes and Wayne counties. Commenced the study of medicine in Wayne county under Dr. Martin, with whom he pursued his studies three years. He then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and took a course in the medical department, also a course in chemistry, and graduated in the spring of 1862. After graduating he went to Massilon, Ohio, and commenced the practice of his profession. Was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twentieth Ohio infantry volunteers, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. Operated on the fields of Burnsville, Corinth, Vicksburg, etc. Of the forty-two battles inscribed on the flag of the Twentieth Ohio, the Dr. has a distinct recollection, he having taken a great part in caring for the sick and wounded. He at one time had charge of the hospital at La Grange, Tennessee, and again, in front of Kenesaw Mountain, took charge of a host of maimed whose piteous cries for help would have moved a heart of steel, yet through all these trying scenes the Dr. remembered his duty and labored to ameliorate the sufferings of his fellow beings. On the 22d of July, 1864, while the army was investing Atlanta, the Dr. stood on an eminence and witnessed Gen. J. B. McPherson leading the Sixteenth army corps into the fatal gap from which the gallant general never returned. He was also at the capture of Savannah, and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnson to Gen. Sherman. Was made purveyor of the Fifteenth army corps, and had charge of all the medical supplies, which position he held at the close of the war. When his services were no longer needed in the field he came to Iowa, located in Scott county, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Remaining there a short time he returned to Worcester, Ohio, and engaged for a time in the drug business, then returned to the Hawkeye State and practiced medicine at Clarinda, Page county, for about six years. He next went to Kansas City,

Missouri, and engaged as traveling correspondent for the *Kansas City Journal*, after which he came to Bedford, and has since made it his home. Was married in 1872 to Miss Ada Bently, of Chicago, who was at the time of their marriage a teacher in the schools of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two children. Dr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GREENLEE, H. U., mason and builder, Bedford. Born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1843. His early life was spent as a sawyer in his father's mill. His familiarity with steam machinery induced him to stand the examination required by the laws of that State, which he readily passed, and received a certificate from the board of examiners as a steam-engineer. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, and participated in all the engagements of that famous troop, including Antietam, Chancellorsville, Parker's Store, cavalry charge at Aldie, Spottsylvania Court-house, the Wilderness. Was severely wounded, and had his horse shot from under him at Mine Run. Followed Phil. Sheridan in all his raids through Virginia. Was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and was discharged at Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1865. He came to Taylor county in 1866, and engaged at his trade, which he still follows and works a number of hands. He also owns and operates a stone-quarry and limekiln. Mr. G. was married in 1871, to Miss Mary Tucker, daughter of Thos. Tucker, one of the first settlers of this county. They have five children: Minnie, Hattie, Clara and Carrie (twins), and Harry U.

GOLLIDAY, ALFRED M., physician and druggist, Bedford, was born in Indiana, December 14, 1830. During childhood, his parents moved with him to Vermillion county, Illinois, where he attained to his eleventh year. They next became residents of Fulton county, same State. When about twenty years of age, he commenced the study of medicine under the direction of his father, Dr. W. P. Golliday; pursued his studies one year, then entered the drug store of Dr. L. G. Thompson, of Lincoln, Illinois, and continued the study of medicine and chemistry until the autumn of 1857. He then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, which he attended during sessions of 1857-8. In February, he returned to Bedford, and ministered to the afflicted until the following winter, when he again entered college, and graduated with honor in the spring of 1876. He again returned to Bedford, and resumed the practice of his profession. He soon built up a large practice, extending into adjoining counties and Missouri. Although not a lucrative business, owing to the indigence of the early settlers, it was certainly a pleasant one for the doctor, who never refused his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. In 1866, he began the drug business, and has continued in that line ever since. He

now carries a complete and select stock of drugs, and enjoys a large trade. Although past the meridian of life, he yet remains an old bachelor and still continues the practice of his profession within the confines of his own vicinity.

HOUCK, EDWIN, founder of Bedford, is a native of Jefferson county, New York; born January 16, 1820. When about seven years of age his parents moved to Chautauqua county, of that State, where young Edwin remained until his eighteenth year. While there, in the deep forests of the Empire State, our subject enjoyed the grandeur of pioneer life, and learned the rudiments of an education which he has since put to a commendable use. In 1838 his parents became residents of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where they purchased and improved a farm in what was then a sparsely settled region. While there, his time was spent in attending to the duties on the farm, and teaching. In 1847 he was united in marriage to Miss Julia M. Johnson, a native of Connecticut. In the spring of 1854, he again started westward, for the purpose of securing for himself a home. Arriving at this place, he purchased eighty acres of land and erected the second building in what is now the city of Bedford. His house was that of a pioneer, built of logs, with puncheon floor, and possessed all the requisites of comfort, if not of luxury. His family arrived in the autumn of that year, and found him comfortably situated on the bleak prairies of southwestern Iowa. His farm was divided into lots, and to-day the beautiful and enterprising city of Bedford stands on land once owned and tilled by Edwin Houck. Since the founding of the city, he has used every opportunity to promote its interests. He established the first printing office in the county. Although he has never been a political aspirant, he has taken great interest in public affairs, and has ever held tenaciously to the Republican faith. Mr. H. is now extensively engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and farm machinery, and has ample means to enjoy the comforts of life.

HOUCK, A. S., Bedford. Born September 6, 1832, in Chautauqua county, New York. When eight years of age, his parents moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, bought a farm, and by their united efforts put it in a good state of cultivation. Although circumstances prevented him from obtaining an education while young, he has since, by extensive reading and practical study, acquired sufficient knowledge to make a success of life. When seventeen years of age, he commenced learning the carpenter trade, which he pursued for several years with a marked degree of success. In 1856 he became impressed with a strong desire to visit the Great West, and in August of that year came to Bedford. He at once entered one

hundred and sixty acres of land and erected a small cabin, and began the arduous task of opening up a farm on the bleak prairies of southwestern Iowa. He was also engaged at his trade, and erected the first *frame* building in Bedford. In the spring of 1860, he, with a party of enthusiastic seekers after gold, started across the plains for Pike's Peak. Before reaching their destination, the fever, caused by the excitement which then prevailed throughout the country over the reported discovery of untold treasures, had somewhat abated. After remaining in the gold-fields two and a half years, he returned to Bedford. In July, 1863, he enlisted in company B, Ninth Iowa cavalry; was with his company on scouting expeditions through Missouri and Arkansas; was promoted to the position of commissary sergeant; was taken sick in May, 1865, and sent to the hospital at Little Rock, Arkansas, and subsequently discharged on account of physical disability. In June, 1865, he returned to Bedford. A decade since, he commenced the sale of agricultural implements and farm machinery, at which business he still continues. He was married, October 18, 1867, to Miss Angeline Hunnel, of Argyle, Wisconsin. Two years later she passed from earth, leaving one child, Irving. On February 2, 1873, Miss Laura Blackwell, of Illinois, became his wife. From this union there are three children: Iola, Martin and Jessie. Politically, Mr. H. is a staunch Republican, though not a politician in any sense. He has ever been an earnest advocate in the cause of temperance.

HUSTON, J. E., attorney, Bedford, is a native of her Majesty's Dominion, having been born in Canada in 1837. When about two years of age his parents became residents of Freeport, Illinois. At the age of six he went to Wisconsin, and in 1848 removed to Jefferson county, Missouri, where he remained about two years. He then returned to Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1862 was enrolled as chaplain of the One Hundred and Second Illinois, and served in that capacity until the autumn of 1864, when he resigned and returned to Mercer county, Illinois. Remaining there a few months he went to Andrew county, Missouri. In 1866 he engaged in ministerial work, and after one year's labor entered the field of journalism, and conducted the *New Era*, a newspaper of Savannah, Mo., for about five years. He afterward acted as court reporter for the Third and Thirteenth judicial districts of Iowa for six years. He became a resident of this county in 1878, located at Bedford, and engaged in his present business. He was admitted to the bar, and soon gained an enviable reputation as a practitioner. In February, 1861, he was elected justice of the peace, and is now discharging the duties of that office. Mr. Huston is a gentleman of

liberal culture and versatility of talent. He is an active member of the M. E. Church, and a zealous worker in the cause of temperance.

JEFFREY, W. P., county superintendent of schools, Bedford, is a native of the Hoosier State; born March 24, 1844. Remained in his native State ten years, then came to the prairies of Iowa with his parents, who were among the earliest settlers of Adams county. The father resides to-day on the land he entered more than a quarter century ago. There it was that our subject learned to use the axe and hoe, and where he attended the common schools of that early day. Being naturally quick to learn, and very studious, he soon prepared himself for teaching, and followed that business until 1864. He then entered the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, and graduated from that institution in 1867, receiving the degree of A. B. He then took charge of the Quincy (Adams county) schools, and remained in that position four years. Was then appointed superintendent of schools of Adams county, in which capacity he served until the close of that official term, when he was reelected; also took charge of the schools at Corning, filling both positions for two years. From Corning he went to Shenandoah, and took charge of the schools at that place, but was compelled to resign on account of ill health. In the spring of 1877 he moved to Bedford and engaged in the drug business; two years later entered the medical college at St. Joseph, Mo., graduating as an M. D. March 3, 1880. The fall previous he was elected county superintendent of schools for this county, which position he now fills to the satisfaction of all. Was married April 23, 1872, to Miss Belle Werdner, of Clarinda, Page county. They have one child, Frank D. Mr. Jeffrey, although a young man, has done a great amount of mental labor; in fact, most of his life has been one of constant mental activity. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

KERR, J. C., principal Bedford schools, was born in Venango county, Pennsylvania, July, 1850. When but a child his parents moved to Iowa, and settled in Appanoose county, where our subject was raised on a farm and attended the common schools. He entered the high school at Garden Grove, Decatur county, graduating in 1874; then became a student of the Iowa State University, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1877. He then came to Bedford and took charge of the public school, which at that time was not graded. He at once graded the school, prepared a course of study, and established what is now the Bedford high school. Although he has been here but four years, he has perfected an excellent system, and is meeting with the greatest success as an instructor—gradu-

ating a class of eight in 1880, and another of nine in 1881. Prof. Kerr is a young man of extraordinary ability, and is fast gaining a reputation as one of the leading educators of the State.

KING, P. C., county treasurer. Subject was born in Lee county, Iowa, July 31st, 1845. When five years of age his parents moved to Appanoose county and there remained a half decade. Then came to Taylor county, locating on a farm in Jefferson township. There his days were spent in agricultural pursuits and in acquiring an education. At the breaking out of the war he became impressed with the justness of the Union cause and desired to lend his efforts to preserve the Republic entire. He enlisted August 5th, 1861, in company K, Fourth Iowa infantry. Was with his company during many "storms of shot and shell" among which were the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi; Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and numerous others. Was with Sherman in his march to the sea. During service he was promoted to a lieutenancy. He was mustered out August 5th, 1865, having faithfully served his country and having braved the storms of many bloody fields. He then returned to his home and engaged in teaching. In the fall of 1877 he was elected county treasurer which office he has filled efficiently until the present time and has proven a most obliging and worthy officer. March 15, 1867, Miss I. O. Hillyer became his bride. From this union there are four children living: Rollin A., Paschal E., Rowena and Dell.

LEWIS, L. N. attorney at law, and real estate dealer, Bedford, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Susquehanna county November 5th, 1823. His father being a farmer our subject spent his youth in that healthful employment, receiving his education in the common schools. Removed to Wisconsin when about twenty-seven years of age and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages for a time. Came to Iowa in 1858, settling in Ringgold county and engaging in farming near Mormontown. Tilled the soil four years then went to Mt. Ayr and commenced the study of law. Was admitted to the bar in Bedford before Judge Day in 1864. Commenced the practice of his profession at Mt. Ayr; remained there about three years when owing to the excellence of the schools at Clarinda Page county, he removed to that place that he might educate his children. In 1867 he came to Bedford, purchased fifty acres of land adjoining what is known now as "Lewis' Addition" and engaged in the practice of his profession and in real estate business. Since coming to this city he has been very successful as a practitioner and has accumulated a considerable property.

Was married in 1851 to Miss Hasley A. Ressegue, a native of the Keystone State. Their union has been blessed with five children, all living.

LONG, W. M. P. farmer and stock-dealer, Bedford, was born in Monroe county, West Virginia, December 25, 1801. When about nineteen years of age he moved to Kentucky and settled on the Big Sandy River and at twenty-five located at Pine Hook, Indiana. While there he was married to Miss Hannah Pope, a daughter of Samuel Pope, of Lebanon, Ohio. In 1833 he settled near Indianapolis where he remained two and a half years, then went to Greencastle, Indiana where he followed stone-masonry until he removed to Iowa in 1850. He first settled in Lucas county but in 1854 came to Taylor county and located at Bedford. February 22, 1871 Mrs. Long died and our subject married Miss C. A. Byers, a native of New York State. Of their children eight are now living. Mr. Long has been closely identified with the social, moral and religious interests of the county and has also been an active worker in the cause of temperance.

LITTEER, A. J., retired farmer, Bedford. Among those who left comfortable homes and came west to establish civilization—to brave the hardships of pioneer life, none are deserving of more credit than is Mr. L. He was born November 7, 1828 in Sussex county, New Jersey, and spent his early youth in attending school and aiding on the farm. In 1848 he went to New York City where he remained until 1851. He then moved to Yates county of that State and in 1855 came to Taylor county Iowa. He bought and improved a farm near Conway. A decade later he moved to Bedford where he has since remained. Churches, schools, etc., were unknown at the time of his coming to this county, but by active measures adopted by our subject and others these requisites to civilization were established. He was married in this county September 23, 1858, to Miss Mary Lewis, a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and a lady of culture and refinement. She is a classical graduate of Chester county institute of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Litteer has witnessed nearly the entire growth of this county and has manifested great interest in its development. His success in business may be inferred from a knowledge that he began here with limited means and by industry and careful management has succeeded in securing a valuable property and a quiet comfortable home. He also owns a most desirable stock farm of four hundred and sixty acres in Marshall township. As a public servant Mr. L. has always commanded the admiration and esteem of his fellow men.

LONG, H. P., auditor of Taylor county, Bedford, is a native of Indiana, born in Greencastle, February 22, 1852. During his infancy his parents brought him to Chariton, Iowa and in 1857 came to Taylor county. Here

young Long attended school, gained a liberal education and has since put it to excellent use. Although a young man, Mr. L. has filled many positions of responsibility and has always discharged his duties with the strictest integrity. Politically he has ever been a staunch Republican. He was married in October, 1878, to Miss Carrie F. Parks, a native of Michigan.

MEEK, A. S., jeweler, Bedford, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Tuscarawas county May 30, 1838. When about ten years of age he moved with his parents, Joseph M. and Eliza Meek, to Washington county, Iowa. There our subject engaged in farming and attended the common schools. Completed his education in Washington College, of Washington, Iowa. Engaged in teaching during the winter of 1861-2. Became a resident of Page county in the last named year, and followed various occupations, running a threshing-machine, etc. In 1864 he engaged as clerk in the mercantile house of J. D. Hawley, Clarinda, and continued in that employment one year; he then became interested in the carding and woolen manufacturing business at that place in which he continued five years. Came to Taylor county in 1870, located on a farm near this city, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time. Became a resident of Bedford in 1872, and has since conducted his present business. Subject was married July 12, 1863, to Miss Mary E., daughter of David and Fransinkie Abbott, of Page county, formerly of Indiana. Of their children, three are living: Luella May, born November 23, 1864; Georgia Estella, born September 8, 1866; and Harry Alexander, born October 16, 1874; one, Gracie Deett, was born October 11, 1870, and died May 23, 1872. Mr. Meek is thoroughly a self-made man, acquiring his education by his own exertions, and, though not a practical jeweler, he understands well how to conduct a business of that character; by keeping in his employ the best workmen and attending closely to his business, he has gained the confidence and esteem of the public and receives a liberal patronage. He also keeps a good supply of sewing machines, machine fixtures, etc. Subject possesses extraordinary qualifications; always courteous and obliging, he has gained an enviable reputation as a business man. He is surrounded by an interesting family which makes his one of the happiest of homes.

MOHLER, HENRY, attorney at law and real estate dealer, Bedford, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, July 16th, 1850. When about three years of age his parents came to Taylor county and settled near this city. Here he was reared and attended Bedford schools. Having a desire to complete his education, he took a course in the Bryant Business College, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and graduated from that institution in September, 1872. He then engaged in teaching in the common schools of this county several

years, and was subsequently employed as instructor in the third department Bedford high school. His next employment was the arduous task of compiling a set of abstracts for Taylor county, for which he realized one thousand three hundred dollars. After completing these, he engaged in the real estate business and remained in that occupation until February, 1878. He then commenced the study of law with Lyman Evans and one year later was admitted to the bar and has since practiced his profession in connection with the real estate business. Mr. Mohler is one of the rising young men of Taylor county, is far seeing, energetic and possesses extraordinary talent as a member of the bar. By his industry and economy he has accumulated considerable wealth since coming to this county, and by his courtesy and obliging disposition has won the confidence and respect of the people.

MOHLER, L., retired farmer, Bedford, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 13th, 1813. When about twelve years of age his parents, Jno. A. and Catherine Mohler, moved to Richland county, Ohio, and in 1831 became residents of Morgan county, same State, and engaged in farming six years. He then went to Muskingum county, located at Zanesville, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture about two years, after which he embarked in the grocery and confectionery business for a time. Tried wholesale peddling for two years, then engaged in the marble and tombstone business; came to Taylor county in 1855, locating in Clayton township and tilled the soil for nearly a decade. Came to his present location in 1863 and has since made this city his home. Was married April 12th, 1837, to Miss Lucinda Pletcher of Morgan county, Ohio. She was born in 1819. They are the parents of fourteen children. Nine are living, Christopher C., Sarah Ann, Henry, Lucinda, George S., Charles M., Jno. F., William Alexander and Douglas C. Mr. Mohler has a farm of two hundred acres well improved with comfortable house, large barn, good orchard, and has ample means to enjoy the comforts of life during his declining years. His experience with the Indians when a pioneer, together with his connection with the development of Taylor county, will be found elsewhere. He and Mrs. Mohler are members of the Lutheran Church.

MOSER, HON. R. A., Bedford, is one of the pioneer settlers of this county. He was born near Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1825. He there remained until his fifteenth year when he removed with his parents to Pike county, Ohio. In 1849 he was married in Scioto county of that State, to Miss Rebecca Reynolds. Having a strong desire to visit the West and believing that Iowa offered superior inducements to men of industry, he came to Wapello county in the spring

of 1850 and located near Eddyville. There he remained conducting a farm until 1852, when he moved to Marion county. In the autumn of 1854 he came to Taylor county and located near Lexington, where he purchased and improved a farm. In 1868 he commenced the mercantile business. Mr. M. has witnessed almost the entire growth of Taylor county, has filled many positions of public trust, always preserving the strictest integrity. At the election of 1859 he was chosen to represent his district in the legislature, and was reelected and served in the Eighth and Ninth General Assemblies. He has ever been closely identified with measures for public improvement. He aided materially in the construction of the railroad in this county, being associated with E. T. Smith in several grading contracts. In 1877, owing to physical disabilities, Mr. Moser retired from active life. Although afflicted physically he yet retains his intellectual powers, and has for several years given his attention to the literary field. He is now engaged in writing a novel which doubtless will possess rare literary merit. His family consists of five children: Dorus C., Elmer E., Ulysses Grant, Mary F., and Eddie Sherman.

McCONVILL, H., lumber merchant, Bedford, is an Eastern man; was born in New York City in 1843. When about ten years of age he went to Woolworth county, Wisconsin, thence to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he resided until the breaking out of the war. In May, 1861, he enlisted in company C, Twelfth United States, regular army, and participated with his company in many of the hardest fought battles of the war, among which were the battles of Antietam, Fredricksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, North-Anna, Bethesda Church etc. Was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor and was held in Libby, Andersonville and other prisons until near the close of hostilities in 1865. He was paroled, returned to his home in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and shortly after went to the pineries of Wisconsin, and engaged in the lumber business. He came to this county in the spring of 1871, established a lumber trade and is now doing an extensive business. In 1869 he took unto himself Miss Kate Riley of Fillmore county, Minnesota. This union has brought them four children. Mr. McConville has been eminently successful as a business man and now enjoys the comforts of an elegantly arranged home.

McCUTCHEON, E. G., teacher of music in the Bedford public schools, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Adams county, December 25, 1847. While yet a child his parents moved to western Indiana, remained there about three years then moved to Illinois and settled in Mercer county. While there our subject engaged in farming and in the meantime received

a good common school education. In 1873 he engaged in the agricultural implement business at Mt. Ayr, Illinois, and continued in that line three years. Having a great desire to cultivate his musical talent he dropped all other considerations and gave his entire attention to music. He entered the Hawkeye Normal music school in 1876 and took a course in vocal music and culture, since which time he has made that science his study. He is now one of the instructors in our schools and purposes conducting a school in music in this city. That he is a success is evidenced by the fact that children in his training from ten to twelve years of age can read the most difficult pieces with ease and precision. He was married in 1868 to Miss Maggie A. Edie, a lady of moral and intellectual worth. They have three children: Howard, Mattie G., and Robert.

MYERS, JAMES H., lumberman, Bedford, a native of Pennsylvania, was ushered into this world July 4, 1836. He remained in his native State until fourteen years of age, when his parents came west and located in Iowa City, Johnson county. There our subject remained for some time then went to Dubuque and learned the blacksmith trade. He followed that business about five years, then engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River, serving in the capacity of first and second mate. He remained in that employment thirteen or fourteen years, and came to Bedford in October, 1870, and has since been handling lumber.

MILLER, TONY, proprietor of O. K. barber shop and bath rooms, Bedford. Born in Germany, on the Danube, January 1, 1852. Emigrated with his parents to the United States while an infant, locating in New York City. His mother died three years later. The same year his father moved to Ohio, placing him in the family of a maternal uncle, where the subject was reared; received his education at the Greenville high school and State normal school of Ohio. After leaving school he engaged at teaching for a few years, subsequently traveled with a theatrical company for four seasons, afterward served an apprenticeship, learning the barber's trade, at Dayton, Ohio, came to Iowa in 1881, locating in the city of Bedford, and engaged at his present business, the O. K. barber shop and bath rooms. Tony is noted for his strict attention to business and gentlemanly treatment of his patrons.

PARKER, W. H., post-office, Bedford, entered this life October 27th, 1846, in a pioneer cabin in Clayton township, and was the first white child born in Taylor county. His youth was spent in acquiring the rudiments of an education and aiding his parents on the farm. Thus raised in a sparsely settled country he enjoyed the romance of pioneer life, and at the same time formed habits of industry and integrity, which insured him suc-

cess in life. When about sixteen years of age he engaged in the mercantile business, being employed by Messrs. Patrick & Walker, with whom he remained one year. He then entered the establishment of Hess & Webb, for whom he served as salesman and book-keeper about three years. In 1868 he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and attended Eastman's Commercial College during the seasons of 1868-70, graduating in the spring of the last named year. Returning to Bedford he accepted a position in the mercantile house of Richards & Thompson, remaining with them three years. He then embarked in business for himself, in company with Wm. Bauchart, doing a successful business for about six years, when he was burned out and lost nearly his entire possessions. Not discouraged by this misfortune he commenced anew, with his former partner, and erected the brick building now occupied by Mr. Ross. In the spring of 1878 he disposed of his interests there and accepted a position in the mercantile house of Jacob Cole, which he has since efficiently filled. He was married in this county, September 24th, 1870, to Miss Mary C. Bauchert, a native of Hamilton county, Indiana. They have one child, Floyd. Mr. Parker now enjoys the comforts of a beautiful home, and has always been closely identified with the educational and religious interests of Taylor county.

RHOADS, J. P., homeopathic physician and druggist, was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 6th, 1850. Twenty years later he came to Taylor county and located at Bedford. When about eighteen years of age he began the study of medicine, and on his arrival at this city took up his studies with Dr. A. H. Vanvoorhies, with whom he continued to study until the fall of 1873, at which time he entered the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College, at St. Louis. In the spring of 1877 he entered a homeopathic college at Cincinnati, where he graduated and returned to Bedford. He then formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Vanvoorhies, with whom he practiced until 1880. He then engaged in the drug business, in which he still continues, and is doing an immense business. He carries one of the largest stocks of drugs, medicines, fancy goods, blank books and stationery in the county. He was married June 12, 1878, at Maryville, Missouri, to Miss Kate J. Works, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of two children.

RANDOLPH, DR. W. F., Bedford, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1833. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to McHenry county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm, attending the Mount Morris schools; began the study of medicine in 1865; entered the Rush Medical College in 1868, and graduated with honors from that institution in the spring of 1870; came to Bedford in July of the last named



R. Nelson

year and engaged at once in the practice of his profession. During his residence here he has enjoyed the full confidence of the people and has had a very extensive practice. Has held several offices since coming here: was coroner one term; in 1874 was elected mayor and filled that position efficiently five years; in 1880 was elected county surveyor, and is now discharging the duties of that office. He has the honor of contributing to the interests of agriculture, having invented and patented the "Randolph Header," a harvesting machine, used throughout the Northwest.

SWAP, W. E., silversmith and dealer in books, wall-paper, etc., Bedford; was born in Albany county, New York, November 12, 1834, and remained in his native State until seventeen years of age. He then went to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where for five years he made his home. Came to Iowa in the fall of 1856, settled in Taylor county and engaged in the cabinet-making business with a brother who had located here two years previous. Enlisted May 12, 1862, in company K, Fourth Missouri State militia, for three years. After nine months fighting bushwhackers he was discharged on account of physical disabilities. He then returned to Taylor county, engaged in silversmithing, and has since followed that business. In 1865 he added a stock of books, wall-paper and stationery. Was married November 11th, 1856, to Miss Candice Wilkins, a native of Wisconsin. Of their children, six are living: Edgar, Belinda E., Carrie L., Melissa B., John and Carl. Two are deceased. Mr. S. carries a considerable stock of goods. He is also an excellent silversmith, and is worthy the generous patronage which he receives.

SWEARINGEN, G. W., M. D., Bedford, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 14, 1821. His early youth was spent in the pursuits of agriculture and attending the common school. When he had attained his sixteenth year, he began his studies with a view to the medical profession; and, when twenty-one, placed himself under the tutorship of Drs. Robertson and Carey, of Hanover, and remained in their care about three years. He then entered the Pennsylvania State University, at Philadelphia, and graduated with honor in the spring of 1874. He soon engaged in active practice, at Waynesboro, Stark county, Ohio, remaining there about two years. He next became a resident of Navarre, same county, where he pursued his professional labors about five years. Subject then returned to Hanover, his native town, where he enjoyed a large practice until coming to Bedford, in the spring of 1873. Since here, he built up an immense practice, and has gained the confidence and esteem of the people. He is always a welcome visitor in the sick-room, and is often called for consultation by other physicians. Mr. S. is the owner of two valuable farms, one

consisting of one hundred acres and another of one hundred and sixty acres, situated about three miles west of Bedford; also, a home of ten acres, with good buildings, in this city. He was married at Navarre, Stark county, Ohio, May 12, 1849, to Miss Matilda D. Chapman, a native of Virginia. They have eight children now living: Sarah, Anna Naomi, Rebecca, Hannah, Ruth Emma, William P., Richard Sherman, and Minnie Maud.

SMITH, R. E., constable and collecting agent, Bedford, born in Belmont county, Ohio, in October, 1850. While yet an infant, his parents came to this State, locating in Warren county. Remained there for a time, then moved to Dallas county, thence to Cedar county. Became a resident of Taylor county in 1873, locating in the city of Bedford. He engaged in the livery business two years. In 1876, he engaged in the butcher business and stock trade. Was married in January, 1876, to Miss Hulda Wilson, a native of Indiana. They are the parents of two children: Edna Pearl and Ion. Subject was first elected constable in 1878, and has since held that position. He makes a specialty of collections, and has the reputation of being very successful.

SMITH, W. E., Bedford, son of Elder James M. Smith, an eminent Baptist minister. Subject is a native of Shelby county, Indiana. Was ushered into this world, November 4, 1844. In 1854, he came with his parents to this county, locating on a farm in what is now known as section twenty-one, Benton township. Here he spent his days in attending school and assisting his parents on the farm. In 1862, he resolved to give his aid in putting down the rebellion, and in March, of that year, went to St. Joseph and enlisted in company G, Fourth Missouri cavalry, and served his country until the summer of 1866. During his service he was engaged in a guerrilla warfare, and experienced many hard marches and hotly contested battles. At the close of the rebellion, in 1865, he was sent to the frontier, and was engaged in Indian warfare until May, 1866, when he was honorably discharged, at Leavenworth, Kansas. Returning to his home, he was married, December 12, 1867, to Miss Sarah Evans, daughter of Rev. John Evans, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Baptist Church, and are both firm believers in the faith.

THOMPSON, J. M., merchant, Bedford. Subject was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in October, 1833. His early youth was spent on a farm and attending the common schools. In 1852, he became a resident of Wapello county, Iowa, and there remained until the breaking out of the war. He then determined to aid the cause of the Union, and enlisted in company H, Thirty-sixth Iowa infantry. Was with General Steele in the campaign to the Tallahatchie River. Engaged at Fort Pemberton, then

returned to Helena, Arkansas, where his regiment met the army of General Price, which it defeated and pursued to Little Rock, Arkansas, where they went into winter quarters. In March, 1864, he joined a supply train and was taken prisoner at the battle of March Mills by a detachment of Price's army; was conveyed to Camden, thence to Shreveport, and afterward to Tyler, Texas, where he remained a prisoner of war for ten months. He was then exchanged and taken to New Orleans, received a furlough and returned to his home. Remaining a short time, he again joined his command at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, and served to the close of the war. During his services he was promoted from orderly sergeant to second lieutenant, and subsequently to first lieutenant. Was mustered out at Davenport in the fall of 1865, and went to Leon, Decatur county, where he engaged as a mercantile clerk until January 1, 1868. He then came to Bedford, purchased a half interest in the mercantile establishment of S. Richards, remaining with him until 1875, when he became sole proprietor of the house and conducted the business alone. In 1876, he discontinued the business and retired for a time; but, in 1878, he commenced anew in his present quarters, where he occupies a handsome brick building, 22x82, and is doing an extensive business. He is also largely interested in real estate; possesses several well improved farms, which he is conducting. In 1865, he was married at Ottumwa, Iowa, to Miss M. Hedrick. Mr. T. has always been closely identified with the moral, educational and financial interests of Taylor county.

THOMPSON, O. B., proprietor of Bedford Flouring Mills, was born October 26, 1849, in Steuben county, New York. His early youth was spent in acquiring an education. In 1864, he started on a trip through the Western States. After roving over several, he returned to his former home and attended school about four years. He then came West, and engaged at keeping books for a firm at Muscatine, Iowa. Remaining there a short time, he went to Davenport and engaged in the same business. Came to Bedford in 1876, and, opening up a real estate and law office, dealt in "legal lore," and exercised the other duties pertaining to that office until engaging in his present occupation. He has now one of the finest mills in the State, built at a cost of twenty-three thousand dollars, and is doing a large and profitable business. Was married in 1875, to Miss M. Kulin, a lady of great culture and refinement, who makes home attractive and pleasant. They have one child, Roy B.

TERRILL, ASA, proprietor Pacific House, Bedford, Iowa, was born in Shelby county, Iowa, in 1855. When six years of age his parents moved to Nebraska; remained five years, then went to Worth county, Missouri.

Received his education in the common schools. When sixteen years of age he engaged in a store at Platteville, this county, with Dr. Standley, and remained in his employ for some time. Had charge of a store at Redding, in Ringgold county, for a time; then went to Defiance, Missouri, where he engaged in the same business, and continued two years and returned to Platteville in 1879. He was married August 25, 1878, to Miss Ida M. Standley, daughter of Dr. J. R. Standley, of this county. They are the parents of one child, Maud A. May 24, 1880, Mr. Terrill took charge of the Pacific House, Bedford, since which time it has steadily grown in favor among the traveling public and is now one of the leading hotels of the State. Mr. T., although perhaps the youngest landlord in Iowa, is fast becoming one of the most popular, and is certainly worthy of the generous patronage which he receives.

TAYLOR, H. H., clerk of the Circuit and District courts, was born in Rocky Hill, Hartford county, Connecticut, October 20, 1833. There he remained, attending school and engaged in various pursuits until he attained man's estate. In 1854 he became a resident of Illinois, locating in Pike county. He was married August 14, 1857, to Miss Fannie C. Burgett, a native of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri. Returned to his native country and remained about eight years, then removed again to Illinois, this time locating in Knox county. He afterwards moved to Henry county, of that State, and in 1870 came to this county, locating in Marshall township. In 1879 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and in the fall of 1874 was elected county clerk and has since held that position. No better evidence of his integrity and efficiency as an officer could be adduced than the fact that he has performed his duty so satisfactorily that he has since been retained. Politically Mr. T. is a Republican and has adhered to his principles unswervingly since the war. He has always been closely identified with the interests of the county and has jealously labored for the promotion of every public enterprise. Subject now owns a quiet home and is in excellent circumstances. The family consists of nine children: Charles W., now married and a resident of Hopkins, Missouri; Ella S., Joseph B., Robert M., Jane E., Mary L., Kate, Nettie and H. H., Jr. Mr. Taylor has a fine farm and is engaged in farming with his official duties.

TURNER, JOB, deceased, was among the first settlers of this county. He was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, June 11, 1832, and there grew to manhood. Was married April 10, 1853, to Miss N. F. Stevens. In the autumn of 1855 he came to this county, entered 160 acres of land, and erected a small log cabin, in which he and his young wife endured for several years the privations of pioneer life. He died April 19, 1859, leaving

his widowed companion and one child to mourn his untimely death. Mr. Turner was a man of excellent character and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

THOMAS, CHAS., of the firm of McCoun & Thomas, attorneys and counselors at law, Bedford, was born September 18, 1848, in Fayette county, Indiana. When about six years of age his parents moved to Hancock county, that State, thence to Marion county, where he remained until his ninth year. They afterwards removed to Hendricks county, where our subject attained man's estate. He married Miss S. A. Turner, of that county, July 25, 1870. She is a daughter of the late Job Turner, an old settler of this county, who came here in 1855 and died in 1859. Mr. Thomas came to Taylor county in the fall of 1870, and was engaged in farming for about seven years. In 1876 he was brought out as an independent candidate for the office of county clerk and came within a few votes of being elected. In the spring of 1878 he began the study of law with the firm of Whiffin & Brown, and was admitted to practice in February, 1880. In May of that year he became a partner of Mr. L. T. McCoun. The firm is now enjoying an immense practice and is meeting with deserved success.

VANFLEET, JOHN R., banker, Bedford, was born near Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1818. When about two years of age his parents moved to Lucas county, Ohio, where our subject grew to manhood and received his education. In September, 1839, he came to Iowa and at once engaged extensively in the real estate and brokerage business at Iowa City. He resided at that place until 1877, then came to Bedford and engaged in banking. He was married at Iowa City in the fall of 1848, to Miss Ellen Smith. They have four children living: Hattie, now Mrs. W. E. Crum, of Bedford; Ella V., wife of D. M. Henly, of Davenport; M. M. and Mand. Mr. Vanfleet is a gentleman of broad culture and of great financial ability; is favorably known throughout banking circles as worthy the esteem and consideration of all. He is now doing a flourishing business, and with his happy family enjoys the quiet of a beautiful home.

VANVOORHIS, A. H., homeopathic physician and surgeon, Bedford, was born in Otsego, county, New York, September 21, 1834. His youth was spent in attending school. When nineteen he commenced the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Joseph Norman, a thorough graduate in the medical science, and pursued his studies for about three years. He then entered Castleton Medical College, of his native State. He had attended that institution but a few months, when he was taken sick and returned to his home. In the spring of 1857 he came west, locating in La Salle county, Illinois, where he was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary El-

len Macy. In February, 1861, Mrs. V. died, leaving one child, Lora Ellen, who is now attending the State University of Kansas. In 1864 the doctor entered Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago, which he attended two sessions, graduating in the spring of 1866. He then went to Columbus, Missouri, and in 1870 came to Bedford. During his residence here the doctor has had remarkable success in his practice and has conclusively proven that the homeopathic system has merits not to be ignored.

VANSICKLE, CAPT. A. B., farmer, post-office Bedford, was born in Fayette county, Ind., November 19, 1828. When about five years of age he moved with his parents to Edgar county, Illinois, where his days were spent on a farm and in attending school. He came to Iowa in 1855, and on November 22, of that year, arrived at Bedford. He engaged in farming, which he followed until 1862, when he enlisted in company G, Fourth Missouri State militia cavalry. Soon after enlistment he was elected first lieutenant, and in December of that year was promoted and commissioned captain of his company. His command was engaged in scouting and frontier duty in Missouri and Arkansas, principally. He participated in many hotly contested struggles, among which were the battles of Springfield, Jefferson City, Big Blue, Little Blue and Independence. He was sent after Price into Arkansas, and braved the hazards of fatiguing marches and guerrillas' stealth. He received a severe gunshot wound at the battle of Big Blue, and after remaining in field hospital nearly four months, resigned his commission and returned to his home in Edgar county, Illinois. For many months after his discharge he remained in a prostrate condition, owing to the severity of his wound. Recovering to some extent he engaged in the mercantile business and farming, which he continued until his return to this county in September, 1875. He purchased a farm in Benton township, adjoining town, and tilled the soil three years, then engaged in the grocery business at this place, in which he continues, having been associated with Mr. M. L. Long since October, 1880. The firm is now doing an extensive business. Mr. V. was first married in Edgar county, Illinois, to Miss Amanda Huffman, in the year 1854. Mrs. Vansickle died in 1873, leaving four children. The captain was again married to Miss Kate Butler, a native of the Empire State, on October 5, 1873. Thus we have noticed the life of one who is eminently worthy of our mention, having been closely identified with the interests of this county and who dared during the hours of our country's peril to forsake home and support the Union cause.

VAN OLINDA, F. W., dealer in groceries, glass and queensware, cutlery, etc., Bedford, a native of New York, was born in Troy, December 25th, 1849. When three years old, he came west with his parents, and settled in DeKalb county, Illinois, on a farm. There our subject grew to maturity, and attended the common schools. At the age of seventeen he returned to the city of his birth, and entered the grammar school, which he attended two years. When twenty-one he again came west and engaged in the grocery business at Plainfield, Illinois, and remained in that city four years. Subject then gave up mercantile pursuits for a time and traveled through the Western States. He came to Bedford in 1878 and again engaged in the grocery business. He now has, perhaps, the largest stock in his line of any house in the city, and has an immense trade. He was married February 11, 1872, to Miss Mary A. ———, of Sandwich, Illinois, a lady of culture, who makes his a pleasant home. They have one child, Maud E. Mr. V. is an energetic man, of excellent business qualifications, and is worthy the encouragement he receives.

WEBB, W. A., stock-buyer and shipper, post-office Bedford, a native of Kentucky, was born December 22, 1822. When eleven years of age his parents moved to the Hoosier State, where our subject arrived at man's estate, and received a liberal education. In 1852 he removed to Coles' county, Illinois, and made that his home about one year. He then came to Iowa, settling in Davis county, and remained there about two years. He then came to Taylor county, and has since remained. He has been engaged in stock-shipping for the last twenty years. In 1864-5 he had quite a distance to drive his stock. At one time he drove sixteen hundred cattle to Ottumwa. He now ships over one hundred cars per year. He was also engaged in the mercantile business for several years. He owns a fine farm of one hundred acres in Ross township. He was married in Indiana, October 3, 1840, to Miss Martha Goodwin, a native of Ohio. Of their children five are now living: William S. S., Sarah E., Belle, Lydia E., and Melvin C. Five are deceased: John H., Alexander W., Samuel G., Charles H. and Ida May. Mr. Webb is a gentleman of good business qualification, is a member of the Christian Church, and a worthy citizen.

WILKINS, WILLIAM, recorder of Taylor county, was born in Wisconsin, July 14, 1845. When about three years of age his parents came to Taylor county, and here our subject was raised, and educated in the schools of Bedford. At thirteen he commenced the printer's trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the rebellion. He then enlisted in the Missouri State militia, in which he served three months, and August 9th, 1862, enlisted in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry volunteers,

and served three years. He participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock and Camden; was in the engagements at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; also, at the capture of Mobile. Was mustered out August 9, 1865, at Davenport, since which time he has been engaged at printing in various places in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. In the fall of 1880, he was elected recorder of this county, and has since filled that position to the satisfaction of all. Was married October 14, 1866, to Miss Clara J. Snow, a lady of intelligence and high social standing. They have three children, two sons and one daughter. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WALKER, L. A., Bedford, a native of Ohio, was born in Bellville, Richland county, May 25, 1853. When about three years old his parents came to Iowa and located where now stands the city of Bedford. Here our subject spent his days in attending school. He finished his education in the Bryant Business College, at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he graduated with honors in the spring of 1873. He then devoted his time to teaching school, until engaging in his present business. He now carries a large stock of light and heavy harness, and in fact everything belonging to his line. As a workman, Mr. Walker has gained an enviable reputation. His place of business is on Water Street. Mr. Walker has always been closely identified with the growth and development of Bedford, and has gained the esteem of the people and is numbered among her most successful citizens. He was married May 28, 1879, to Miss S. E. Brown. They have one child, Leroy B.

WALKER, W. F., merchant, Bedford. Among the many pioneers of Taylor county who have been identified with its growth and development, no one is worthy of more special notice than Mr. Walker. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1837, and there remained until his nineteenth year. His early youth was spent in acquiring an education and learning the tinner's trade, at which his father was engaged. In September, 1856, he went to Minnesota, locating near Red Wing, at a place called Central Point, and there remained two years working at his trade. He then came to Bedford and commenced business while it was yet a mere trading-post and presented few promising features, but recognizing its many natural advantages he determined to make it his home and lend his efforts in its upbuilding. He embarked in the tinware business with R. H. Patrick, with whom he continued until the close of the rebellion. He then purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business by himself for some time. Subsequently he moved to Kansas and remained about one year and a half, then to Hopkins, Missouri, where he was appointed assistant cashier in the Hopkins Bank,

which position he filled efficiently until 1880; he then returned to Bedford and resumed his former tin trade, and has since been closely identified with the development of this county and town. In 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah B. Snow, a native of Pennsylvania. From this union are two children living: Edwin Bruce and Carrie Edith; three are deceased. During his residence here he has held many positions of trust, was the first recorder of the city of Bedford, was appointed to fill the office of county treasurer during a vacancy, has been mayor of the city, and has also filled the office of county auditor one term. Mr. Walker has always enjoyed the full confidence of all who know him.

WALKER, F. E., hardware and lumber merchant, Bedford. Mr. Walker, a native of the Buckeye State, was born in Richland county, January 17, 1841. In the summer of 1858 he came to Bedford and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has since continued. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, and was with his company in the battle of Helena, Arkansas, Jenkins's Ferry, Spanish Fort, and in other minor engagements. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during a part of his service; was mustered out in the fall of 1865, and engaged in the banking business in which he continued about four years. He is now extensively engaged in the real estate, hardware and lumber business and is numbered among the most substantial business men of Bedford.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

BRISTOW, SAMUEL P., farmer, section twenty-three, post-office Bedford, a native of Preble county, Ohio, and was born August, 8, 1818, and resided in his native county until fourteen years of age, employed on the farm and attending school. In 1834 his father moved to Warren county, Indiana, where our subject remained until 1850; he then came west, locating in Jefferson county, Iowa, remaining in that place about one year, he then moved to Keokuk county, and in the spring of 1860 came to Taylor county, locating near Honey Creek, four miles east of Bedford. In 1878 he moved to his present location where he is the possessor of a desirable farm of one hundred and forty-five acres. Mr. Bristow has always been a firm believer in the old maxim, "the hand that holds the plow is the hand that feeds the world," and has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He has been twice married, first in Warren county, Illinois, to Miss Mary Thomas,

who died in 1848; and again in 1851 to Miss Nancy Kockenbush. This union brought them ten children, eight of whom are now living. Mr. Bristow has been an active member and zealous worker in the Baptist Church and has led a very exemplary life.

BEAL, B. J., farmer, section fifteen, post-office Bedford, a native of the Hoosier State, was born August 27, 1831, and was raised and educated in Hamilton county. He devoted most of his time to farming, but taught school several terms. He was married in his native county, in 1860, to Miss Mary Caro. From this union there are four children: Welsy E., William J., Elmer and Edwin. Mr. Beal came to Iowa in 1869 and settled in Taylor county, where he has since resided. He now owns a fine farm of eighty acres well improved, good buildings, etc. He is a wide awake farmer and possesses the requisite amount of energy to make a success of life.

COBB, REV. WILLIAM, section thirty-four, post-office Bedford, a native of the Hoosier State, and was born November 17, 1859. When about six years of age his parents came to Iowa, locating in Keokuk county, and in 1854 moved to Delaware county. In 1855 they came to Taylor county, where our subject was brought up on a farm. He attended the common schools and succeeded in acquiring a liberal education. He was brought up in the Christian Church and early became a close student of the Bible. He now owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres well cultivated and beautifully situated near Bedford. Subject was married in 1859 to Miss Melinda Agler, a native of Indiana. This union has brought them three children: Charles S., born December 25, 1860; Thomas E., born November 9, 1869; and Floyd born March 16, 1881. They have lost two: Margaret, born April 21, 1863, and died October 1, 1868; and Harry B., born May 29, 1866, and died April 17, 1868. Mr. Cobb is a man who has done much for the cause of Christianity, having been long engaged in the ministry.

COBB, J. M., farmer and stock-raiser, born in Indiana in 1822, where he grew to manhood. In 1846 he moved to Iowa and settled in Keokuk county, where he made his home until the autumn of 1854. He then came to Taylor county and settled on his present farm. Being among the first settlers of that neighborhood, he endured many of the privations and hardships consequent upon the early settlement of a new country. In 1847 he was married in Keokuk county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb are active members of the Christian Church, and command the esteem of all workers in the cause of Christianity. They own a fine farm of 260 acres, and are extensively engaged in stock-raising.

DOUGHERTY, A. N., farmer, section thirty-two, post-office Bedford, is a native of the Hoosier State—born August 3, 1821. He there grew to manhood and received a liberal education. Was married May 9, 1846, to Miss Ellen Harrison. Three days after marriage he enlisted in company B, Second Indiana, and served through the Mexican War; participated in the battle of Buena Vista, and others of equal importance. He was discharged in 1847, and returned to his home in Indiana. Came to Taylor county in 1856, and settling on the raw prairie commenced to improve his present farm, which consists of 510 acres of as good land as Taylor county affords; is well improved, with fine house and commodious out-buildings. His family consists of six children: Sarah J., Elizabeth, Lucinda E., James H., Alice E. and Andrew Johnson. Mr. Dougherty is a man of ability, takes great interest in public affairs, and is one of the substantial farmers of Taylor county.

DUNNING, O. M., farmer, section seven, post-office Bedford, was born August 1, 1823, in Erie county, New York. Remained there until ten years of age, when he moved with his parents to Cass county, Michigan, and there received a liberal education and taught several schools. He was married in 1844 to Miss Martha M. May, a native of the Empire State. From this union there are nine children living: Milton O., Leonard H. (now a doctor at South Bend, Indiana), Eva, Hulda, Martha M., Sunday S., Mary S., Mildred and ———. Mr. Dunning came to Iowa in 1869 and located in this county where he now lives. He owns a large farm of 520 acres, well adapted to raising stock, and is one of the most successful farmers in this county.

FAIRBANKS, L. W., farmer and stock-raiser, sections seventeen and twenty, post-office Bedford, was born in Jefferson county, New York, August 23, 1836; moved with his parents to Knox county, Illinois, when but nine years of age, where he grew to manhood and received a liberal education. He was married in October, 1857, to Miss N. A. Champion, a native of Illinois. On the day of his marriage he started for Kansas, where he remained three years during the "Kansas troubles,"—"would plough a while, and fight a while," as he puts it. Crops during that time were of no profit—being "jay-hawked" by one party or the other. He returned to Illinois, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the One Hundred and Second Illinois infantry, serving until May, 1863, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. He came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1869, and located where he now lives and owns a fine farm of 492 acres, nearly all in cultivation, good buildings, orchard, and about four miles of osage orange fence. His farm is beautifully situated, well watered, and admirably adapted to

stock-raising—in which business he is now quite extensively engaged, having sold over \$6,000 worth of stock from his farm during the year 1880. Mr. Fairbanks is a man of unquestionable integrity, liberal culture, and is respected as a citizen. His family consists of seven children: Joseph, Andrew J., James M., Lestina J., John, Sylvia and Eva.

JOHNSTON, J. T., farmer, section twenty-four, post-office Bedford, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1830. When fourtene years of age he began the tailor's trade and served an apprenticeship. In 1850 he went to Coshocton county, Ohio, and in the following year came to Iowa, locating in Iowa City. In the spring of 1852 he moved to Fairfield, Jefferson county, remaining until the fall of 1854; then went to Chariton. While there he married Miss Anna Long, a very estimable and intelligent lady. Subject came to Bedford in 1857 and engaged in the mercantile business. At the beginning of the late war he espoused the Union cause, and in March, 1862, enlisted in company G, Fourth Missouri cavalry. After a short service, however, he was discharged on account of physical disability. In 1865 he moved to his present location, where he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, nearly all in cultivation, with comfortable buildings. They have seven children: E. O., Mary Alice, Charles, James E., Grace, Pearl and Willie.

LARISON, E. B., farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-six, post-office Bedford, is a native of Shelby county, Indiana, born in 1827. His youth was spent on a farm, and his education obtained in the common schools. Was married in his native county, to Miss Catharine Smith, also a native of Shelby county. In December, 1854, subject came to this county, locating near Honey Creek, and engaged in farming. Came to his present location in the fall of the following year. Mr. L. now owns one hundred and six acres of well improved land, with a large, thrifty orchard, good dwelling, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, and other buildings necessary to perfect a comfortable home. Their family consists of six children: William W., Robert, David J., George W., John and Margaret M. One (Hezekiah) died in 1878, aged about twenty-three years, and a very estimable young man. Mr. and Mrs. L. have been for years consistent members of the Baptist Church.

McCRACKEN, JAMES, farmer, section twelve, post-office Bedford. Subject is a native of Indiana, born December 8th, 1836, in Hendricks county. He there arrived at man's estate, and received his education. Was married in 1861 to Miss Sarah A. Fleming, also a native of the "Hoosier" State. From this union there are three children: Ida, Emma and Jessie. In 1863 he went to Nevada and engaged in mining; remained there for six

years and had great success. He then returned to his former home, and in 1869 came to Taylor county, locating where he now resides. His farm consists of two hundred and ten acres in good cultivation, with excellent buildings. He is at present extensively engaged in stock-raising, and is numbered among our most successful farmers.

SALEN, R. J., farmer, section thirty, post-office Bedford. Subject is a native of Missouri, born February 17th, 1844. Came to Bedford with his mother when twelve years of age and made this his home until 1863. He then enlisted in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry, and served until the insurgents laid down their arms. Was honorably discharged in 1865 and returned to his home. He then engaged in plastering and bricklaying, which business he followed until 1875, when he concluded to try farming far awhile, and accordingly located on his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has well improved, and acquired a pleasant home. Was married in 1866 to Miss J. Howe, a native of Illinois. From this union there are three children: Alice M., Mary E. and Robert K.

TAYLOR, CHARLES, farmer, section two, post-office Bedford, is a native of England, born in 1837. Crossed the Atlantic when twelve years of age and stopped at Chicago, where he made his home three years. He then moved to Grundy county, Illinois, remained a half decade and came to Taylor county in 1858. Resided here a short time then went to Texas and settled in Grayson county, where he remained until the commencement of the civil war. Came north at that time and enlisted in company L, Third Missouri cavalry, and served faithfully through the entire rebellion. During his service he participated in many spirited engagements and proved conclusively that though living in a Southern State he was not lacking in devotion to the Union cause. July 17, 1865, he was honorably discharged and at once started for this county. On reaching Corydon he was taken sick from exposure while in the field and lay prostrate for a time. When convalescent he resumed his journey and soon arrived at Bedford. After a short residence in this county he moved to Chautauqua county, Kansas; resided there nearly five years, then returned again to Taylor county and settled on his present farm of eighty acres. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Jane, daughter of William A. Webb, of Bedford. From this union there are three children: Effie Mabel, William Leslie and an infant. Subject and lady are courteous, intelligent and obliging and command the esteem of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

WYSONG, W. A., farmer and stock-raiser, section 13, post-office Bedford. Mr. W. is a native of Floyd county, Virginia, and was born February 27th, 1827. His father, Henry Wysong, was also a native of the Old Dominion,

and a member of a prominent Virginia family. During childhood our subject moved with his parents to Franklin county, Virginia, where they remained until he was twelve years of age. They then became residents of Western Virginia, locating near Kanawha salt works, where our subject grew to manhood. In 1846 they moved to the Hoosier State and located in Putnam county, where he made his home for about two years. While there he married Miss Eliza Webb, a native of Kentucky. He next moved to Coles county, Illinois, engaged in farming and remained there until the autumn of 1854, when he came to Iowa and settled in Monroe county. In 1855 he came to Taylor county and settled on his present farm, being among the first settlers of this county. He suffered many privations and endured hardships which are only experienced by those settling in new countries. Our subject first erected a log cabin sixteen feet square, and for a few years enjoyed in comparative solitude the grandeur of pioneer life; yet during these primitive efforts he never became discouraged but struggled on, determined to have a home. He is now the possessor of a valuable farm of two hundred and fifty-five acres, nearly all in cultivation, including twenty acres of good timber. He has also another farm of eighty-seven acres, situated in Clayton township. A handsome dwelling, surrounded by a beautiful grove, a commodious barn and numerous lots give his place a fine appearance. His family consists of seven children: Sarah Jane (now Mrs. Norman Payne), Charles, Martha (wife of Jasper Johnson), Manda (wife of Jerry Wood), Sarah Isabella (now Mrs. Clay Singleton), Harvey and Eliza. Mr. Wysong is now largely interested in stock-raising; has some fine specimens of blooded cattle and horses, which are admired wherever shown. He is the owner of "Pilot Granger," a valuable young horse of the Norman-Napoleon stock.

WOOD, L., farmer, section thirty-six, post-office Bedford, is a native of the Keystone State, born February 17, 1832. Was raised and educated in Crawford county, of that State. Engaged in the saw-mill business for a time. On the third of July, 1856, he arrived at the post where now stands the flourishing city of Bedford. The next day might have been seen ox teams winding their way over the hills in every direction, all coming toward the germ of this city. It was the fourth, and the pioneers were gathering to celebrate the anniversary of our nation's independence. Fully three hundred people were present on that occasion. In 1861 Mr. Wood enlisted in company K, Fourth Iowa infantry; served one year and was discharged on account of sickness, and has not enjoyed good health since. In 1869 he moved to his present location, where he owns a fine farm of one hundred acres, which he has improved and made one of the nicest in the county. In Oc-

tober, 1851, he married Miss H. E. Speer. They have five children: James G., now in Oregon; Leslie D., Mary E., May A. and George H. A. Two, William F. and George M., are deceased.

WAKEMAN, A. B., farmer, section fifteen, post-office Bedford, is a native of New York State, born in 1843; spent his youth in acquiring an education. Although but a boy at the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted, in August, 1862, in company D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth New York heavy artillery; participated in many hotly contested engagements, including Cold Harbor, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Returned home, then moved to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1868, at which time he came to Iowa and located in Ringgold county. Remained there six years, then came to this county, and has improved a farm of 240 acres and has erected first-class buildings. Was married in Vermont, in 1868, to Miss Jennie M. Fort, a native of that State. They have two children: Frank E. and Kinnie J. They now have a pleasant home and ample means to enjoy life.

WHEELER, JNO. O., farmer, section six, post-office Bedford, is a child of the Buckeye State, born in July, 1831. There attained his majority and acquired a liberal common school education. Moved to Knox county, Illinois, in 1854, and three years later came to Iowa. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry and served until the close of the war. Married Miss C. C. Capebell, of this State. Have two children, Emma and Allen. Mr. Wheeler now has a farm of 260 acres and is one of Taylor county's most successful farmers and worthy citizens.

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

CALHOUN, ALEX., farmer and stock-grower, post-office Conway, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 1, 1840. While quite young his parents moved to Mercer county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and engaged in farming until the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1862 he enlisted in company H, Eighty-fourth Illinois infantry volunteers, and served three years. He participated in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war, among which were Chickamauga, Misson Ridge, Look-out Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Texas, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and sieges of Franklin and Nashville. He was mustered out on the 8th and discharged on the 24th of June, 1865. He then returned to

his home and engaged in farming until 1868, when, owing to bad health he retired from the farm and commenced trading. In 1874 he came to Taylor county and purchased a farm which he hires worked and spends his time in teaching school. He was married in 1868 to Miss Lizzie Emerson, a lady of excellent qualities. They are the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter. Our subject is a member of the Right Angle Lodge A. F. and A. M., and is secretary of the order.

COLE, W. H., farmer, section sixteen, post-office Bedford, born June 6, 1843, in Parke county, Indiana. His early days were spent in acquiring an education. He attended the Indiana State University three terms, came to this county in 1860, remained two years then, returned to his native State and enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Indiana infantry. He was in the service but a short time when he was taken prisoner. He was paroled and returned to his home in the Hoosier State, remained there a short time settling some business for his brother, then again came to Iowa. He taught school in Bedford and several other places, went to Missouri and engaged in farming nine years, after which he returned to Bedford and embarked in the mercantile business with his brother. In 1880 he moved to his present location where he owns an excellent farm of one-hundred and sixty-five acres. He was united in marriage in 1864, with Miss N. R. Newkirk, a native of the Empire State. They have three children: James C., William P., and Maud.

GRIFFITH, DAVID, farmer, section four, post-office Conway, is a native of Ohio, born in August, 1827. While in his minority he learned the carpenter and joiner trade, which he followed for several years. In 1855 he traveled over Indiana and Illinois, and the following year came to Taylor county where he has since made his home. He was married in 1858 to Miss Adaline Johnson, also a native of the Buckeye State. From this union there are six children: Mary C., Iowa L., Sheridan D., Lenni M., Macus A. and——. Mr. Griffith has a farm of 120 acres. He came to this county when it was new and has witnessed its growth and development. He has a pleasant home.

HESS, C. C., farmer, section eight, post-office Bedford, is a native of Germany, born in 1832, and came to America with his brother when about fourteen years of age, stopped at Rochester, New York, and engaged as a milk peddler for four dollars per month. He remained in that business several years, then tried to collect the money due him but failed. He received thirteen dollars of the amount. He then concluded to "row a boat of his own" and engaged in selling pens, pencils, etc. His friends scoffed at his new enterprise but he persevered. He came to Bedford in 1854 and

engaged in the mercantile business several years. In 1880 he moved to his present location. He is now the owner of 2,000 acres of land in this county, 900 of which are under cultivation. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary E. Johnson. They have five children living: Charlotte, Charles C., Esther M., Arthur R., and Fannie A. Thus by his *industry* and economy our subject has arisen from the humble peddler of steel pens to a position among the wealthiest and most honored of Taylor county's citizens.

KEIFFER, G. W., farmer and stock raiser, section thirty-three, post-office Bedford. Among the many enterprising farmers of Clayton township our subject is worthy of mention. He is a native of Crawford county, Ohio, born October 18, 1832, and there reared and educated. In 1861 he engaged in the produce business in which he continued eight years. He came to Taylor county in 1870, and located where he now lives. Was married in April, 1857, to Miss A. C. Trimble, a native of Ohio. From this union there are eight children: Edwin K., Leslie E., Ellen, John, William, Zettella, Samuel and George Washington. Mr. K. has a large farm of 787½ acres in good cultivation and well improved. He is a member of the Christian Church.

MAHAN, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-grower, section 10, post-office Bedford, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, April 7, 1834. A decade later his parents became residents of Hendricks county, Indiana, where he was educated and grew to manhood. Came to Iowa in 1850, locating where the city of Bedford now stands. Was married March 23, 1856, to Miss Rachel John, a native of Indiana, theirs being perhaps the first marriage that ever took place in Taylor county. They have six children living: Florida, Floyd E., Indiana V., John S., Ella and Jessie. One, Charles, is deceased. In 1856 he moved to his present location. His present residence stands on the exact spot where the first school-house in Clayton township was built. He has a good farm of two hundred and forty acres and is engaged in growing fine stock. Took the first premium at the Taylor county fair in 1880 on Short-Horn cattle.

MARTIN, H. T., farmer, section five, post-office Bedford, was born February 3, 1837, in Putnam county, Indiana. His youth was spent on a farm. In 1863 he came to Taylor county and located where he now resides. In 1858 Miss Mary A. Dunkin, of Indiana, became his bride. They are the happy parents of five children: Lony B., Ada F., Emma R., Martha and Jessie. Mr. Martin has a nice farm of two hundred and fifty-five acres with first-class improvements. He is an honest, industrious man of good habits and awake to all measures which tend to promote common interests.

MEEHAN, J. C., farmer and stock grower, section seventeen, post-office Bedford, was among the first settlers of Clayton township. He was born in Knox county, Kentucky, May 9, 1830. His youth was spent in agricultural pursuits and in attending school. Previous to his coming West a number of his friends visited Andrew county, Missouri and returned with such a glowing account that he was induced to join in the tide of emigration. In 1872 went to Andrew county, Missouri; remained there until the autumn of the last named year, then came to Taylor county for the purpose of visiting friends. Being favorably impressed with the country he was prevailed upon to remain and teach a subscription school which had just been organized. His school consisted of about twenty-eight pupils of various ages ranging from five to thirty-five. In the spring of 1853 he engaged in farming on Honey Creek and has since devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. Was married in the autumn of 1853 to Miss Lydia Cox, a native of Indiana and a daughter of F. Cox, one of the pioneers of Clayton township. They have raised and educated twelve children. Since his residence in this county Mr. M. has held many offices of trust and honor. He served as county clerk one term, was assessor of Clayton township twelve years. He came to this county a poor boy, but by industry and good management has become one of our most substantial citizens. His farm consists of two hundred and ten acres of land well improved with comfortable buildings, orchard groves, etc. Subject has taken great interest in public affairs and while serving the people proved a worthy and competent officer.

MOHLER, C. C., farmer, section twenty, post-office, Bedford. Prominent among the well-to-do farmers of Clayton township is the subject. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1840, and grew up in the city of Zanesville where he received his education. In 1856 his parents emigrated to Iowa and located in this county where our subject attained his majority and began life for himself. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in company D, Forty-sixth Iowa and served about four months. His time having expired he was discharged. Was married in 1865 to Miss Martha E. John, a native of the Hoosier State. Of their children four are living: Ettie M., Hattie J., Franklin J. and Horace H. Mr. M. has a farm of three hundred and forty-nine acres, all in good cultivation with a commodious house and barn. He constructed the first windmill made in Clayton township. He makes a speciality of raising Short-Horn cattle, also grows horses and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Mohler are members of the Presbyterian Church.

REID, GEO., farmer, section thirty-two, post-office Bedford, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, August 31, 1841, where he was raised and edu-

cated. In 1862 he enlisted in company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, being on guard duty most of the time of his service. He was discharged in 1865, and returned to his home in Ohio. The following year he came to Iowa, located in Clayton township, and has since made it his home. He was married March 14, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Gardner, a native of Illinois. They have four children: Mary, Roxy, Leroy E. and Gale. Mr. Reid now owns a farm of 195 acres (which he has admirably arranged), good residence and out-buildings. He is a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

TAYLOR, R. A., farmer and stock-raiser, section five, post-office Conway, is a native of England, born in October, 1839. When about fourteen years old he came with his mother to the United States, and settled in Illinois, where his mother died. He then hired out by the month, worked several years, and accumulated sufficient means to enable him to come west. He came to Iowa in 1859, locating where he now lives. When he arrived in Taylor county he had only a team and a few dollars in money. He has now 518 acres of land, mostly in cultivation, good buildings, and is one of our most substantial farmers. Was first married in October, 1858, to Miss Mary F. Golliday, by whom he had two children: Annie and Alice. Mrs. Taylor departed this life in 1866. Mr. Taylor was again married in 1868, to Miss Martha Miller, who was the first white female born in Taylor county. They have five children: Mary, Martha B., Alfred, Robert and Tessie.

TINDER, CHARLES, farmer, section thirty-five, post-office Bedford, born May 15, 1830, in Hendricks county, Indiana, and was there educated and reared to manhood. He came to Taylor county in 1866. He was married to Miss Cynthia Ann Hagard, a native of Kentucky. They have three children: Jesse, Mary (now Mrs Barns) and Millie. Mr. Tinder is now the owner of a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres in a high state of cultivation and he is making a success of his vocation.

TURNER, H. F., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-three, post-office Bedford, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1844. When nine years old his parents moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and attended the common schools. In September, 1863, he enlisted in company D, Seventh Illinois cavalry, and served with distinction until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Campbell's Hill, Franklin (Tenn.), and all others in which his regiment was engaged. Was always ready for duty, excepting one month when in the hospital at Memphis. After the rebellion was over he returned to his home, where he remained until 1876, then came to Taylor county and located on his present farm. On Christmas Day, 1868, he mar-

ried Miss Alice Barnent, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Nora and Runkle. Mr. Turner now owns 240 acres of good land, and is extensively engaged in raising and feeding cattle and hogs.

WHEELER, R. G., farmer, section thirty-two, post-office Bedford. Subject was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1847, and spent his youth in acquiring an education. Taught thirteen terms of school. Entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and graduated from that institution. In 1866 he engaged as book-keeper for a wholesale grocery and remained in that position for a time; he was then employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company as an operator, having learned telegraphy while in college. Moved to Illinois in 1869 and kept books for railroad contractors for some time, but resigned his position on account of ill health and in 1871 came to Taylor county, Iowa. He was married July 7, 1878, and at once moved to his present location. He has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and a good home.

DALLAS TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT, I. W., farmer, section twenty-seven, post-office Memory, a native of Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, November 8, 1842. When eight years of age his parents moved to Jennings county, Indiana, where they remained a half decade. In 1858 they came to Iowa and stopped at New London for a time, then moved to and located in Lee county. August 14, 1863, he enlisted in company H, Ninth Iowa cavalry, and served two years. Was detailed eighteen months in small-pox hospital, at Arsenal Island near Saint Louis. He returned to his home in Lee county, in June, 1865, and engaged in the mercantile business and continued in that occupation three years, when he came to Taylor county and purchased his present farm in Dallas township. He was married August 30, 1863, and has a family of eight children: Frank, Edward, Mary, John, Charles, Daisy, Waldo and Clarissa. Mr. Abbott has a good farm well watered and admirably adapted to the raising of both stock and grain. He has always taken great interest in public affairs and has filled all the township offices and is now serving as justice of the peace.

BRAMBLE, JAMES, farmer, section twenty-eight, post-office Memory, a native of Ohio, born in Brown county, September 6, 1836. The first sixteen years of his life were spent in his native county where he worked on a farm and attended the common schools. In 1852 he moved to La Salle

county, Illinois, and made that his home for seventeen years. August 12, 1862 he enlisted in company D, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois and served until the close of the war. Was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, in June, 1865, and returned to Illinois and engaged at farming in La Salle county. He came to Taylor county in the spring of 1869, and was married February 14, 1866, to Miss Belle Cobb, of Adams county, Ohio. They are the parents of five children: Lizzie, Ada, Bertha, Pearly and Leroy. Mr. Bramble is in possession of an excellent farm of 160 acres, all in cultivation, good buildings, orchards and other requisites to a comfortable home. He is largely engaged in stock growing. Mr. Bramble and lady are members of the M. E. Church.

CRAIG, WILLIAM, farmer, section twenty-eight, post-office Memory; born in Warren county, Ohio, March 21, 1833, where he grew to manhood on a farm, and received a liberal common-school education. August 1, 1862, he enlisted in company B, Seventy-ninth Ohio, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Bentonville, Peach Orchard, etc., and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Discharged at Raleigh, North Carolina, in June, 1865. Attended the grand review of the armies at Washington and returned to his home, where he remained one year, then moved to Mercer county, Illinois and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1874 he came to this county and settled in Benton township, lived there one year then moved to his present farm. On New Year's Day, 1868, he married Miss Sarah J. Reynolds, of Mercer county, Illinois. They have two children: Samuel and Daniel. Mr. Craig has a farm of eighty acres, well improved, good buildings and an abundance of fine fruits. He is an energetic industrious man, of good habits and respected by all who know him.

DUNCAN, A., farmer, section thirty, post-office Hawleyville; born in Calvary county, Missouri, July 5, 1825. His early life was spent on a farm and when seventeen he moved to Buchanan county, same State, where he lived until 1852. At that date he came to Taylor county and located on his present farm which was then a wild tract devoid of the first evidence of civilization. Subject enlisted August 15, 1862, in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa cavalry, Col. Benton commanding. He took part in the battles of Helena and Sabine River, and was captured at the latter engagement and held a prisoner ten months, after which he was paroled and returned to his home where he remained about six weeks and was then ordered to report at Saint Louis, which he did and was sent from there to Davenport, at which place he was discharged and again returned to his home. March 15, 1822, he married Miss Mary Jane Dillon of Nodaway county, Missouri. They

have eleven children: Amanda E. (the first white child born in Dallas township), Elizabeth Jane, Martha Ann, Jno. Harry, Nancy Emmeline, Laura Eldora, William Grant, Silas Porterfield, Arizona May, Cora Arminda and Maud Alice. Mr. Duncan is located on a farm of 122 acres, nicely situated, good house, barn and orchard. Excepting Mr. Crout, he is the oldest settler in the township.

HICKS, JAMES A., farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Hawleyville, was born in Habersham county, Georgia, June 5, 1830. He moved, with his parents, to Owen county, Indiana, when about five years of age, and remained there nearly twenty years. He received a common school education. He came to Taylor county in 1856 and settled in Washington township, and aided in the organization of that township. In October, 1864, he was mustered into the United States service in company H, Sixteenth Iowa infantry, and served nearly one year. His service was mostly skirmishing. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea. Was honorably discharged at Davenport, and returned to his home, in this county, since which he has been engaged in farming. He came to his present location in 1873. Was married in 1852 to Miss Lidia Cobbett, of Indiana, by whom he had three children: Elizabeth, N. G. and Seymour C. Mrs. H. departed this life December 16, 1857. Subject again married August 16, 1858, this time to Miss Winnie M. Hicks, of Warren county, this State, but formerly of Indiana. They were the parents of seven children: William, Ellen E., H. B., Nettie J., Sarah Ann., Bertie M. and Clara B. Mrs. Hicks died February 27, 1881. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hicks is a man of intelligence and good business qualifications. He has held several township offices, and is now serving his third term as justice of the peace. He has a fine farm of 167 acres, good buildings, yard set with shade and ornamental trees, and one of the finest young orchards in the county.

JAMISON, S. R., farmer, section twenty-seven, post-office Memory, was born in Perry county, Indiana, March 9, 1828. He moved with his parents to Henderson county, Illinois, when about two years of age, ascending the Mississippi on the *Chieftain*, the first vessel that ran that far up the river. There he grew to manhood, aiding his parents on the farm and attending the common school. He was also a student in a seminary in Knox county, for a time. After leaving school he engaged in teaching two years. Was married June 21, 1849, to Miss Delia C. Segnor, a native of New York. Mrs. J. died November 23, 1855. The following year, while visiting in Kentucky, he met Miss Parthena N. Prewitt. They were united in marriage August 12, 1856. Returned to the Sucker State where he engaged

in teaching during the winter of 1856-7. In the following spring he went to Kansas and remained one year, then returned to Illinois. He came to Iowa in 1866, and located in Montgomery county, and made that his home two years, then came to Taylor county and purchased his present farm. Mr. J. has a nice farm well improved, and is considered one of the most successful farmers in Dallas township. He united with the Cumberland, Presbyterian Church in 1841, and has since been an earnest supporter and consistent member of that denomination. His family consists of six children: A. W., Mary E., Gertrude, Harvey N., N. P. and George E.

LATHROP, MILO, farmer and stock-dealer, section twenty-two, post-office, Hawleyville, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Sandusky county, September 19, 1831. When twelve years old his parents moved to Scott county, this State, where he arrived at man's estate and received a common school education. In 1858 he, in company with his brother George L., built a grist-mill at Oxford, Jones county, and engaged in milling about eight years. He came to Taylor county in the spring of 1876, where he has since resided. March 6, 1861, he married Miss Sarah Louisa Lefingwell, of Trumbull county, Ohio. She is a daughter of Edwin Lefingwell, and is a lady of great culture and refinement. They are the parents of nine children: Edwin Lefingwell, Milo Earnest, Harly Irvin, Mary L., Charles H., Sarah Eliza, George Albert, Philip Lee and Guy Fenton. Mr. L. has one of the best stock farms in Taylor county. It consists of 520 acres, highly improved, with fine house, barn, etc. His yearly stock sales amount to nearly \$6,000. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are ever ready to assist in whatever tends to advance the moral and social interests of the people.

LEAPHART, WILLIAM P., farmer, section twenty-nine, post-office Memory, is a native of the Keystone State, born February 14, 1840. While quite young his parents moved to McDonough county, Illinois, where he made his home until 1869. He responded to his country's call August 9, 1861, enlisting in the Tenth Missouri, Col. Harding, commanding. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Iuka, and others of minor consequence. In 1863 he was detailed for special service. He was discharged in August, 1864, having served faithfully three years, and braved all the hardships of war. He then returned to his home in McDonough county, Illinois, and in the fall of 1869 came to Taylor county. December 24, 1865, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Baldock, a native of Kentucky. They have seven children: Henrietta E., John E., Rebecca Jane, May Edna, Freddy E., Charles Evard and George. Mr. Lephart's farm consists of

sixty acres, well improved, good house, out-buildings, and orchard. He is an excellent farmer and a number one man.

MORGAN, R. H., farmer, section twenty-one, post-office Hawleyville, is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Dubois county, April 2, 1840. When thirteen years of age his parents came to this county. Since then our subject has made this his home. He enlisted August 27, 1861, in the Fourth Iowa cavalry. Participated in the battles at Milliken's Bend, Jackson, Selma and Columbus. At the siege of Vicksburg his company was detailed to obstruct the road against Johnson's army. At Columbus, Georgia, his company lost nineteen out of thirty-two men engaged. The Fourth Iowa was the first to charge the heavy works, and our subject captured a rebel flag, for which he received a medal from Congress in consideration of his gallantry. His company went one hundred and ten strong and returned with only twelve. In 1864 Mrs. Morgan went to Memphis, Tennessee, to see her husband. While she was there his regiment engaged with Forrest. Subject was discharged in August, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, and returned at once to his home. Was married in April, 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Pace, of this county. Their children are six: Lotta, Martha E., Anna, Augustus, Elizabeth and a babe. Mr. M. is located on a good farm of eighty acres, well improved; fine residence, large barn and orchard, etc. He is a man of great energy and is considered favorably by all who know him.

RAWLINS, LUKE, farmer, section seven, post-office Hawleyville, is a native of the Sucker State, born July 25, 1831. When eight years old his parents moved to Fulton county, of that State; remained there three years then went to Ogle county, and in 1843 came to Iowa and settled in Clinton county. There our subject attained his majority. His youth was spent on a farm; his education acquired in the common schools. In November, 1854, he came to Taylor county and entered a portion of his present farm. November 23, 1855, he received the hand of Miss Elizabeth Scholey in marriage. They have nine children: Elgin Albert, Emily E., Elizabeth C., May, Hallery, Alta E., Viva, Luke and a babe. Mr. R. is located on a fine farm of four hundred and fifty-five acres, in good cultivation, fine house, commodious barn and one of the best orchards in Taylor county. He is engaged in stock-growing and feeding.

ROBERTS, D., farmer, section thirty, post-office Memory, was born August 25, 1835, in Tazewell county, Illinois; raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. When the dark cloud of war hung over our land he was one of the first to go to the front in its defense. He enlisted in company B, Forty-seventh Illinois infantry and carried the colors three years. Was in sixteen engagements: at the siege of Vicksburg, in Banks's Red

River expedition, at Iuka, Corinth, Champion's Hill and others of less importance. Was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in October, 1864. His company had marched 2,554 miles and had been transported 7,000 miles. After his discharge he returned home and in May, 1865, came to this county. In September, of that year, he bought his present farm. Was married January 23, 1867, to Miss Eliza A. McAlpin, of this county, a lady of varied accomplishments. Four children have blessed their union: Henry B., Lemuel Ed., Clarence and Eliza Ellora. Subject has a fine farm of 173 acres, good residence, large barn, orchard, etc. Is now engaged in growing and feeding stock. Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the M. E. Church.

WEAVER, S., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-six, post-office Memory. Born in Monroe county, Indiana, February 4, 1841. Was reared and educated in his native State. Came to Taylor county in 1858, locating in this township. Went to southeastern Kansas in 1871, but not liking the country returned in the fall of that year. Two years later he located on his present farm. Was married in Page county, Iowa, to Miss Lewya A. Carmichael, the ceremony being performed March 2, 1865. Mrs. W. is a native of the Hoosier State, born December 16, 1848. They have six children: Matilda Emmeline, Amanda Elizabeth, Wm. Thos., Effie Rosetta, Mary Agnes and Nettie A. Mr. W. has a fine little farm of forty acres, beautifully situated, well improved, and intends making it one of the best little farms in the township. He is a man of good judgment, is industrious and commands the respect of those with whom he is associated.

ZENTZ, PROF. H. WELKER, post-office Memory, is a native of Stark county, Ohio, born November 17, 1836. His father died when subject was but eleven years of age. Received a common school education. Studied philosophy, chemistry and the other higher branches at home by the light of a bark fire after his day's work had been performed. Would often sit up until two and three o'clock in the morning studying his books while all else was enjoying repose; such were the circumstances under which our subject acquired his education. His life has been one of perpetual study. Received instruction in elocution from Prof. Henry and received a diploma after completing his course. Taught one term of school in his native State. Came to Indiana when fifteen years of age and engaged in teaching. Enlisted in October, 1861, in the Forty-seventh Indiana volunteers. Mustered in as fourth sergeant. Participated in the battle of New Madrid. Was with Pope at Island No. 10, also in the capture of Memphis; in the White River and Yazoo Pass expeditions, in which our subject experienced the greatest dangers of his military career. During a severe storm, while on the Tallahatchie River, one end of the steamer broke its fastening, and swinging

around against a tree, broke off the guards, throwing subject and twelve others overboard. Making a desperate leap he succeeded in gaining the vessel and threw a coil of rope to his companions, by which means they were rescued. Returning he participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. His regiment was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf. Took part in the fights at Carrion Crow Bayou and Vermillion. Went to New Orleans and was commissioned first-lieutenant in the Eighty-sixth U. S. C. infantry. Mustered out June 11, 1865, per order of Gen. Canby, on account of physical disability. Returned to the Hoosier State and engaged in teaching. Was married April 2, 1863, to Miss Margaret Sowers, a native of Indiana. They had one child. Mrs. Z. and child died in May, 1856. Subject was again married in 1859, to Miss Mary Bowman. From this union there are two children: Clarice Lilian and Elmer E. Came to Iowa in 1867. Located in Appanoose county, where for ten years he engaged in teaching. Also taught several normal schools in Marion county. Became a resident of Taylor county in October, 1877, locating at Memory. Since his residence in that place he has been engaged in teaching school and in ministerial labors. Has conducted several normals at Memory. Was ordained a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church previous to his coming to this country and has since had care of the Memory charge and two others south of that place. He is a man of great energy and ability. Has taught upwards of one hundred three-months' terms of school, is in possession of a large library and is esteemed an able educator and Christian gentleman.

GAY TOWNSHIP.

BEAMER, ISAAC M., farmer, section one, post-office Conway, was born in 1834, in Clinton county, Ohio. When twenty years of age he came to Iowa and settled in Appanoose county, where he remained until the commencement of the war. He then enlisted in company G, Thirty-sixth Iowa, and participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, etc. At Mark's Mills he fell into the hands of the enemy; was held a prisoner at Tyler, Texas, for ten months; was then exchanged and returned to his regiment, at St. Charles, Arkansas, and remained with it until the close of the war. He was discharged at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, and returned to Appanoose county, Iowa, remaining there until 1869, when he went to Putnam county, Missouri. In 1876 he returned to Iowa, locating in Tay-

lor county, where he now resides. In 1856 he chose as his companion Miss Ellen Wells, of Indiana. Mrs. Beamer died in 1866, and the following year he married Mrs. Phoebe Wolfinger, a native of Pennsylvania. The fruits of this union are Elmer A. and John B. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BESCO, J. E., section thirty two, post-office Platteville, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1843; there attained man's estate and received a common school education. In 1860 he came to Wapello county, Iowa, with his parents, and in March, 1862, enlisted in company C, Seventeenth Iowa. He was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Ft. Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Hiller's Creek, Big Creek, seige of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge. October 13, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Tilton, Georgia; was imprisoned at Millen, and remained three months. He was then paroled and exchanged before reaching the Union lines. He rejoined his command at Goldsboro, North Carolina, where he received a veteran furlough and returned home. He was mustered out at Davenport, and, returning to Wapello county, was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Steele, in 1865. They are the parents of eight children: James E., Charles, John F., Charlotte, George and Henry (twins), Edna and Clara. In 1871 he came to Taylor county, and has since engaged in farming.

BRIGGS, GEO. W., blacksmith, section twenty-three, post-office Bedford, was born in Henry county, Ohio, in 1846, where he spent his boyhood days, attending the common schools. In 1864 he enlisted in company G, One Hundred and Fortieth Illinois, and remained in the service six months. He was discharged at Chicago, and returned home. After learning his trade he opened a shop in Mercer county, where he managed a farm, stone-quarry and shop for six years. He afterward disposed of his property and engaged exclusively in farming. In 1879 he came west and located on his present farm, where he has erected a large building, and carries on a wagon, blacksmith and repair shop, in connection with his farm. He is also engaged in raising stock. In 1870 he married Miss Laura O. Bears, a native of Ohio. From this union there was one child, Lucy A. In 1875 Mrs. Briggs died, and on July 4, 1876, he married Miss S. S. Willett, by whom he has four children: Bertha May, James Ernest, Edward A. and Etta Alma (twins).

DAVIS, REV. AARON, section thirteen, post-office Conway. Mr. Davis is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 11, 1822. There he grew to manhood, and received a common school education. In 1840 he, with his parents, removed to Morgan county, Ohio, where young Davis remained until 1847, when he followed the advice of the immortal Greeley and came west to grow up with the country. He

located in Henry county, Illinois. Improved two farms, but not having sufficient land, sold his possessions and came to Iowa, that he might locate his children near him. Finding a tract that suited him, he purchased a section, giving to each of his children a farm, and is himself finely situated. Mr. D. has been twice married, in 1843 to Miss Mercy Palmer, of Ohio, by whom he had seven children: John (who lost his life in defense of the Union), Sarah E. (wife of Asa Stowell), J. D. (deceased), J. E. (wife of J. S. Heasley), Margaret A., D. W. and J. C. S. November 16, 1870, Mrs. Davis departed this life, and the following year subject was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jackson, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, who now presides with dignity over his fine home. Mr. D. was once a minister in the Christian Church. In 1871 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was licensed to preach, and is at present doing ministerial work. He is connected with the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M. orders.

FRANKLIN, W. S., farmer, section twenty-eight, post-office Platteville, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1840. When ten years of age our subject moved with his parents to Seneca county, Ohio, where he attended the common schools, and finished his education in Fostoria Academy. After this he engaged in teaching. In August, 1861, he enlisted in company H, Forty-ninth Ohio, and served until November 30, 1865. During his service in the army he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesborough, and was with Buell in his marches and countermarches through Kentucky and Tennessee. He was then detached and sent home as a recruiting officer. He returned to his regiment at Columbus, and participated in the campaign through Georgia; was wounded at Jonesboro, and sent back to the hospital at Lookout Mountain. After recovering, he again joined his regiment and served until mustered out. He then returned to Ohio, where he remained but a short time. Starting west, he settled in Iowa county, Iowa, and engaged in farming and school-teaching. Was twice elected county commissioner, resigned and came to Taylor county, where he now resides. Since coming to this county he has held many offices of public trust. In 1879 was the Greenback candidate for county treasurer. On the 4th of March, 1860, he was married to Miss S. C. Kumble, also a native of Ohio. They are the parents of five children: Omar, Arthur, Harmon, Elmer and Mary Alverda. Mr. F. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

GARROW, GEO., section twenty-eight, post-office Platteville. The subject of this sketch was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1834. There he grew to manhood, and was educated in the parish schools. When twenty-

two he came to America and settled in Richland county, Ohio; while there he engaged in tilling the soil. In 1864 he came to Iowa and settled in Taylor county, where he has improved two farms. He now owns an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and is prospering finely. He brought with him to Iowa one thousand sheep, but the country was then new, and after trying the business four years he disposed of the flocks and devoted his time exclusively to agriculture. In 1863 he married Miss Isabelle Glennie, a native of Scotland, and a very estimable lady. They are the parents of four children: Mary A. (wife of Willis Daily), Margaret E., Phoebe J. and John A. Mr. and Mrs. Garrow are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GINN, W. E., section eighteen, post office Conway, began life in Greene county, Ohio, in 1828. He there grew to manhood; received a liberal education; learned the carpenter trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He then returned to the farm and engaged in stock-raising. In 1846 he was married to Miss Mary Real, of Montgomery county, Ohio. From their union there were seven children: John H. (who served in the Seventy-fourth Ohio during the war), Adaline E. (wife of Nathan Riley), William L. (deceased) and Aaron T. (twins), B. F., Charles, A. L. and O. P. Mrs. Ginn died in 1861, and the year following he married Miss Katie Moody, a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. She was educated at Dickenson College, and is a lady of superior literary attainments. They are the parents of three children: Katie Belle, Maggie B. and Samuel A. In 1868 Mr. G. came to Iowa, and in 1876 to Taylor county, and took charge of a farm of four hundred and eighty acres, the property of B. F. Daily, of Mt. Pleasant. He has growing on the farm five hundred fruit trees, also twenty thousand forest trees, consisting of maple, box elder, coffee nut, walnut and chestnut. He is certainly one of our most successful farmers.

HARVEY, R. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-two, post-office Bedford, was ushered into this world in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1830. He there received an excellent common school education, and in 1856 left the Buckeye State and settled in Knox county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and remained three years. He then returned to Ohio, and in 1864 enlisted in company H, One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio; served three months, participating in the battles of Paw Paw Station, Virginia, and Oldtown, Maryland; was discharged, returned home and remained until 1866, when he again moved to Illinois, and settled in Knox county. In 1870 he came to this State and located in Taylor county, on his present farm. He now owns five hundred and thirty acres, which he has improved since coming to this county. In 1854 Miss R. C. Cazel, of Ohio,

became his happy bride. They are the parents of nine children; eight are now living: Mary E. (wife of C. C. Welford), Joseph T., Sarah (deceased), George, William A., Ambrose M., Frank A., Clara B. and Hattie C. Subject and lady are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HICKENLOOPER, S. B., section thirty-three, post-office Platteville, is a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1835. When nine years of age his parents became residents of Hancock county, Illinois, and four years later came to Monroe county, Iowa, where he attended the common schools and received a liberal education. In 1858 he became a resident of this county, and engaged in the saw-mill business until recent years. He is nicely located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, well improved, and has an orchard of four hundred trees. He was married in 1860 to Miss Ann E. King, of this county. From this union there are seven children: Josephine (wife of C. S. King), Flora, Sherman, Nathan, Ernest, George and Mand. He and Mrs. H. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a prominent Sunday-school worker. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

HILLYER, Hon. L. W., section twenty-one, post-office Platteville, was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1818. There he arrived at man's estate and finished his education in Granville College. At an early age he learned the dry goods business with his brother-in-law, and did business with his brother in Utica, Ohio, until 1849, when he accepted a position as salesman in the wholesale house of Avery, Butler & Cecil, which position he held for seven years. In 1858 he came to Iowa and located in Taylor county. Since then he has been engaged in agriculture, and has ever been found identified with measures for public improvements. Mr. H. has held many offices of responsibility, having been sent to the State senate in 1860, and serving in that body during the dark and trying hours of the rebellion. He has also filled the office of county commissioner for several terms. During the whole of his public life he proved himself eminently deserving of the trust bestowed by his constituents; and now, while the shades of life are falling toward the east, he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is still actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Has a farm of two hundred and six acres, well improved. Subject was married in 1837 to Miss Mary Fuller, of Ohio. Four children sprang from their union: Justin, George K., J. O (wife of P. C. King), and Frank E. In July, 1880, Mrs. Hillyer passed away, after a married life of forty-two years. Mr. H. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M.

PINER, R. W., farmer and stock-grower, section one, post-office Conway. Born in Onslow county, North Carolina, in 1822, and there attained his majority. In 1854 he left the State of his nativity and located in Indiana. Remained there two years and then went to Illinois. Stopped one year at Monmouth, after which he moved to Minnesota, locating in Wabashaw county, and was soon after appointed deputy sheriff. Subject served in that capacity for a short time, when the sheriff resigned and he was appointed to serve his unexpired time. At the next general election he was chosen to that position and served until the beginning of the late war. He then enlisted in company G, Fifth Minnesota; served fifteen months; participated in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson (Tennessee), and was discharged at Memphis on account of physical disabilities, and returned to Minnesota. Recovering somewhat from his injuries he reënlisted in the First Minnesota heavy artillery, and remained in the field until the South laid down their arms and acknowledged the supremacy of the general government. He again returned to his northern home and soon after came down the Mississippi on a raft. Stopping at Burlington he engaged with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to work on bridges, and remained with them six years. He came to Taylor county in 1875 and settled on his present farm of eighty acres. In 1873 he married Miss Caroline Bye, of Knox county, Illinois. They have two children: Roberta and Charlie. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PROPST, DANIEL M., section thirty, post-office Platteville. The subject of this sketch was born in Virginia in 1837, and spent his early youth in acquiring an education in the subscription schools of Virginia. In the fall of 1856 his parents became residents of Iowa, settling in Scott county. There they remained two years when they came to Taylor county. Mr. P. has an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres, well improved, fine barn and other buildings, and is a very successful farmer. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary Burnside, a native of Ohio. From this union there are four children: Nannie, Allie, Elsie and Stella. Mr. Propst has held many offices in his township, and enjoys the confidence of all his neighbors. He and his estimable lady are members of the Baptist Church.

SHEARER, DANIEL S., section eight, post-office Conway. Born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1820; seven years later his parents moved to Indiana and settled near Indianapolis, where our subject attained his majority and received an education in the common schools. In 1848 he came west and settled in Washington county, Iowa, where he improved a farm and remained five years. He then moved to Wapello county, remaining

eleven years; thence to Monroe county, and in 1868 came to Taylor county. He now owns eighty acres of land, nicely improved, and has a pleasant home. In 1850 he took unto himself Miss Sarah F. Traylor, a native of Illinois. Mrs. S. died five years later, leaving three children. Two are now living: Nancy E. (wife of Frank Drew, of Creston), and William H. In 1856 he was married to Miss Mary Williams, of Kentucky. They are the parents of five children, living: John S., Laura I., Leonora E., Martha J. and Eddie K. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SMALLEY, J. C., farmer, section twenty-eight, post-office Platteville, commenced this life in Ross county, Ohio, and received his education in an old log school-house. In 1857 he started west, having with him about two hundred and fifty dollars. He came down the Ohio River to its mouth, thence up the Mississippi and Missouri to where Hamburg now stands, and located in Fremont county, having spent over half his money on the voyage. He remained in Fremont county three years, then came to Taylor county and settled on his present home. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres. He built the fourth house in Gay township, assisted in its organization, and at the first election was chosen justice of the peace, which office he held eleven years in succession. His long continuance in office, and the fact that not one of his decisions was ever reversed by the Circuit Court, are evidences of his excellent judgment and the justness of his decisions. He has always taken great interest in public improvements. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret M. Murray. The ceremony took place at the old Woodbridge House, Chillicothe, Ohio, and was performed by Rev. P. P. Ingalls, now of Des Moines, Iowa. From this union came six children. Four are now living: Oliver C., Joseph W., William F. and Isa. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

VAN REENAN, M. J., section thirty, post-office Platteville. Our subject is a native of Holland, was born in Utrecht in 1830; learned the trade of brass founder with his father. When a youth his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Pocahontas county, Virginia. There young Van Reenan grew to manhood. In 1861 he came to Iowa and settled in Scott county and engaged in farming until 1870. He then came to Taylor county, having but fifty dollars. He now owns two hundred and twenty-five acres of good land, one hundred and sixty of which are improved and well stocked. He has lately turned his attention to the raising of onions and sorghum, with great success. In 1852 he married Miss Lizzie Hannah, a native of Virginia. They have four children: Margaret J., wife of Jos.

Watterman, John D., Robt C. and Mary T., wife of John Hartley. Mr. and Mrs. Van Reenan are members of the M. E. Church.

WILCOX, JOHN W., farmer and stock-grower, section thirty, post-office Platteville, born in Erie county, Ohio, in 1843. When two years of age his parents moved to Adams county, Indiana. Here young Wilcox tilled the soil and attended school, enlisting when nineteen in company F, Eighty-eighth Indiana, and served faithfully during the entire years of the rebellion. Took part in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Stone River, Chickamagua, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw, Snake Gap Creek, Siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro. His regiment was engaged in seventeen battles, only one of which he missed; participated in the grand review at Washington; was discharged June 7, 1865 and returned to his home and engaged in tilling the soil. In 1867 he came westward and located in Adams county, remained there twelve years, then came to Taylor county and has since made it his home. He was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah A. Peckham, of Indiana. They have four children: Wm. B., Esther M. J., Emma J. and Bertha B. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

BUCHANAN, DR. H. M., section twenty, post-office Conway. Prominent among those who have prospered this country by transforming it from a bleak waste of prairie to one of fine farms and beautiful homes we find Mr. B. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. Was educated in Washington county where he attended Jefferson College and afterward studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Miller, completing his course in a private medical school in Philadelphia. Although possessed of an excellent knowledge of the science of medicine the doctor has never made the practice of it a specialty. In 1853 he emigrated to Illinois and remained in that State until 1871, engaged in improving several farms and also in the drug business in Mercer county. Was a member of the board of supervisors of that county for four years. He came to Iowa in 1871 and purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, and retaining eighty acres gave the balance to his sons. His is one of the most pleasant homes in the township. The doctor is still compelled by his neighbors to practice medicine, though much against his will. In 1844 he was united in

marriage to Miss Elizabeth Foster, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. They are the parents of five children: John A., Theodore C., Frank M., Anna, wife of Harris Wright, and Libbie. The people of this township have elected him to the office of assessor three times since his residence here. The first election he attended polled fourteen votes.

BROWER, D. M., farmer and stock-grower, section fifteen, post-office Conway, is a child of the Buckeye State, born in 1844. When fourteen years of age he came to Iowa, stopping in Mahaska county where he attained his majority, and attended the common schools. In 1862 he enlisted in company D, Thirty-third Iowa, served until the close of the war. Took part in battles of Helena, Jenkins's Ferry, Mobile, and Ft. Blakely. Was mustered out at New Orleans and returned to Mahaska county and remained there until 1867. He then went to Colorado, engaged in freighting about two years, then recrossed the plains; stopped in the Indian Territory and continued in the same business. In 1872 he returned to Mahaska county, and two years later came to this county and has since made it his home. Was married in March, 1875, to Miss Louisa Weltner, of Washington, Iowa. They have three children: Raymond, Ethel and Sadie. Mr. B. owns a large farm of three hundred and thirty acres which he has improved since coming here and is now engaged in raising Short-Horn cattle. Is connected with the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M. orders.

DEAN, G. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty, post-office Conway; born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in 1838. When eight years old his parents emigrated to Illinois and located in La Salle county, received his education in the common schools, Aurora Academy and Fowler's Institute. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted at the first call for troops in company H, Tenth Illinois and served until expiration of his time. After discharge he returned home and remained until Aug. 1, 1862. Reënlisted in company H, One hundred and fifth Illinois and served until the close of the war. Participated in battles of Resaca and all succeeding battles until the capture of Atlanta. Marched with Sherman to the sea, then to Washington where he participated in the grand review of the armies. Was then discharged and returned home where he engaged in farming until 1869. He then came to Iowa, engaged for one year in farming; in the hardware business for one year at State Center and in 1870 came to this county, locating on his present farm. Mr. Dean is the largest land owner in this township having nine hundred and sixty acres all well improved, and is known as one of the most generous and enterprising of its citizens. He was married August 20th, 1876, to Miss Addie J. Nible, a

native of the Empire State. They have three children: Charles, Freddie and Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are members of the M. E. Church. He is also connected with the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

EMMETT, H. I., farmer, section thirty-three, post-office Conway, is a native of McLean county, Illinois, born October 7, 1858. His youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm and in attending the common schools. By diligent study at home and in school, he acquired a liberal education. He came to Taylor county, and in the spring of 1880 purchased his present farm. Was married September 13, 1877, to Miss Minnie M. Clark, of McLean county, Illinois, a very estimable lady. Mr. Emmett, though a young man, is possessed of energy and good business qualifications. He has a fine farm of 180 acres and is considered one of the most promising of Taylor county's young farmers.

EMERY, C., farmer, section eleven, post-office Lenox, born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1836. When fifteen years of age his parents emigrated to Clark county, Iowa, where our subject received his education. In 1862 he enlisted in company L, Third Iowa cavalry and served faithfully until the close of the rebellion. He participated in the battles of Little Rock, Independence, Missouri, Tupelo, Mississippi, besides others in which his company took part. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, and returned to this home. He came to Taylor county in 1875, and settled on his present farm. In 1858 Miss Sarah E. Gregg, of Ohio, became his wife. They are the parents of five children: Margaret A., wife of Philip J. Ray; Hannah J., and Jesse J. Mr. and Mrs. Emery are intelligent and industrious and have a comfortable home.

FAWCETT, REV. T. L., section thirty-one, post-office Conway, was born in North Carolina in 1826. When six years of age his parents became residents of Indiana. There our subject was educated and learned the blacksmith trade. In 1851 he moved to Illinois and located in Mercer county, where he remained until 1864. Came to Iowa in the last named year, stopped at Mitchellville and worked at his trade one year. He then purchased a farm and improved it, and at the same time did a good business in his shop. He was employed for a time as smith for the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company. He came to Taylor county in 1875, and located on his present farm. The year previous he had been licensed by the Des Moines Conference of the M. E. Church as a local minister, in which capacity he severed until 1879. He then severed his connection with that body and united with the Methodist Protestant Church and is now actively engaged in ministerial work. Our subject is the only resident minister in Grant township. In 1864 he married Miss Mary J. Tate, of Orange county, Indi-

ana. They are the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living: Martha A., wife of R. Woolly; Lucinda J., wife of Lewis Phillips; Mary E., wife of W. C. Elles, Leander J., Laura, now engaged in teaching; William, Edward, Miles M., and Avea.

GREEN, G. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section sixteen, post-office Conway; born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1840, and there remained until sixteen years of age. His father died when he was a mere child. In 1856 his mother immigrated to Iowa and settled in Lee county, where our subject grew to manhood, received a common school education and learned the carpenter trade. In the spring of 1861 he crossed the plains but returned, and in the following February enlisted in company A, First Iowa cavalry, and served eighteen months. Took part in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Silent Creek and Lone Jack, where he was wounded, receiving two balls, one of which he still carries in his right leg. He was discharged in 1863, at Keokuk, on account of his wounds and returned home, remaining under the physician's care nearly one year. He first received a pension of five and a half dollars per month but it has since been increased to eighteen dollars per month. In September, 1863, he was married to Miss Rachel Beaty, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of five children: Sarah, Horace Buller, Mary J., George E., and Nellie A. Mr. and Mrs. Green are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1868 he came to Taylor county and has since been engaged in farming, and working at his trade. He purchased his present farm by borrowing money of a bank in Bedford which loaned to him on account of his having been a Union soldier. He now has a pleasant home.

GARRISON, GEO., farmer and stock-raiser, section four, post-office Lenox, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. When ten years of age his parents died. He was then taken to Virginia, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in Morgantown College, where he graduated in 1856, after five years' attendance. He then learned the cabinet maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years. He enlisted May 29, 1861, in the Third Virginia infantry as a musician, serving in that capacity until 1862, when the band was disorganized. He then shouldered his musket and entered the ranks, participating in the battles of Cropney, McDowell, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, etc., having his left eye shot out at the last named place. He went to New York at his own expense and was operated upon at Bellevue Hospital by Dr. Parker, who charged him \$300. Returning to his regiment he took part in several engagements, was wounded in both arms, in the ankle, in the back by a guerrilla's ball, and finally discharged at Grafton, Virginia, on account of physical disability.

He then returned home and engaged in steamboating between Pittsburgh and New Orleans about six months, after which he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and engaged in the carpenter business. He was employed as boss carpenter by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, and remained in that position six years. While in the employ of the Kansas Pacific Railroad he had three span of mules stolen from him by the Indians. He was at one time surrounded by that noble race and held nine hours, but fortunately effected an escape. In February, 1871, he married Miss Amanda Maple, of Denver, Colorado. They have three children: Willit, Frank and Jesse. Mr. Green came to Taylor county in 1876, and located where he now lives. He has a nice little farm of eighty acres and is prospering.

HASKINS, G. B., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-four, post-office Conway, is a native of Ingham county, Michigan, born in 1840, and there grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1859 he came to Iowa and stopped for a time near Agency; went from there to Pike's Peak, where he followed mining and prospecting. Returned to Iowa in 1861, engaged in farming and in 1863 returned to his native State. Three years later he again came to Iowa and located in Marion county; remained until 1868. He then moved to Ringgold county and improved a farm, on which he remained until 1877. He then came to Taylor county, and has since improved a farm of eighty acres. He was united in marriage with Miss Sylva C. Andrews, also a native of Michigan. They are the parents of eight children: Clara B. (wife of O. F. Fatch), Alva J., Chas. W., Eleonora, Sarah L., Minnie V., Stella P. and Ira.

JONES, J. H., farmer and stock-grower, section one, post-office Lenox, is a native of Kentucky, born in 1832. He there grew to maturity and received a good education. In 1850 his parents emigrated to Warren county, Illinois, where our subject engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1862 he enlisted in company C, Eighty-third Illinois, and served until the close of the rebellion. At the battle of Fort Donelson subject fell into the hands of the enemy, but was finally exchanged and remained with his regiment until mustered out at Chicago, in 1865. He then returned to Warren county, Illinois. Came to Iowa the following year and located in Union county, where he remained until 1873. Came to Taylor county in the last named year and has since made it his home. Was married in 1867, to Miss Lucy B. Bliss, a native of the Empire State. Of their children six are living: Alice, Willis, Edwin, Francis, Alfred and Harry. One is deceased. Mrs. Eleanor Jones, mother of our subject, lives with him. She is probably the oldest person in the county, born in 1795, in the Palmetto State. She retains her intellect, has an excellent memory, and reads the news of the

day without the aid of glasses. Mr. J. now owns a fine farm of eighty acres and has a pleasant home. Is a member of the Baptist Church.

KNOX, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section three, post-office Lenox. Born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. Emigrated with his parents to Bureau county, Illinois, when but a youth and there attained his majority, receiving a liberal education. In February, 1863, he enlisted in company J, Ninety-third Illinois, and served faithfully until the war was over. Participated in the engagements at Altoona, was with Sherman on his march to the sea and around to Washington. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and returned home. Remained in Bureau county until 1869, then came to Taylor county and located where he now resides. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Miss Etta Sargeant, a native of New Hampshire. They have four children: Elbert P., Howard L., Clara E. and Blanche. Mr. K. is engaged in shelling corn and threshing grain, being equipped with the necessary machinery, which he runs by steam.

PAYNE, J. L., farmer and stock-raiser, section sixteen, post-office Conway. Born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. When a child his parents emigrated to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and received his education. While there he learned the mason's trade and has followed that work most of the time since. In 1855 he came west and worked at his trade in Burlington and other Mississippi River towns for two years. He then located in Appanoose county and remained there until the fall of 1860. He then returned to Illinois and the following year enlisted in company K, Eighty-fourth Illinois, and served one year. Participated in the battles of Perryville and Stone River. Was discharged at Nashville, July, 1863, on account of physical disabilities. Returned to Illinois and remained there until the spring of 1866, when he again came to Iowa and located in Appanoose county. In 1874 he came to Taylor county and located on his present farm of 130 acres. He was married October 19, 1857, to Miss Susan Wilkinson, of Illinois. They have a family of eight children: Levi B., Lucinda A., wife of W. F. Lovett; John L., Walter, Susan L., Baxter Fred and Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are members of the M. E. Church.

ROBINSON, SQUIRE, farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty, post-office Conway. Born in Genesee county, New York, in 1832. At an early age went to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. Came to Taylor county in 1854, located at Bedford and engaged in the carpenter business. Six years later he became a resident of this township. In 1862 he enlisted in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa, and served until the war had ceased; took part in the engagements at Little Rock,

Jenkins's Ferry, siege of Mobile and numerous others in which his regiment participated. Was mustered out at Davenport and returned to his home. He then commenced improving the farm on which he now resides. It contains two hundred and fifteen acres of excellent land and is well improved. Was married in 1857 to Miss Desdemonia A. Jenks, a lady of broad culture and refinement. From this union there are four children: Squire, George, Hugh M. and Melvin S. Mr. R. has served several terms as justice of the peace and is prominently identified with all measures *pro bono publico*. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

GROVE TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, ANDREW M., farmer and stock-raiser, post-office, Lenox. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch parents in 1810. He was apprenticed when but a youth to a tailor for five years. At the expiration of that time he enlisted in the British army, serving eleven years, six years of his service being in the West Indies. Three of his brothers in the United States bought his discharge, and he joined them at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1842. He was married that year to Miss Jane Davis, a native of Pennsylvania. He soon opened a tailor shop and carried on that business until 1854, when he moved to Illinois and engaged in farming. In October, 1861, he again took up arms, this time under the stars and stripes. He enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Illinois volunteers, and served three years and three months, all the time in active service. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Kenesaw, Snake Creek Gap and Marietta. He was in the forced march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and many other wearying marches and hotly contested engagements. He came to Taylor county in 1870, locating where he now lives. He has a fine farm of 468 acres, well improved, with all necessary conveniences. He has seven children: George L., Mary J., Eoline, Ann Eliza, John W., Orville and Cora Ellen. All married but one. His son, John W., manages the farm, Mr. A. turning his attention entirely to stock.

BACON, DAVID T., farmer, section thirty-six, post-office Lenox, was born in New York in 1843, where he grew to man's estate and received an education. Was married in 1865 to Miss Mary E. Wright, also a native of the Empire State. The following year he started west and located in Illinois, where he remained three years. In 1860 he again took his march toward the setting sun, and located in Grove township, of this county. He

was with the second family that settled in that part of the county. Mrs. B. taught the first school that was opened in the township, the first term in her own house. Subject came to his present residence in 1877. He has a nice farm, well improved, and in a good state of cultivation. They have two children: Jennie M. and Arthur James. Mr. Bacon is known as a hard-working industrious man, of good habits, and takes great pride in educating his children, who are naturally bright and promising.

BEACH, GEO. (see portrait), farmer and stock-raiser, sections thirty-five and thirty-six, post-office Lenox, was born in New York in 1853. While an infant his father died. When ten years of age he moved with his mother to Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois. Was there educated in the common schools and Monmouth College. Is also a graduate of the Chicago Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. Preferring to be a "tiller of the soil," he came to Iowa in 1876 and located in Taylor county where he now resides. He bought and improved 360 acres of land, erected an elegant residence, and now has one of the finest farms in Taylor county. He is admirably situated for raising stock, and intends soon to engage extensively in that business. Was married in 1875 to Miss Louella E. Cowan, a native of Illinois, and a very accomplished lady. They have two children: George H. and Nellie M. Mr. Beach is a young man of extraordinary ability, highly educated, and possessed of sufficient energy to make a success of life. He has held various offices of responsibility, and is at present assessor of his township.

BOYDEN, W. H., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-eight, post-office Lenox, is a native of New York, born in 1820. Subject is a blacksmith by trade, which business he followed until he became a resident of this county. He was married in 1841 to Miss Phoebe Rathbourne. From this union there were two children: Mary E., who died in 1848, aged two years, and Frances M., died in 1878, aged thirty-six years. Mrs. B. also departed this life in 1850. Two years later subject was married to Miss Susan L. Smith. Of their children three are now living: Charles, William and Ellen. Mr. B. moved to Wisconsin in 1866, lived there four years and came to Taylor county in 1871. While the country was yet new he had many interesting experiences. Being unused to the prairie he would frequently get turned around and lost while hauling lumber to build his house, and would necessarily have to remain out all night. He now has a farm of 120 acres, well improved, and everything about his place is arranged in a tasty manner. His great pride, however, is in his vineyard.

BRANDT, CLAUS, farmer, sections ten and fifteen, post-office Lenox. Born in Germany in 1845, and immigrated with his parents to this country

in 1851, locating in Scott county, Iowa. There young Brandt grew to manhood. He came to Taylor county in 1874, and bought and improved a farm of 160 acres of fine land—since which time he has added to his possessions, and now has 200 acres all in good cultivation and well improved. His land is in two farms, with good buildings on each, and sheltered with groves, etc. Mr. Brandt is a young man of good habits and he has been eminently successful in his chosen vocation.

BURRELL, WASHINGTON, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Lenox. Among the many old settlers of this county our subject is worthy of mention. He was born in 1836 and is a native of the Buckeye State. While but a child his parents died, and at the age of six he left the person with whom his guardian had placed him, and after a series of wanderings became a "tow path" boy on the Wabash Canal, which business he followed four years. He then came west and engaged in mining until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted at Buckskin Joe, Colorado, in the First Colorado cavalry and served three years and three months. His service was mainly in Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas. After his discharge from that regiment he reënlisted in the Ninth United States veteran volunteers, with Hancock's veteran reserve corps, served one year and was discharged. He then came to Taylor county and was married to Miss Loretta Baker, daughter of one of Taylor county's first settlers. Came to Grove township in 1873 and bought the farm on which he now resides. It consists of eighty acres of well improved land, with all the conveniences necessary to a pleasant home. His family consists of five children: Richard, Morning Ann, Mary E., Elihu and Dora. Two are deceased: John and Andrew.

CADE, HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, section thirteen, post-office Lenox, is a native of Michigan, born in 1841. When twelve years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin, where he attended the common schools. He finished his education at Valparaiso College, Indiana. In 1863 he was married to Miss Sabrina Henry, a native of Indiana. He came to Taylor county in 1872, and since then has made all improvements on his present farm. He now owns 125 acres of well improved land, and has a beautiful home. They have four children: Emmet, Ervin, Belle and Grace. Mr. Cade has taken great interest in the schools since coming to this county, and is now treasurer of the school board.

CARTER, J. T. and W. M., farmers and stock-raisers, post-office Lenox. Subjects are natives of the Buckeye State. W. H. was born in 1838; J. T. in 1840. They were reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1858 they moved to Indiana where they engaged in agricultural

pursuits. They remained there until 1879, when they came to Taylor county, Iowa, and are now engaged in farming and stock-raising. J. T. was married in 1863 to Miss S. F. Lovitt, of Illinois, but a native of Ohio. They have three children: Olive, Darwin and Claud. One, Alta, deceased. Subjects are owners of 800 acres of land, beautifully situated, and are counted among the most enterprising and successful of Taylor county farmers. They are members of the Christian Church.

COLGROVE, W. H., farmer and stock-raiser, section fifteen, post-office Lenox, is a native of Tompkins county, New York, born December 7, 1836. His youth was spent in agricultural pursuits and attending the common schools. He completed his education in Schuyler county of that State, graduating from the Havanna high school. When twenty-one years of age he purchased a farm and commenced business for himself. In 1873 he came to Taylor county (having previously sold his farm in the Empire State), and made the first settlement in Holt township, where he remained one year and then removed to where he now resides—three miles west and two south of Lenox. His farm consists of eighty acres, all in cultivation, good buildings and fences, etc. He has been honored by the people of his township with almost every office of its government, and at present is one of the board of supervisors of this county. He was married February 10, 1858, to Miss Charlotte Council, a native of New York. They have had two children: William Arthur, aged nineteen, and a daughter, who died February 24, 1873, at the age of fourteen years. Mr. Colgrove is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and takes great interest in public affairs.

DAVIS, G. W., farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Lenox, is a native of Ohio and born in 1841. At the breaking out of the war he espoused the Union cause, and in September, 1861, enlisted in the Sixteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, and participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Milliken's Bend, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Ridge, a bayonet charge at Vicksburg, and was also in the Banks Red River expedition. He was discharged in October, 1864, and returned to Ohio. The following year he emigrated to Illinois where he remained ten years. He was married in 1871 to Miss Emma B. Johnson, a native of Essex county, New York. They are the parents of five children: Blanche A., Eleno M., Lenore M., Willie M. and George Arthur Garfield. Mr. Davis came to Taylor county in 1875, and settled on his present farm, which is an improved one of 120 acres with good house and barn, and, in fact, all the conveniences of an excellent home.

GORDON, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Lenox, a native of North Carolina, was born in 1829, and came with his parents to In-

diana when five years of age, and from there moved to Peoria county, Illinois, where he resided until 1879, at which time he became a resident of Taylor county, Iowa. He now owns what is known as the "Blue Grove" farm, consisting of 440 acres well improved and in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Gordon is still making improvements and is determined to make his a "model" stock farm. He intends fencing it in eighty acre lots for convenience in feeding and handling stock. At this writing he has a fine and commodious house, large barn, bearing orchard, yards neatly fenced and about three miles of osage orange hedge on the farm. Mr. Gordon served his country in the trying hours of the rebellion, enlisting in August, 1861, in the Forty-seventh Illinois veteran volunteers, and participated in the battles Madrid, Missouri, Farmington, Corinth, siege and capture of Vicksburg, and Richmond, Louisiana. He was discharged in August, 1863. In 1856 Miss Susan Stokes, a native of Kentucky, became his wife. They have six children: Hannah J., Mary F., A. Lincoln, J. A. Logan, Evan and Fred.

GREEN, WARREN, farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-two, post-office Lenox, was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, and moved with his parents to Illinois when twelve years of age. He came to Jasper county, Iowa, in 1865, and a decade later he came to this county, locating where he now lives. He commenced his farm on the raw prairie, and where once the deer, wolf and wily savage "chased the winds," now waves the ripening fields of corn. His home place contains eighty acres, mostly taken up in building lots, orchards, meadows, pastures, etc., and is tastily arranged with fine residence, surrounded by poplar and other trees. He has also a farm of 120 acres in sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight, all in good cultivation. He was married in 1868 to Mrs. Margaret Howard, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Juna Maud and Erissa May. Mrs. Green has one son by her first husband, who is now in Colorado. Subject is a man of excellent mind; has held many offices of trust and responsibility, and is considered one of the most successful business men in Taylor county.

GRISINGER, J. W., farmer, section ten, post-office, Lenox, is a native of York county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1853. Came to Taylor county in 1877 and located where he now lives. He has a fine little farm of forty acres in good cultivation with young orchard, shade and ornamental trees. Commencing without means he has succeeded in securing for himself and family a pleasant home. He was married in 1876 to Miss Jennie Bryan also a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children: E. W. and J. C. Mr. G. has always taken an interest in the schools of his

vicinity and at present holds the office of school director, supervisor and constable.

HENRY, A. A., farmer, section twenty-four, post-office Lenox, is a native of Wisconsin, born April 24, 1849. Grew to manhood in his native State and received his education in the common and high schools. Came to Taylor county in November, 1872, and settled where he now lives. Was married in Illinois in the last named year to Miss Dollie Ingraham, a native of that State. She was born May 24, 1850. They are the parents of four children: Nellie R., Effie M., Jessie M. and Sadie A. Mr. H. is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, well improved with a large bearing orchard. Has also seven acres of forest consisting of about five thousand trees of soft timber and six hundred walnut. Mr. Henry is a good farmer and is awake to interests public and private. He is at present township clerk.

HENRY, ANDREW, farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-four, post-office Lenox, was born in the Empire State in 1817. When six years of age his parents moved to Michigan, where they remained eight years, then went to Indiana and resided in that State eighteen years. Was married in 1839 to Miss Laura Wisel, also a native of New York. In 1842 he removed to Wisconsin and engaged extensively in farming. Nearly a quarter of a century later he came to Lenox and in 1876 settled on his present farm which contains eighty acres nicely situated with fine house and barn, good orchard, etc. They have two sons and three daughters: Sabrina, Albert, Otis W., Julia and Anna. All are married and useful members of society.

HOUCK, WILLIAM M., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty, post-office Lenox, born in the Keystone State in 1849. When five years old his parents came west and after a long wearying journey located in this county. In 1868 he came to Grove township with the family of Mr. Ed. Houck, who erected a cabin where now stands the beautiful residence of William Gordon on the Blue Grove farm. Mr. H. was married in 1875 to Miss Ida Greenlee, also a native of Pennsylvania. Built a good house and otherwise improved his farm the year after his marriage. It consists of eighty acres of well improved land nicely situated in the very garden of southwestern Iowa. Their family consists of three children: Lilian E., Chas. E. and William A. Mr. Houck is a man of excellent judgment and industrious habits, holds the office of school director, also that of justice of the peace.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-eight, post-office Lenox, a Buckeye by birth, was born in 1815. In 1853 he

was married to Miss Margaret Simmons, a native of Pennsylvania. From this union there are five children living: James T., John W., Man-
andrew M., Josephus and Esbon. John W. served during the war in the
One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio volunteers and participated in all the
battles in which his regiment was engaged. Mr. Johnson came to Iowa
in 1869, locating in this county where he now lives. Has a nice farm of
one hundred and fifty acres well improved, good buildings, fine orchard and
vineyard, and well fenced with osage orange hedge. He has also fifty
acres of excellent timber. At the time of his settlement only one cabin had
been erected in that neighborhood and that one was on the Blue Grove
farm, where now the commodious residence of William Gordon stands.

KNOTT, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-four, post-office,
Conway; born in Peoria, Illinois in 1835. When five years of age his
father moved on a farm and young Knott spent his early days in the
healthful pursuits of agriculture. Was married in 1860 to Miss Clarinda
Dickenson, also a native Peoria. They have four children: William J.,
Matilda, Clara Belle and Minnie Justina. He came to Iowa in 1879 and
located in this county where he now resides. His farm consists of one hun-
dred and sixty acres well improved, good buildings, an abundance of water
and finely situated for a stock farm. Mr. K. is an industrious and thrifty
farmer whose efforts are bound to win.

MADDEN, W. S., farmer and stock-raiser, section eleven, post office
Lenox; born in Scott county, Iowa, in 1850, and there grew to manhood
and was educated in the common schools. In 1874 he was married to Miss
Mane Moore, also a native of Iowa. Came to Taylor county the same year
and located where he now resides. He has a farm of one hundred and
twenty acres, well improved, with good buildings, orchard, vineyard, etc.
Is feeding a fine herd of graded stock, forty in number. Raises small grain,
but is turning his attention more particularly to the raising of corn and
stock. Mr. M. is an intelligent, industrious man, and is considered one of
the rising young men of Taylor county. His family consists of four child-
ren: John K., William S., David B., and Nettie.

McCOY, M. S., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-three, post-office
Lenox, was born in Ohio in 1849; emigrated to Illinois in 1853. He came
to Iowa in 1865 and located in Washington county; remained there until
1878 when he became a resident of this county. Since he came here he
has broken and improved the farm he now owns. It consists of one hun-
dred and sixty acres of good land, and considering the short time he has occu-
pied it, is well improved. Mr. M. intends making a specialty of stock-rais-
ing in the near future, and has at this writing a fine lot of horses, cattle

and swine, of which he takes the best of care. He was married in 1849 to Miss N. L. Brown, also a native of Ohio. They have four children: Lizzie M., James F., William F. and an infant. Subject came to Taylor county with but little means, but by industrious habits and strict attention to business he is fast taking rank among the first men of his township.

MILLS, W. S., farmer, section nine, post-office Lenox, is a native of the Buckeye State. Was born in 1840, received his education in the common schools and the Western Reserve Institute at the time that James A. Garfield was principal. Moved to Adams county, Iowa, in 1871 and engaged in the mercantile business. Came to Taylor county in 1873, bought and improved a farm in Grove township, lived there until the spring of 1881 when he bought the farm he now owns. It contains one hundred and sixty acres is nicely situated, good soil, an abundance of water, and will doubtless under his skillful management become a most valuable and beautiful home. Mr. Mills was married in 1864 to Miss Pantha Leavitt, who departed this life in August, 1880, leaving a family of five boys: Ernest, Chas., Martin, Herbert and Frank. Mr. M. is a man of excellent judgment, keen conception and good habits. Has filled the offices of justices of the peace and president of the school board, always paying strict attention to his duties.

RIED, JAMES, farmer section one, post-office Lenox, born in Ohio in the year 1844 and there attained man's estate, remaining on his father's farm until twenty years of age. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the Seventy-third Ohio veteran volunteers, and was sent with his regiment direct to Atlanta, and participated in the siege and capture of that place; also engaged at Smoke Creek Gap, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Lost Mountain and numerous others. Was with Sherman in his march to the sea and on the return march to Washington. Subject attended the grand review of the armies in that city in May, 1865, and was discharged in June of that year. He was married in Ohio in 1867, to Miss Flora Conley, a native of Scotland. They are the parents of three children: Margaret J., Joseph Neal and Irena. Mr. R. came to Taylor county in 1868, locating on section fifteen, Grove township. Bought the farm he now owns in 1880. It consists of eighty acres of well improved land, with good buildings, fences, orchard, etc. He has always taken great interest in the schools of his township, and at present holds the office of school director. He is an earnest and faithful member of the Presbyterian Church.

RUPF, J. A., farmer and stock-raiser, sections ten and eleven, post-office Lenox; born in Switzerland in 1837. At the age of seven years he, with his parents, emigrated to America, locating at Davenport, Iowa. Here he grew to manhood and learned the sawyer's trade, also that of steam engi-

neer, which business he followed until 1875. Was married in 1866 to Miss Ellen Murphy, a native of Illinois. He bought the farm he now owns and occupies in 1869 and moved his family upon it the following year. Was in the meantime engaged at his trade and furnished money with which to improve his land. His farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of good land, well improved, with good buildings, orchard and a grove of maple and ornamental trees, in full view of the flourishing little city of Lenox. Has one child, Rosa, born in 1868. Mr. Rupf remembers Davenport when it was but a steamboat landing and ferry place, and contained but three business houses.

RUPF, FRANK, farmer, sections fourteen and fifteen, post-office Lenox, was born in Davenport, Iowa, in 1848; came to Taylor county in 1871 and located near where he now lives. At that time the beautiful city of Lenox had probably not been thought of. He broke and improved several farms, including the one he now owns, which consists of 200 acres, is well improved and in good cultivation. He was married in 1875 to Miss Rosanna Kelley, of Adams county, Illinois. They have three children: Charles, Gertrude and ———. Mr. Rupf has perhaps done as much hard work in the same length of time as any man in the county, and has the supreme satisfaction of knowing that it has not been in vain. He has the reputation of being an honest man which, coupled with his industry, insures a reasonable degree of prosperity.

SAPP, SIMEON, farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-one, post-office Conway, was born in Ohio in 1830. He there received a liberal education, and learned boot and shoemaking and engaged in the business for several years. He was at one time proprietor of a manufactory at Fostoria, and later, superintended one at Millwood, Ohio. Was married in 1855 to Miss Susan Willis, a native of Massachusetts. They have five children living: Josie, Eugene, Franklin, Rosa and Maggie, and one, Charles W., deceased. Mr. S. became a resident of Taylor county in 1878 and bought a farm of 360 acres and has it well improved, considering the length of time employed upon it. He has a good house and other buildings and purposes making it a number one stock farm. From our knowledge of his industry and perseverance, we doubt not but that he will succeed.

SEIBERT, HENRY, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Lenox, was born in Berkley county, Virginia, in 1825. When six years of age his parents moved to Ohio, where he attained his majority and received a common school education. While there he was married to Miss Rosanna Ambrose, also a native of the Old Dominion. He came to Iowa in 1865, and bought 60 acres of land in Davis county, on which he lived eleven years. He

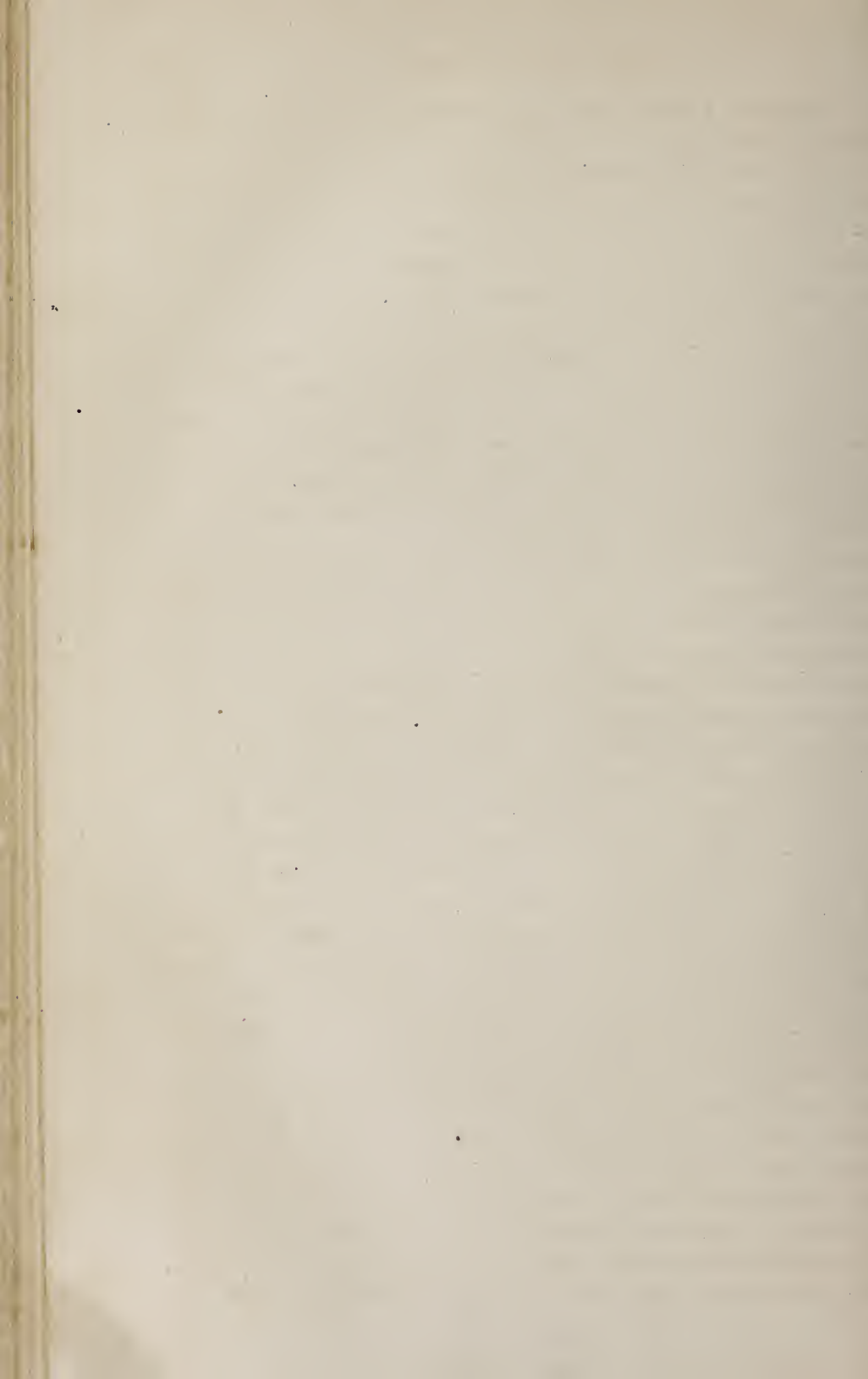
then located in Taylor county, and now owns a farm of 327 acres in excellent cultivation, good buildings, neat yard with a profusion of shade and ornamental trees, and an orchard bearing all kinds of fruit that can be produced in this climate. Everything about his premises bears evidence of system and care on the part of Mr. S. Of their children, eight are now living: Jacob H., George I., M. B., Mary C., Charles E., J. N., Adam A. and Maggie. Two are deceased: F. R., who died in 1876, aged thirty-two and S. F., who died in 1880, aged twenty-three. Mr. Seibert is an honest, industrious man, who is always willing to do a neighborly kindness, and his confidence in the integrity of others has caused him many pecuniary losses.

SLATTERY, P. W., farmer, post-office Lenox, was born in Ireland in 1820, and immigrated to the United States in 1847 settling in New York and engaging in farming. In 1851 he went to Canada, bought and improved a farm, and remained there twenty-two years. He came to Taylor county in 1878, and purchased the farm on which he now resides. It consists of 160 acres in good cultivation, with good buildings, orchard, groves, etc. Was married in 1856 to Miss B. Cosgrove, also of Irish birth. This union has been abundantly blessed, having ten children: Johanah, Mary, Kate, Margaret, William, Philip, Ellen, Anna, Thomas and John. Mr. Slattery has had a varied experience since coming to this country, but by industry, perseverance and hard knocks has accumulated a valuable property.

STRONG, VAN R., farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-four, post-office Conway, is one of the pioneer settlers of Grove township. Was born in Madison county, New York, in 1830. At the age of eighteen he went to Wisconsin, and after remaining there five years, he removed to Illinois. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth regiment Illinois veteran volunteers, and served through the entire struggle for the perpetuity of the Union. Subject participated in the battles of Shiloh, Donelson, Bolivar, Tennessee and Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner, but exchanged after four months' confinement. He then joined his regiment at Vicksburg and took part in all subsequent marches, skirmishes, etc. He veteranized in 1863 and was discharged in February, 1866, at Camp Butler, Illinois. He then returned to his native State and was married soon after to Miss Martha Hodge. From this union there are four children living: George L., Lucinda, Lydia and Phebe. Mr. S. came to Taylor county in 1869, and settled where he now lives. Previous to his coming there were but three families in Grove township. He was appointed township trustee in 1861, and has since held many offices of responsibility, always with the strictest integ-



J. H. Barnes.



city. He now has a good farm of eighty acres, and enjoys the quiet of a comfortable home.

TANDO, EDWARD, farmer, section twenty-seven, post-office Lenox, is a native of Connecticut, and entered this life in 1834. At the age of nine his parents died, since which time he has necessarily depended upon his own efforts. He left his native State when twenty years old, and went to Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and remained seventeen years. He came to Taylor county in 1871, bought and improved a farm of 160 acres, which he subsequently sold, and in 1880 purchased the farm on which he now resides. It is finely situated and contains 120 acres, and is within six and one-half miles of two flourishing railroad towns. He was married early in life to Miss Mary Mathews, of Connecticut, who died in 1873, leaving five children: Henry, John, Julia, Sarah and Hattie. In 1875 Miss Evangeline Shaw became his wife. They are the parents of four children: Albert, Mary, Belle and Elsie.

TEDFORD, WILLIAM, farmer, section twenty-two, post-office Lenox, was born in Tennessee in 1807. When twenty-four years of age he moved to Carrol county, Indiana, being one of the first settlers of that county. In 1853 he came to Iowa and located in Louisa county, where he remained fifteen years, and then moved to Washington county, where he resided until his removal to Taylor county in 1879. Soon after his arrival in this county he purchased a farm and caused it to be conveyed to his son George. Before leaving Tennessee he was married to Miss Mary B. Orr, a native of that State, by whom he has five children: Elizabeth A., Margaret A., Mary E., Sarah J. and George B. The latter served his country during the rebellion, enlisting in August, 1863, in the Twenty-fifth Iowa volunteer infantry. He was engaged in all the battles fought by Gen. Sherman from his investment of Vicksburg to the termination of his "march to the sea." He was also at the grand review of the armies at Washington in 1865, and was discharged in June of the last named year. Mr. Tedford has lived a long and eventful life, and now, as the shades of his career are falling toward the east, he enjoys the quiet of a peaceful home.

VINCENT, E. G., farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-two, post-office Bonway, was born in Tennessee in 1848. He moved to Illinois when sixteen years of age, and after two years returned to his native State. In 1868 he came to Taylor county for the purpose of improving a portion of a large tract of land which his father and uncle had purchased in 1856. The purchase consisted of 1,800 acres situated in Taylor and Adair counties. He first settled upon and improved a farm of 160 acres in Jackson township, and in 1876 commenced improving the farm on which he now resides, con-

sisting of 160 acres of good tillable land. He now has it well fenced (partly with osage orange), and will soon make it one of the most valuable stock farms in his township. Mr. Vincent was married in February, 1881, to Miss Clara Steele, a native of Ohio, and a lady of intelligence and refinement.

WILLIAMS, I. F., farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-three, post-office Conway, was born in Illinois, in 1846. He there grew to manhood and received his education, and came to Taylor county in 1869, located, and broke a part of his farm, then returned to Illinois, and was married in 1872, to Miss C. B. Robbins, of Wisconsin. After marriage he went into business at Chicago, and remained there eighteen months, then returned to this county. His farm consists of 320 acres in good cultivation, with orchard, vineyard, grove around the house, and large barn with lots for handling and feeding stock. They have two children: Jesse E. and Mystic Belle. Mr. Williams is a man of energy and doubtless will become one of our most successful farmers.

WINSLOW, RUFUS W., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-six, post-office Lenox, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1812. He there grew to maturity and followed farming and lumbering for many years. Was married in 1833 to Miss Nancy Guick, also a native of the Keystone State. From this union there are six children: Harriet, Oliver, Warren, Samuel Gardiner and Abbie. Our subject moved to Illinois, and while there Mrs. W. passed away. Mrs. Laura Palmer then became his wife, but in two years after this marriage departed this life, leaving one child, Isabelle. In 1866, he married Mrs. Sarah Smith, his present wife, and came to this county in 1869. They lived under their wagon-cover while erecting a cabin, and shortly after taking possession of their new made home it was destroyed by a storm, losing all papers, family records, etc., and his family narrowly escaped from the wreck. Mr. Winslow has now as nice an eighty acre farm as there is in the township. It is all in good cultivation, fenced with osage orange hedge, and has a good house, orchard, vineyard, etc.

WOODRUFF, C. L., farmer, section nineteen, post-office Lenox, was born in Lee county, Illinois, in 1839. At the age of nineteen he went to California *via* New York and Panama, staid five years on the Pacific slope engaged in freighting from Sacramento, California, to Virginia City, Nevada, and returned to Illinois in 1864, *via* Isthmus and Lake Nicaragua. Shortly after his return he enlisted in the Fifteenth regiment Illinois volunteers, and joined his regiment at Morehead City when Sherman was marching to intercept Johnson. He was with the army on their return to Washington, D. C., also at the grand review of the armies at that city, and

was discharged in June, 1865. He then returned to Illinois and engaged in farming for one year, then came to northern Iowa, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Lewis, a native of Indiana and a lady of unusual intelligence. They have two children: Josie May and Willie Ward. Our subject became a resident of this county in 1872, located in Holt township but afterwards disposed of his property and came to where he now lives. His present farm contains eighty-nine acres of excellent land with good buildings, young orchard and ornamental trees.

WRIGHT, JAMES D., Esq., farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Conway, was born in Lewis county, New York, in 1815. When twenty years of age he shipped aboard a Nantucket whaler, and sailed to the South Seas, Indian Ocean and other foreign waters. He visited many of the South Sea Islands, and has now in his possession many curiosities which he gathered from the shoals of the "mighty deep." After a voyage of two years he returned to his native State and cleared up a farm in Lewis county, on which he resided twenty-six years. Mr. Wright was married in 1842 to Miss Jane Ann Parkhurst, a native of Herkimer county, New York. They are the parents of six children: Mary E., Lydia M., Charlotte C., R. J., Sanford P. and Willie E. Mr. and Mrs. Wright became residents of this county in 1869, and were among the first settlers of Grove township. They now own a farm of 120 acres, well improved, with fine orchard and vineyard. The grove which surrounds their residence is one of the finest in the township. Mr. Wright was the first justice of the peace in his township.

HOLT TOWNSHIP.

BEEMER, JUDSON, farmer, section three, post-office Holt, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Luzerne county, May 20, 1836, and moved with his parents to Lee county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and received a liberal education. In 1878 he traveled for six months in search of a place to locate, concluded that Taylor county suited him, and accordingly purchased his present farm. He was married March 2, 1863, to Miss Esther Mill, a native of her majesty's dominion. They have four children: Simon, Seeley, George and Elsie D. Mr. Beemer is located on a farm of 340 acres of as good land as Taylor county affords. He has it well arranged, good buildings, and a fine orchard of 600 trees. He is a good farmer and has a comfortable home.

BOSISTO, REV. REUBEN, section five, post-office Brooks, was born in Cornwall, England, October 15, 1820. He there grew to manhood and received his education. The earlier part of his life was spent in gardening. At the age of seventeen he commenced wagon making and continued in that business until 1849, when he immigrated to this country, settling in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where he resided until 1871. He came to Taylor county in the last named year and has since made it his home. He was reared under the influence of the Baptist Church and embraced religion at the age of twenty. Three months after, he was licensed as a local preacher. He was ordained as a minister of the gospel October 13, 1880, and at present has charge of the Sommerset Church in Adams county. He was married July 1, 1845, to Miss Mary Ann Cocking, of Easton, Cornwall, England. Of their children six are living: Joseph P., Mary, now Mrs. E. L. Cundy, John, Henrietta, now Mrs. H. Smith, Emily J. and Albert H. Three, Elizabeth, George J. and a babe, are deceased. Mr. Bosisto is located on a fine farm of 247 acres, with good buildings, orchard, etc. His grounds are adorned with a variety of shade and ornamental trees. He has served as justice of the peace eighteen years and has long taken an active part in all measures to promote the social, political, and moral interests of the country. Mrs. Bosisto and two daughters are members of the Baptist Church, and two sons and one daughter are devoted members of the M. E. Church.

CHAPPELL, WILLIAM C., farmer, section five, post-office Brooks, first saw the light February 8, 1845, and when eleven years of age his parents moved to Lafayette county, Wisconsin. Subject was reared on a farm and has followed that occupation all his life. He came to Taylor county in the fall of 1871, bought wild prairie land and improved his present farm. Mr. Chappell was married November, 1871, to Miss Martha Rogers of Lafayette county, Wisconsin. Two children have blessed their union: Charles and Bertie. He owns a farm of 167 acres, good buldings, orchard, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Chappell are consistent members of the M. E. Church, and are respected for their exemplary lives.

COULTHARD, H., farmer, post-office Corning, was born in England September 15, 1834. His youth was spent in working in the lead mines and attending school. He learned the mason's trade, and in the spring of 1854 emigrated to America, settling in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and engaged in lead mining. In 1856 he went to Worth county, Virginia, where he remained for five years; he then returned to Wisconsin and remained in that State three years after which he removed to Missouri, and in 1866 became a resident of the Sucker State. He came to Taylor county in ——. He was married in May, 1853, to Mary Hutchingson, a native of Yorkshire,

England. From this union there are eight children: Robert H., Henry D., Mary E., Joseph W. Sarah Isabelle, Margaret Ann, George T. and Lilly Jane. His farm consists of 160 acres. Mr. Crowell is an obliging neighbor, a kind father and a worthy citizen.

CROWELL, T. H., farmer, section ten, post-office Corning, a native of the Buckeye State, was born December 16, 1844. He remained in Trumbull county until he was twenty-one years of age; he then went to Cleveland and engaged as clerk in a store for two years; was conductor on a street-car for two years more, then went into the lightning-rod business. In 1871 he came to Taylor county where he has since resided. Miss Delia L. Pond of Cleveland, Ohio, became Mrs. Crowell October 23, 1868. Their children are three: Charles E., Evaline B. and Harry T. Mr. Crowell has a nice little farm of eighty acres, which he has so improved as to make a comfortable home. They are members of the Christian Church.

DAVIS, T. J., farmer, section twenty-eight, post-office Holt; born in Mansfield, Ohio, December 19, 1844. While quite young his parents moved to Mercer county of that State, and in 1850 became residents of Decatur county, Iowa, and came to this county in 1858. He acquired a good education in the common schools and at home, his father having been an experienced teacher. He was married April 15, 1875, to Miss Mary G. Harlam, of this county, formerly of Montgomery county, Indiana. They are the parents of one child, Ida Florence, born January 22, 1876. Subject has a good farm, consisting of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and is a neat farmer, having everything arranged in systematic order. He has held several township offices, and takes great interest in social and political affairs.

DENNIS, W. T., farmer, section thirty-one, post-office Holt, was ushered into this life in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1821. While quite young his father moved to Columbiana county, Ohio, and there young Dennis grew to manhood. His early days were spent on a farm, and he acquired his education in the public schools. His father being a carpenter, our subject began that trade when a mere boy. In 1843 he came to the Hawkeye State, settling in Johnson county. At that time Iowa City contained only twelve log cabins. In 1852 he went to California overland, stopped for a time at Salt Lake City, saw Brigham Young and heard him expound the doctrine of Mormonism. While in California he was engaged in mining. Returned to Iowa and in August, 1862, enlisted in company G, Twenty-second Iowa, Col. Stone commanding. He participated in the battles of Raymond, Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge, and was also engaged at the siege of Vicksburg; he was discharged at that place June 9, 1863. He then returned to his

home in Johnson county, and in 1871 came to Taylor county. He was married February 27, 1855, to Miss Sarah Dungan of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Dennis departed this life the following year, and on April 21, 1857, subject received in marriage the hand of Miss Carolina G. Duff of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of seven children: C. W., educated at Ames college and engaged in the study of medicine; W. S., teacher; Anna, also a teacher; Grant, Minnie, Euna and Lyman. Mr. Dennis is located on a fine eighty acre farm with good improvements and has the reputation of being an honest, industrious and enterprising man.

DUNKIN, R. H., farmer, stock-raiser and feeder, post-office Holt. Subject was born in Morgan county, Indiana, February 17, 1831. His early days were spent on a farm, engaged with the plow and hoe. Was educated in the subscription schools of his native county. In the fall of 1856 he removed to Ringgold county, in this State, remained about three years, and came to Taylor county in 1859. Shortly after his arrival he purchased a tract of land, thirty acres of which had been broken, and at once commenced improving it for his future home. Mr. D. has been twice married; first to Miss Susan McCartney, of Louisville, Kentucky, in March, 1852. Of their children seven are living: John H., Benjamin F., Abram L., Ulysses S. G., Mattie Nora, Lorenzo Dow and Rufus. Seven are deceased. December 29, 1872, Mrs. Dunkin passed away to join her loved ones who had gone before. Subject was again married, this time to Amanda Everson, of Champaign county, Illinois. They are the parents of five children; three, Charley, Mary and Freddy K., are living. Mr. Dunkin is located on an excellent farm of five hundred and sixty acres, mostly in cultivation, and is largely engaged in growing and feeding stock. His sales for 1880 amounted to nearly three thousand dollars. He is an energetic, industrious farmer, of good business qualifications, and is closely identified with the interests of Taylor county.

EELLS, N. E., farmer, section nineteen, post-office Holt, born in Columbiana county, Ohio, July 6, 1839. When four years of age his parents moved to Johnson county, Iowa. There the subject of this sketch experienced the hardships of pioneer life, as he assisted his parents in making a home on the bleak prairies of Iowa in the days of its early settlement. He enlisted August 6, 1862, in the Twenty-second Iowa, company G, and served until the close of the war. Took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River and Jackson, also in the siege of Vicksburg. Was wounded at Jackson, had his clothes torn by bullets and his gun broken at Cedar Creek. Was discharged at Savannah, Georgia, July 25, 1865,

and returned to Johnson county. He came to this county in 1873. Was married May 1, 1875, to Miss Harriet Huss, of Johnson county. They have five children: H. M., Effie L., H. E., Lunie O. and John L. He is the fortunate possessor of a fine farm of two hundred acres, excellent improvements and yard adorned with shade and ornamental trees. Mr. and Mrs. Eells are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ESTLE, W. B., farmer and stock-dealer, section twenty-six, post-office Holt, is a native of the Hawkeye State, born in Muscatine county January 14, 1845. Was reared in that county and educated in her common schools. In the spring of 1875 he came to Taylor county and has since made it his home. October 21, 1875, Miss Kate Richardson, of Keokuk county, became his wife. She is a lady of estimable qualities and makes theirs a happy home. Mr. E. is located on a fine farm containing 290 acres, has an elegant residence and other improvements to correspond. Holt township has in the person of our subject an excellent citizen.

GATES, E. L., farmer, section one, post-office Corning, is a native of the Empire State, born in Oswego county, August 22, 1846. His father was a farmer hence our subject enjoyed the healthful exercise of that occupation during his youth. He was educated in the common schools and at Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, graduating from that institution in 1865. He then came to Iowa, settled in Iowa county, where he remained seven years and in 1872 came to Taylor county. Mr. G. is located on an excellent farm of forty acres, all in good cultivation. He is a jolly old bachelor, energetic, whole-souled and worthy the esteem of those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GILL, A., farmer, section five, post-office Brooks, born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, December 13, 1844. Was reared and educated in that county. Came to Taylor county in 1873 and settled on his present farm. Was united in marriage July 4, 1868, to Miss Sarah Chappell also a native of Wisconsin. They are the parents of seven children: Eliza, Jane, Robert, May, Ollie, Sarah and Emma. He is in possession of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, fine orchard and vineyard, grove, etc. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the M. E. Church.

GRAY, I. W., farmer, section twelve, post-office Holt, is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born March 22, 1835. While a lad his days were spent on the "tow path," in the employ of the old Pennsylvania Canal Company. Was also in the employ of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company for eight years. Being of a roving disposition he turned toward the west and traveled through a number of the Western States. In May, 1875, he came to Taylor county and has since made it his home. He

is located on a good farm of 180 acres and has it well improved, only one thing being necessary to make his one of the happiest homes in the county. He is a jovial, polite and agreeable old bachelor.

HAMILL, J., farmer, section thirty, post-office Holt, born in Preble county, Ohio, April 15, 1825. His youth was spent in agricultural pursuits. Received a liberal education in the subscription schools. When nineteen years of age he commenced bricklaying, which business he followed until 1853. He then moved to Marshall county, Illinois, remaining there twenty-one years, and in 1874 came to Taylor county. Married Miss U. R. Watt, May 14th, 1869. She was also a native of the Buckeye State. Of their children there are living: Alice, Clayton and Hermie; one, Walter, is deceased. Mrs. H. also departed this life in October, 1874. Mr. Hamill is the owner of a good farm of 160 acres, well improved and made a pleasant home. He is a member of the Christian Church.

HOGAN, T. W., farmer, section three, post-office Conway, is a native of the Empire State, born February 22d, 1842. While quite young his parents came to this State and settled in Dubuque county where our subject grew to manhood. Was reared on a farm. In the spring of 1865 he went to St. Louis and learned paper hanging, at which business he was engaged for several years. Returned to Iowa in 1870 and located in Adams county, remained one year then came to this county, purchased and settled on his present farm. November 5th, 1871, Miss Catharine Collins, a native of New York, but at that time residing in Dubuque county, Iowa, became Mrs. Hogan. They have four children: Augustus Jerome, Cornelius William, Francis David and Margaret Ellen. Subject has eighty acres of number one land, with good house and other buildings and is engaged in raising and feeding stock. Mr. H. came to this country without means but by his industry and good management is fast advancing to the ranks of our leading farmers.

JACKSON, JOHN, farmer, section two, post-office Corning, was born February 6, 1832, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. At eighteen years of age he commenced the blacksmith trade, and has followed that business most of the time since. In 1852 he went to California, where he engaged in mining ten years. He then returned to his native State, remained four years, and then went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade for a time. From Chicago he moved to Michigan, where he remained one year, and then came to this county. In June, 1877, Miss Susan Whalen, of Chicago, became his wife. They have two children: John and Charles. Mr. Jackson has a good farm of eighty acres. Himself and wife are devoted members of the Catholic Church.

JOHNSON, H. H., farmer, stock-feeder and dealer, section twenty-five, post-office Holt, was born in Highland county, Ohio, October 30th, 1835. When fourteen years of age his father, A. S. Johnson, moved to Marion county, Iowa. At sixteen he commenced the carpenter trade with his father, continuing in that business four years, then engaged in farming. Came to Taylor county in the fall of 1868, purchased some wild land and improved his present farm. Was married November 15th, 1858 to Miss Martha A. Cowman, also a native of the Buckeye State. They have six children: Lotta M., now Mrs. Dr. McColm, of Holt corners, E. J., Laura A., Minnie E., William A. and Florence E. Mr. J. has a large farm of 520 acres and is largely engaged in stock-raising and feeding. Has a fine residence, good out-buildings and everything arranged in a tasty manner. He is a man of unquestioned ability and has conducted his own and public affairs with the best results.

KERNS, D. R., section nine, post-office Corning, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1844. When seven years old his parents moved to Warren county, Illinois, where he was raised and educated. He enlisted August 8, 1862, in the Eighty-third Illinois for three years, and served faithfully during that time. Was discharged July 3, 1865, at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and returned to Warren county, Illinois. He came to Taylor county in the last named year. Was married October 26, 1872, to Miss Cynthia Callen, a native of Illinois. Mr. Kerns has a farm of eighty acres, well improved, and takes great interest in its management. He is honest, industrious and enterprising.

LAIRD, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-three, post-office Holt, a native of the Old Dominion, was born April 22, 1812. While quite young his parents moved to Dearborn county, Indiana. In early life he became inured to the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer. He was raised on a farm and educated in a common school. In the fall of 1847 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Van Buren county. Remained there two years, then moved to Benton county, and in 1864, came to this county. At that time there were only six men in Holt township. Subject was married in November, 1837, to Miss Rebecca Townsend, of Decatur county, Indiana. From this union there are five children: Jesse, Sarah, Thomas, William and Jane; three, Margaret, Robert and James are deceased. He is located on a good farm of 200 acres, and has a comfortable house and out-buildings. Mr. L. is a neat farmer, obliging neighbor and worthy citizen.

LAIRD, THOMAS, farmer, section thirty-three, post-office Holt, a native of Dearborn county, Indiana, was born February 16, 1842. While

quite young his father, Jno. Laird, whose biography will be found in this work, moved to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he resided for a time, then went to Benton county. In 1854 our subject came to Taylor county. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the Missouri home-guards, and in April following enlisted in company G, Fourth Missouri, for three years. He participated in the battle of Springfield, raid on Price, and several hard fought skirmishes with "bushwhackers," and was wounded slightly at the battle of Big Blue. He was discharged April 22, at St. Louis, and returned to his home in this county. Was married in April, 1866, to Miss Julia Scott, of this county. Of their offspring, five are living: Fannie Isabelle, Charles Thomas, Ira Austin, Norton Elmer and Alma Frances; one, Alonzo James, is deceased. Mrs. Laird departed this life in July, 1878. Subject was again married in February, 1879, to Miss Ella Combs, of Missouri. They have one child, Clyde Milton. Mr. L. has eighty acres of land in good cultivation, and is a successful farmer.

LEONARD, D. (see portrait), farmer and stock-raiser, section ten, post-office Corning, was born June 24, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was raised on a farm, and received his education in the subscription schools. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Delaware county, Ohio, and after a residence there of about eighteen months started west by team, arriving in this county in September, 1856. The following spring he moved on his present farm. At that time his nearest neighbor on the west was four miles, and on the north, twelve miles. He was married in the spring of 1855 to Miss Jane Heath, of Delaware county, Ohio. Of their children, seven are living: William, Guy, Charlie, Arthur, Harry, Smith and John. Two, Sarah Anna and Lee Ann, are deceased. Mr. Leonard owns a farm of 320 acres, beautifully situated, and in a high state of cultivation. He has a fine residence, commodious barn, and a large bearing orchard of 624 trees, being one of the finest orchards in Taylor county. He has also a superabundance of small fruits. Mr. L. has experienced all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Commencing when the country was new, and having little means, he set to work with a determination, and by industry and frugality conquered all obstacles and acquired for himself and family a pleasant home. He has been honored with numerous offices. His official record is without a stain—having performed the duties devolved upon him with marked ability, and always with unswerving integrity and unyielding firmness. He is an unassuming man, honest in his dealings, and commands the respect of his fellow-men. The interests of Taylor county he has always made a study.

MARQUIS, W. S., farmer, section six, post-office Brooks, born in Logan county, Ohio, November 13, 1837. His youth was spent in tilling the soil. Worked at carpentering two years and taught school several terms. In 1864 he moved to Richland and the following year became a resident of roquois county, same State. Came to Taylor county in 1871. Concluding that it was not best for man to be alone he wooed and won Miss Lucy J. Mitchell, of this county. They have one child, Elola Glenn, born October 3, 1879. Subject is located on a good farm of 168 acres, good buildings and a beautiful natural grove. He is connected with the Masonic order.

McCOLM, Dr. J. T., Holt, born in Adams county, Ohio, August 3, 1850. When six years of age his parents moved to Wayne county, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. Received his literary education at Simpson Centenary College, located at Indianola, Iowa. In 1877 he graduated from Keokuk Medical College. Was with Dr. S. Sturdivant, of Chariton, about two years, then came to this county and located at Holt Corners. He was married December 19, 1878, to Miss Lotta M., daughter of H. H. Johnson, of this county. The doctor, though a young man, has been eminently successful in practice, and by his energy and strict attention to business has gained an enviable reputation. He is the senior member of the firm of McColm Brothers, druggists. They carry a good stock of pure drugs, and receive a generous patronage.

MEREDITH, E. W., farmer, section twenty-seven, post-office Holt, was ushered into this life July 18, 1858, in this county. His youth was spent on a farm, where he learned to hold the plow and use the hoe. Was educated in the common schools. In 1878 he engaged at teaching school, and taught several terms, then engaged in the book business for a time, and spent considerable time in traveling in different parts of the State. He was united in marriage February 4, 1880, to Miss Rena Richardson, of Keokuk, a lady of varied accomplishments. Subject is now located on a fine farm of 150 acres and is engaged in growing fine stock. He makes a specialty of fine horses (Norman stock). Has also some excellent cattle, sheep and swine. Mr. Meredith is a wide-awake farmer and is considered one of Taylor county's most promising young men.

MEREDITH, S. L., farmer, section thirty-three, post-office Holt, a native of the Hoosier State, was born in Rush county, April 27, 1852. When four years of age his father, W. S. Meredith, emigrated to Iowa, settling in this county. Here our subject grew to manhood and received his education. When eighteen he engaged as a clerk with Mr. Oneill, merchant of Villisca, holding that position one year, and then followed teach-

ing for two years. Was married July 30, 1875, to Miss Arena B. Algoe, daughter of Thomas Algoe, one of Taylor county's first settlers. One child has blessed their union, Creighton Pearl, born July 30, 1877. He is now located on a fine farm of 185 acres in a high state of cultivation, good house, large barn, orchard of 500 bearing trees, and Mr. M. is now engaged in growing stock and has some as fine blooded animals as there are in southwestern Iowa. He has held several offices of responsibility and always discharged the duties devolved upon him to the satisfaction of all. Politically he is a Jackson Democrat.

MORSE, O. R., farmer, section seventeen, post-office Holt, born in the Pine Tree State, October 4, 1846. When seven years of age his father moved to Minnesota and remained in that State four years, then went to Lee county, Illinois, where our subject arrived at man's estate. He received a limited education. Although but eighteen years of age, he enlisted October 6, 1864, in company E, Seventy-fifth Illinois infantry, Colonel Bennett commanding, and participated in the battle of Nashville and others of lesser consequence. Was discharged October 6, 1865, at Indianola, Texas, and returned to the Sucker State. In 1868 he moved to Kansas, remained one year, and once more returned to the "scenes of his childhood." In April, 1870, he came to Taylor county and has since resided here. Was united in marriage, October 29, 1872, to Miss Julia M. Webster, a native of Vermont. Six children are the fruits of this union: Frank, Myrtie, Jessie, Carrie, Nettie and Lulu. They are located on a good farm of 120 acres, comfortable buildings, large orchard—in short, possess a well arranged and pleasant home.

PAGETT, W. H., farmer, section twelve, post office Conway; born in Morgan county, Ohio, March 4, 1841. Left his native State when nine years of age and went to Missouri, where he lived with a sister for a time. In 1851 his parents moved to Davis county, Iowa, and there our subject grew to manhood. Enlisted in September, 1861, in the Third Iowa cavalry; took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, La Grange, Peach Orchard and the siege of Vicksburg, where he was disabled by the falling of a horse, and subsequently was taken sick with a fever, from which he lay in the hospital twelve months. Was discharged at Davenport September 14, 1864, and returned to his home in Davis county. Came to Taylor county in 1867 and has since made it his home. February 5, of the last named year, he was married to Miss Phebe Fraby, of Davis county, formerly of the Hoosier State. From this union there are four children: Eva J., and Merritt Myrtle, living; Mattie May and Elmer are deceased. Mr. P. is located on a farm of one hundred acres, in good cultivation, orchard of four hundred

trees and an abundance of small fruits. He is an intelligent, industrious man, of good habits, and has the confidence of his fellow-men.

PRATT, W. B., farmer, section eleven, post-office Corning, born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1842. While quite young his parents moved to Illinois, settling in Lee county, where our subject arrived at man's estate. In January, 1864, he enlisted in company B, Seventh Illinois cavalry and served nearly two years, and participated in several hard fought battles. Was discharged in December, 1865, at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois, and returned to his home in Lee county. In the spring of 1871 he came to Taylor county and located where he now resides. He remained here one year, then went to Adams county and made that his home three years. In 1875 he returned to Illinois, was there six months, then came again to this county and purchased his former farm. On February 22, 1869, Miss Morella T. Clink, of Lee county, Illinois, became his bride. She was born June 29, 1848. They have a good farm of 160 acres, with excellent improvements, and are making farming a remunerative and pleasant business.

SCOTT, C. N., farmer, section thirty-five, post-office Holt, born in Geneseo county, New York, April 13, 1818. Remained in his native State sixteen years, during which time he engaged in agricultural pursuits and attended the subscription schools of those days. In 1834 he emigrated with his father to Ohio where they resided about four years then moved to Putnam county, Indiana, thence to Clay county, same State, and in 1851 removed to Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, where he resided six months. He came to Taylor county in 1852 and settled on his present farm. There were only three families in Holt township at that time and the nearest store was at Maryville, Missouri. Was married in May, 1842, to Miss Jennie E. Dunkin, of Putnam county, Indiana. Of their children, Jane, Nelson and Almeda are living; Mary, Hulda, Julia, Sarah, John F. and Laura are deceased. He has a farm of 200 acres and is considered one of this county's most successful farmers. Mr. Scott's interests and the business interests of Taylor county have grown up together.

SMITH, E. C., farmer, section six, post-office Brooks, was ushered into this world August 14, 1844, in St. Lawrence county, New York. Remained in his native county until twenty-one years of age. Received his education in the common schools and Govaneur Seminary, which is under the auspices of the Black River Conference. In 1865 he came West, resided in Kendall and Ogle counties, Illinois, five years then came to this county and has since made it his home. Soon after coming here he purchased a tract of wild land and commenced improving his present farm.

He has taught school thirteen terms. Was married September 21, 1875, to Miss Alta Morris, of Brooks. Her father, J. W. Morris, was one of the pioneers of Adams county. They have two children: Herbert R. and Grace E. Mr. S. has an excellent farm of 200 acres, good house and other buildings. They are members of the M. E. Church.

STARKS, D. W., farmer, section one, post-office Corning, born in Lee county, Illinois, August 13, 1847. Was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools and Lee Center Seminary which he attended three years. In 1876 he went to Massachusetts on a visit, and while there met Miss Abbie A., daughter of Chas. King, a stock-dealer of that State, and married her December 20th, following. They have two children: Edward N. and Almina; the latter is deceased. Mr. S. has a fine farm of 160 acres. He is a wide awake farmer and good citizen, and will doubtless make a success of life.

TUFTS, J. O., postmaster and merchant, Holt, is a native of the "Bay State," born May 28, 1850, in Worcester county. His early life was spent in Southbridge, where he attended school about ten years. He then entered an academy and business college at Worcester which he attended two years. After leaving college he went to Boston and engaged in a bookstore for a time and in 1870 came west and engaged as salesman in the dry goods house of Orth & Weaver at Keithsburg, Illinois. Continued in that position seven years excepting one collegiate year which he spent in college at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. In 1877 the firm disposed of their interests in Keithsburg and came to this State, locating in Bedford. Subject also came to this county and continued in their employ about three months then came to Holt and engaged in his present business with C. H. Enis. In 1878 Mr. T. purchased the interests of his partner and is now carrying a large stock of goods and is doing a good business. He is the Nasby of Holt "corners" and has the reputation of being one of the most successful young business men of Taylor county. He is the postmaster of Holt and is connected with the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

WEBBER, JOHN, farmer, section twenty-one, post-office Holt, born in Treve, Prussia, July 4, 1828. His early days were spent in school. When twenty he enlisted in the Prussian army and served two years. Immigrated to the United States in 1850 and settled in New Jersey. Remained there a short time then moved to Delaware. Having a desire to see more of the country before making permanent settlement, he spent several years in traveling through the different States engaged in various occupations. In the fall of 1856 he came to Iowa and settled in Clayton county where he resided until 1862. He then came to this county, remained one year and

went back to Clayton county. Lived there a year then returned to this county and has since made it his home. Was married in November, 1858, to Miss Mahala Parks, a native of the Hoosier State. They are the parents of six children: Emma J., Mattie H., Theresa, Belle and Fred; one, Mary is deceased. Mr. W. has a good little farm of forty acres, well improved and is making a success of his calling. He is a genial whole-souled man, a kind neighbor and worthy citizen.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, JOHN, farmer, section six, post-office Bedford, was born in Scotland, December 11, 1836. When twelve years old his parents immigrated to this country, settling in Alleghany county, Maryland, where they remained four years, then moved to Preston county, Virginia. Our subject received a limited education in the common schools. In the spring of 1857 he came west and located in Knox county, Illinois, where he engaged in mining for three years. In 1860 he went to California, and while in the gold fields of the Pacific Slope he spent his time in mining. He returned to Knox county, Illinois, and in 1865 came to Taylor county, where he has since resided. He was married October 23, 1863, to Miss M. Stuart, of Knox county, Illinois, but a native of the Empire State. Four children are the fruits of this union: William F., Milton H., Anna Mary (deceased) and Cora May. Mr. Allen owns a good farm of 122 acres, good house, barn and orchard. He is a man of excellent qualities. Is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

BARNUM, J. Q., farmer, post-office Bedford, was born in Ontario county, New York, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. Was educated in Canandagua Academy. He enlisted in the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, serving as a private two years and eight months, and participating in the battles of New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Winchester, Five Forks, Appomattox and Petersburg. After the surrender of Richmond his regiment was sent to Kentucky, where he performed provost duty until the fall of 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to his home in the Empire State, remained one year, then came to Taylor county and to his present location. He is now engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he is being eminently successful.

CHAVASSE, J. H., farmer, section ten, post-office Bedford, was born in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, April 20, 1856, where he grew to man's estate—his youth being spent in school at Ripton, Derbyshire. At seventeen he went to Burrickshire, Scotland, where he resided about four years engaged in farming. In February, 1877, he sailed for America, and in March following came to this State, stopping for a time in Winneshiek county. He then came to Taylor county, and has since made it his home. He was married June 16, 1880, to Mrs. Mary E. Gilman, of Middleton, England. They are the parents of one child (Thomas John), born May 13, 1881. Mr. C. has a farm of 325 acres in the best cultivation, with good residence, barns, etc. Himself and wife are members of the Church of England.

GARTSIDE, JAS. (deceased), was born in England, November 4, 1822, and was there educated. Immigrated to America when nineteen years of age, first settling in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, where he resided until 1849, engaged in a woolen factory. Came to Taylor county in October, 1850. Was married October 7, 1846, to Miss Ellen Ashworth, also a native of Great Britain. Four children have blessed their union: Orelbia Thomas, Wm. Henry, B. W. and Mary Ann Elizabeth. Mr. Gartside died in October, 1877. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. WILLIAM H. (son of Jas. Gartside, deceased), was born in this county May 21, 1852, and, excepting two years while at work in his father's woolen-mills at Clarinda, has made this his home. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He has an excellent farm of two hundred acres, good buildings, orchard, etc. Is a jovial old bachelor, and possesses excellent business qualifications.

GARTSIDE, BENJ. W., farmer, section twenty-four, post-office Bedford, was born in this county April 21, 1854. He is a son of James Gartside, whose biography will be found above. Was reared on a farm, and acquired a liberal education in the common schools. Was married August 29, 1878, to Miss Ella Fleming, also of this county. Two children have blessed this union: Bertha Allura and a babe. Mr. G. owns a fine farm of 163 acres, neatly arranged, good buildings, and all the requisites of a pleasant home. Though a young man, he possesses that energy and business capacity which will insure him success in life.

HARBISON, A. J., farmer, section fifteen, post-office Bedford, was born in Dubois county, Indiana, March 23, 1848. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Excepting the period of his service in the army, his whole life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He enlisted in October, 1864, in company E, Thirty-third Indiana, and served un-

ler General Sherman. After his discharge he returned to his home in the Hoosier State and remained until 1872. He then came to Taylor county, engaged in farming, and was married in October, 1867, to Miss Mary Potts, also a native of Indiana. They are the parents of four children: Thomas E., Miles D., Carrie E., and William B. Mr. Harbison has a fine farm of eighty acres well improved, comfortable house and other buildings. He is a neat farmer, good neighbor and an excellent citizen.

HOOVER, D., farmer and stock-grower, section nine, post-office Bedford. Prominent among the enterprising farmers of Jackson township we find Mr. H. He was born September 10, 1825, in Hardin county, Kentucky. When four years of age his father died and his mother moved to Breckenridge county, of the same State. He there arrived at man's estate and received his education. At eighteen he came to Iowa, stopped in Lee county, where he remained eleven years, then went to Gentry, Missouri, remained one year, and in the fall of 1854, came to Taylor county. Shortly after arriving here he entered 320 acres of his present farm and at once commenced making improvements. He was married December 29, 1849, to Miss Sarah Jane Hinkle, of Lee county, Iowa, formerly of Vermillion county, Illinois. Of their children seven are living: Josiah, Edgar D. and Edward B., twins, Clinton D., Charles S., Mary A. and Lenora. Three are deceased: Josephine, Otho, and Ann Eliza. Mr. H. is located on one of the best stock farms in the county. It contains 640 acres, fine residence surrounded with a beautiful lawn, commodious barn, etc. His farm is watered by three never failing springs which furnish him with an abundance of water. He is now extensively engaged in stock growing and feeding. Has held the office of county supervisor, is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the M. E. Church.

HOOVER, O., post-office Bedford, was born in this township, January 9, 1860. He has here grown to manhood and received a liberal education. At the age of nineteen he engaged in teaching school, which business he followed for a time. The greater portion of his time however, he has devoted to agricultural pursuits. He is now superintending his father's large farm and has the reputation of being one of the most industrious and promising of Taylor county's young men.

LARISON, GEORGE, farmer and stock-grower, section twenty, post-office Bedford, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, August 11, 1828, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools. He came to Taylor county in October, 1857, and settled in Benton township near Bedford. He moved to his present location in 1868. January 24, 1850, he married Miss Eliza Jane Halbrook, also a native of the Hoosier State. They

are the parents of ten children: Robert, Franklin, Mary Jane, now Mrs. J. H. Roe, William C., Elvira, Catherine, John Elmore, Hattie May, Cassie Lillian and Ray. Mr. Larison owns a farm of 170 acres well improved, with good buildings, orchard, etc. Subject is now engaged in stock raising and has a farm well adapted to that business. He and Mrs. L. are members of the Baptist Church.

LAMUNYON, J. A., farmer, post-office Bedford, was born in March, 1829, in Joe Daviess county, Illinois, and remained there until he was two and a half years old when his parents moved to Adamson county, Kentucky, and located near the Mammoth Cave; there our subject received a common school education, and remained until he was twenty-five years of age. In 1854 he moved to Warren county, Illinois, where he made his home for twenty years. He came to Taylor county in 1874 and located on his present farm. His entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, and by properly directing his efforts he has made it a success.

McMURRAY, DAVID B., carpenter, post-office Bedford, a native of Tennessee, was born December 30, 1843. When about three years old his parents moved to Iowa and settled in Appanoose county, and in that county and Davis our subject was reared and educated. In 1861 he left the farm for the field of battle, enlisting in company C, Third Missouri cavalry, and participated in many of the severest engagements of the rebellion. He took part in the fight of Mount Zion Church where two hundred Federals encountered and drove six hundred Confederates, killing twenty-seven and wounding one hundred and fifty, with but slight loss to the Federals. At the close of the war he returned to Unionville where he attended school and prepared himself for teaching, which business he followed several years. During the time he was engaged in teaching he studied law, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Day in 1872, after which he traveled in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and other Western States; he then returned to Bedford and engaged in the carpenter business. He is now contracting and building.

OLLCOTT, A., deceased, born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1833. Remained in his native State about twenty years, then came to Iowa and settled in Wapello county, where he lived until 1874. Came to Taylor county in the last named year and remained until his death which occurred five years later. Mrs. Ann Ollcott, relict of the above, was born in Ross county, Ohio, June 19, 1838. Lived there twelve years, then came with her parents to Wapello county, Iowa. While there she was married to A. Ollcott, the ceremony taking place November 26th, 1856. They were the parents of nine children: Anna, Mattie, Frank, Charles, Norman, Ida, Jennie, Maria and Lida. Mrs. Ollcott is located on a splendid farm of 225

acres, good house and other buildings, orchard of *twelve acres*, and is engaged in stock-growing and feeding. She is a lady of extraordinary business ability and with the aid of her children conducts her large farm successfully.

ROWE, E. S., farmer, section twenty-eight, post-office Bedford, was born in Lincoln county, West Virginia, September 13, 1840, and when twelve years old his parents moved to Andrew county, Missouri, and remained there six months, then came to this county. Subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. When twenty-two he went to Nebraska and remained there for a time, then returned, and in 1863 went to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. He returned after a short visit and remained here two years. He next went to Nodaway county, Missouri, and made that place his home for three years; he then returned again to this county, and in 1870 located on his present farm. He was married December 29, 1863, to Mary Ann Davis of this county, but formerly of Missouri. Four children have blessed their union: Isaac, Minerva, Eldrad S. and Anna May. Subject is located on a farm of 160 acres with excellent improvement; she also owns another in Worth county, Missouri, and one and a half miles from his present home. He is energetic and industrious, and one of Taylor county's most substantial farmers.

WOOD, W. J., farmer and stock-grower, section twenty-one, post-office Bedford, a native of the Sucker State, was born in Edgar county, March 1, 1837. There he tilled the soil and attended the schools of his neighborhood. In 1855 he moved to Nodaway county, Missouri, and remained there until 1875, excepting the period of his services in the army. He enlisted July 7, 1861, in company I, First Nebraska, for three years. Participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Cape Girardeau, Black Water and others. The last year of his service was spent in fighting bushwhackers. Was discharged November 10, 1864, at Omaha, Nebraska. At the battle of Shiloh he had his clothes riddled with bullets. He came to this county in 1875. Mr. Wood was married January 29, 1864, to Miss Asenath Ray of Nodaway county, Missouri. Of their children five are living: Antoinette, John H., Daisy D., Ella and Otho Don; one, Leon, is deceased. Subject has a good farm of 100 acres, a fine large house and barn, and an abundance of fruits.

WOOD, JOHN W., farmer, section seventeen, post-office Bedford, a native of the Empire State, was ushered into this life October 30, 1829. His early youth was spent in agricultural pursuits and in attending school. When fourteen years of age our subject went to Michigan and remained there about three years, spending the last two working at the harness trade.

He then returned to his native State, where for half a decade he made his home. In 1853 he came to Iowa, locating in Scott county, where for a time he tilled the soil. Three years later he came to this county and settled in Washington township, residing there two years, he then moved to Bedford and made that his home until 1869. While there he took two trips to California prospecting. In the last named year he purchased his present farm, and at once took possession. He was married June 3, 1849, to Percy Martin, a native of New York. This union has brought them sixteen children, nine of whom are living: Maynard W., Harry A., Emma A., Waddie, Jas. G., Frank M., Albert E., Carrie M., and Alta J.; seven are dead: Ellen E., Elsie M., George W. H., Charles and three babies. Mr. Wood is located on an excellent farm of 427 acres, well improved with a magnificent three-story house, large barn, orchard of 500 trees, and as fine a vineyard as the county affords. He has held the office of justice of the peace seven years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, B. C., farmer, section ten, post-office Mormontown, born in Morgan county, New York, in 1838, where he grew to manhood and passed his youth in school. In April, 1861, he enlisted in company K, Twenty-eighth New York. Served two years as a musician, participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Second Bull Run. Was discharged in 1863 on account of expiration of time, returned to New York, reënlisted in the Eighth New York heavy artillery and served until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of The Wilderness, Coal Harbor, Siege of Petersburg and Richmond. Was promoted from corporal to orderly-sergeant and was discharged at New York City in 1865. Returning to his home he engaged in farming until 1866 when he came west and settled in Worth county, Missouri. While there he engaged in milling. Three years later he returned to the Empire State; remaining there five years he again sought the west and this time settled in Taylor county, Iowa. In 1866 he wedded Miss Mary Rybold, of Missouri. From this union there are six children; Eunice, Minnie, Clark, Mariett, Nellie and Maud. Subject is connected with the I. O. O. F. and A. F. and A. M. orders.

BABSON, J. E., druggist, Mormontown, is a native of Rhode Island, born in 1833. He there received a common school education and learned

the painter's trade. In 1856 he emigrated to Illinois and made that his home until 1871. Enlisted in 1862 in the Thirty-first Wisconsin, and served three years. Participated in the battles of Marretta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Allesborro, Bentonville, besides others of minor importance; was with Sherman on his march to the sea and at Washington during the grand review of the armies. Was discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, and there engaged in farming. Came to Franklin county, Iowa in 1871 and tilled the soil a half decade. Then came to Mormontown and engaged in the drug business. He has since added a stock of groceries and implements. Was married in Wisconsin in 1857 to Miss Emaline Williamson. They have two children: Burton and Dora Etta. Mr. B. has also a farm of eighty acres in section twenty-four. He is now doing a good business and has the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

BLAKEMORE, FRANK, section eight, post-office Platteville; born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1842; received a common school education. At the first call for troops he enlisted in the Twenty-second Ohio and served four months with Gen. Schenck in West Virginia. Was discharged at Marietta, Ohio; returned home, remained about two weeks, then enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Ohio Zouaves and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Corinth, where he was taken sick and sent back to Cincinnati. Here he was discharged on account of disability. After remaining at home for four months he again enlisted as a recruit in the First Ohio cavalry. Was in the engagement at Cullpeper, Virginia. Then went with Gen. Kilpatrick to Tennessee, where he took part in the battle of Nashville under Thomas. Thus he deserves much credit for services rendered in the dark and trying hours of the rebellion. At the close of the war he returned home and engaged in the dry goods business for two years. Then came to Taylor county, Iowa, and settled on his present farm. In 1872 he was married to Miss A. K. Dodge, who was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1845. After graduating at New London, New Hampshire, she engaged in teaching at Indianapolis until the time of her marriage. They are the parents of two children: Fannie D. and Puss P. The farm consists of 240 acres and is in good cultivation. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

BELLUS, DR. G. W., physician and surgeon, Mormontown. Prominent in the medical fraternity of this county we find the subject. He was born in Middlebury, Vermont in 1838. When three years of age his parents removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, where our subject grew to maturity, and received his education in the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam. He learned the carpenter and joiner trade at an early age under his

father, who was a contractor and builder. Commenced the study of medicine when twenty years of age but continued at his trade until 1873. At that time he commenced the practice of his profession at Hampton, Iowa. In 1875 he came to his present location and has since enjoyed a good practice. In 1878 he graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago. Was married in October, 1860, to Miss Julia A. Lockwood, of Norfolk, New York. They are the parents of five children: Clara E., Leslie A., Marion A., Forrest E. and George E. The doctor is doing a very successful practice in the counties of Taylor and Ringgold, also in the adjoining counties of Missouri. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

CAMPBELL, ENOCH, farmer, section twenty, post-office Platteville, was born in Ohio in 1833, was there reared and educated; moved to Indiana in 1852 and made that his home for thirteen years. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Indiana and served eighteen months. Was promoted to the position of commissary-sergeant and served faithfully until discharged at Ship Island (Gulf of Mexico) in 1863 on account of physical disabilities. He returned to Indiana, remained two years then moved to Illinois. Came to Taylor county in 1875 and settled on his present farm of 160 acres. Was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Sharp, of Indiana, by whom he has seven children: Robert, Emma, Miles, Mattie, Frank, Marietta and Catharine J. Mr. Campbell is an energetic, enterprising farmer, a good neighbor and worthy citizen. He and lady are members of the Baptist Church. Subject is connected with the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

CHIPMAN, VIRGIL, dealer in hardware and furniture, also undertaker, Mormontown; born in Licking county, Ohio, October 28th, 1830. Learned the carpenter trade with his father and came with him to Iowa in 1849, locating in Washington county. He followed carpentering about ten years, then engaged in cabinet making at Richmond in that county. In 1862 he enlisted in company K, Thirtieth Iowa and served until April 11th, 1863, when he was discharged on account of physical disabilities. He then returned to Washington county and worked at his trade about three years. Went to Worth county, Missouri, in 1866 and came to Taylor county a decade later. In the spring of 1876 he engaged in the furniture business at Mormontown and in February 1881 added a stock of hardware. Mr. C. was first married in October, 1851, to Miss Malinda Moore, of Washinton county, Iowa, by whom he has four children: Richard, Clark, Orrin and Harriet. Mrs. Chipman died in the spring of 1859 and in March of the following year subject was united in marriage with Miss Deborah Hand, also of Washington county. They have one child, Clara; one is deceased.

Mr. Chipman is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of his township. Is a member of A. F. & A. M.

DAILY, JOSEPH T., farmer, post-office Platteville, is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was born in 1842. His parents moved to Iowa in 1848 and settled in Henry county, where our subject grew to manhood. In 1861 he enlisted in company G, Eleventh Iowa, and served three years and ten months, participating in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, second battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, then with Sherman to the sea and around to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. Was twice wounded while in service, and was discharged at Davenport July 22, 1865. He then returned to Henry county, where he engaged in farming and milling. In 1865 he married Miss Harriet J. Eliot, of Henry county. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living. He removed to Ringgold county in 1877, remained there two years and then came to Taylor county. In March, 1881, he lost all his household goods, papers, etc., by fire. Mr. D. is a poor but honest man, and certainly deserves remuneration for wounds received while in defense of his country.

DODGE, JOSEPH B., farmer, section seven, post-office Platteville, is a native of the Bay State, born in Essex county in 1851. He there attained his majority, receiving a common school education. Came to Taylor county in 1874 and purchased the farm on which he now resides. Two years later he returned to his native State and married Miss Anna M. Wyatt, a highly educated and very excellent lady. They have a farm of 305 acres, well improved, have an elegantly arranged home and enjoy the respect and esteem of their neighbors. Mr. D. is now serving in the capacity of justice of the peace to the satisfaction of all.

FENDER, ISAAC, farmer, section nineteen, post-office Platteville, is a native of the Hoosier State, born in March, 1842. Moved with his parents to southern Illinois while quite young, and to Mercer county, in that State, in 1858. Was educated in the common schools. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary A. Debord, of Illinois. They were the parents of five children: Allie J., Margaret E., Martha E., John H. and Sarah Jeanette. Mrs. F. died in 1873, and in February, 1878, our subject married Miss Malinda A. Bowman, of this county. He had come to Iowa one year previous and located on his present farm in Jefferson township. Mr. F. has a farm of 145 acres, all good tillable land, and is one of our substantial farmers.

FLICK, W. H., farmer, section eight, post-office Platteville. The subject, though a young man, is one of the early settlers of this county. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1851. Here in Taylor county he has grown to man-

hood and received his education. In 1871 he married Miss Elsie Warner, of Battle Creek, Michigan. They have two children: George B. and Jas. P. In 1877 he emigrated to Sumner county, Kansas, where he settled on a farm, and remained nearly three years. He then rented his farm and returned to this county, locating on his present farm of 280 acres. Mr. Flick is a man of energy, and will make a success of life.

FLICK, CAPT. JOHN, farmer, section five, post-office Platteville, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1817, where he was raised and received his education in the common schools. Learned the tanner's trade at the age of sixteen, and four years later opened a tannery at Bakers-town, Pennsylvania, which he conducted eight or nine years. Came to Iowa in 1849, and settled on a farm in Wapello county, where he remained nearly five years, then came to his present home in Taylor county. He helped to organize the county. In September, 1861, he was commissioned captain of a militia company by Gov. Kirkwood, and in the following November was commissioned by Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, to organize a company in that State. He promptly performed that duty, served six months, and was mustered out at St. Joseph. Returned to the Hawkeye State and was commissioned captain of company B, Second battalion southern border brigade, and served fourteen months. He then received a lieutenant's recruiting commission from the United States government. Held that position six months, resigned, and was mustered into the Ninth Iowa cavalry as captain, in which capacity he served two years and eight months. Was inspector of government horses for a time; also had command of the government post at Fayetteville, Arkansas, for several months. Was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, and returned to his home. He was married in 1842 to Miss Margaret Patton, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of six children: James P., William H., Abraham, Mary, Sarah and John C. Mr. Flick now has a farm of 525 acres, all in good cultivation. Has given to his children considerable land. He has one of the best arranged homes in Taylor county. Himself and wife were formerly members of the Associate R. P. Church, and are now enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

FLUKE, J. F., farmer and stock-raiser, section eighteen, post-office Platteville, born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1851. In the fall of 1855 his parents became residents of Fulton county, Illinois. There he grew to manhood and received an education in the common schools. In 1872 Miss Mary E. Brown, of Fulton county, became his bride. They are the parents of four children: Nora E., Minnie J., Mary E. and Alice G. In 1880 he removed to Gage county, Nebraska, but becoming dissatisfied with the country

left in three months and came to Taylor county, Iowa. Mr. Fluke now owns 220 acres of good land, has it well improved, and has turned his attention to stock-raising. Subject and lady are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FORD, DAVID F., section thirty-two, post-office Platteville. Prominent among those who have recently found homes in Taylor county we find Mr. Ford. He was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and while quite young he moved with his parents to Ohio, and there received a common school education. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio regiment, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, and numerous other engagements. Was mustered out at Baltimore in 1865 and returned to Ohio, where he was engaged for a time as a photographer. In the spring of 1866 he went to Illinois and remained two years, then came to Iowa and purchased a farm in Dallas county, which he sold, and through the failure of the purchasers lost all. In 1870 he returned to Illinois and engaged in farming. In the spring of 1881 he came to Taylor county, Iowa, and located on his present farm of 305 acres, on which he proposes building a fine house and barn. He was married in 1868 to Miss Eliza Brown, of Fulton county Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Mary F., William E., Nettie M. and Effie E. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FORDYCE, A. B., farmer, section four, post-office Platteville, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1842. He there attained his majority and received a common school education. Also learned the shoemaker's trade and followed that business six years. Came to Taylor county in 1869 and settled on his present farm. He was married in Pennsylvania, June 14, 1866, to Miss Rachael Bowers, of that State. Three children have blessed their union: John, Benson and Fannie Fern. Mr. F. has been a cripple since fourteen years of age. He has now a farm of 380 acres, well improved, and a good house and barn. He is now engaged in farming, stock-raising and shipping; at one time shipping to New York and Philadelphia. Since coming to Iowa he has made Chicago his market. Mr. Fordyce is a man of energy and excellent business qualifications.

FREEMYER, J. R., section twenty-seven, post-office Mormontown. Subject was born in Washington county, Ohio, in 1840. At the age of thirteen his parents moved to Jay county, Indiana, where they resided four years, then moved to Worth county, Missouri, where he attained his majority. His limited education was obtained in the common schools. In 1862 he enlisted in company E, Fourth Missouri cavalry and served three years, par-

ticipating in all the engagements, raids, etc., in which his regiment took part, among which were the battles of Turkey Creek, Springfield, Pea Ridge, Fayetteville, Ark., besides numerous skirmishes with guerillas; also with Price and Marmaduke. In the fall of 1864 he was thrown from his horse, had his knee dislocated, and suffered from a rupture, but kept his place in the ranks and took part in the engagement with Price at Big Blue. Was mustered out at Warrensburg, Missouri, April, 1865. He returned to Worth county, and on May 14 was married to Miss Leonori Foland. Their union was blessed with eight children, seven of whom are now living: May H., Martha R., John E., Archie M., Sarah E., Ada B. and Myra A. He came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1868 and located on his present farm of 150 acres, which is free from incumbrance. He has paid \$1,100 security in the last four years. Mr. F. can relate all the little incidents which occurred during his army life, giving place and dates accurately.

FULTON, S. A., farmer, section nine, post-office Platteville, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1825, where he grew to manhood and acquired a liberal education in the common schools. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed that business five years. He then made several trips to Iowa, and in 1856 came to Taylor county and settled on a farm. In 1865 he concluded that bachelor life was not conducive to his best interests. Cupid, guessing his thoughts, lost no time in marshalling his forces, and presenting himself demanded an "unconditional surrender." Mr. F. was married shortly after to Miss M. Hollingsworth. From this union there were two children. One (James C.) is now living. Mrs. F. died in 1871, and three years later our subject married Miss Barbary Brown, of Atchison county, Mo., by whom he has one child, Alice. In 1875 Mr. Fulton settled on his present farm of 160 acres. He has a fine location, and is making a very attractive home.

GLENDENNING, W. P., teacher, Mormontown. Among those engaged in instructing the youth of Taylor county we find our subject. Mr. G. is a native of Ohio, born in 1850. Finished his education at the age of seventeen at Burton Academy. From Ohio he went to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, where he worked in the pine forests about eight months, and then engaged as a clerk in a drug store, remaining in that business for one year. He then came to Iowa, stopped at Cedar Falls about six months, when he went to St. Paul, thence to St. Louis by raft, and then west to Kansas. After spending some time in that State he went to the mountains and engaged in mining. In 1874 he returned to Iowa, settling in Ringgold county, where he has since been engaged in farming and teaching. In 1876 he was married to Miss Matilda Aldridge.

HANKINS, D. G., farmer, post-office Platteville, was born in Ohio, in 1854. When but one year old he came with his parents to Iowa, settling in Lee county. While there his father died, and the mother, with her family of small ones, came to Taylor county. Here young Hawkins received the most of his education, and is at present engaged in farming. He enjoys the confidence of his employers, and by his energy bids fair to become a useful man.

HOLLINGSWORTH, E. P., proprietor hotel, Mormontown, was born in Indiana, November 15, 1820; was educated in the common schools. Learned the shoemaker's trade, and engaged in that business eighteen years at Perkinsville, Indiana. In 1864 he came to Iowa, locating at Centerville, and the following year moved to Unionville, Mo., where he made brick and built a seminary for the town. Remained there one year, then went to Sullivan county, thence to Macon county, and in 1869 returned to Iowa, locating in Appanoose county. Moved to Ringgold county two years later, where he engaged in brick-making and farming. Came to Taylor county in 1878, and located at Mormontown. Was married in 1843 to Miss Mary J. Morrow, of Indiana. They have eight children: John, Martha, Mary, Elsie, William, Lucy J., David and Elias. Mr. H. is now engaged in farming and hotel keeping. Himself and wife have been members of the M. E. Church for upward of forty years.

JARVIS, WILLIAM H., section seven, post-office Platteville, entered life in Highland county, Ohio, in 1848, and there grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1861 he enlisted in company I, Twenty-fourth Ohio, and served with gallantry until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamagua, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, etc.; veteraned at Chattanooga, after which he served in the Eighteenth Ohio and was promoted to sergeant; was with Sherman at the battles of Rocky Face and Buzzard's Roost. He was then furloughed, and after his return took part in the battle of Nashville. He was discharged at Augusta, October 24, 1865, and returned to Ohio and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1867 he married Miss Martha J. Simpson of Ohio. They were the happy parents of six children: Chas. B., Elmer N., Clinton B., Orië S., Anna B. and Myrtia S. Mrs. Jarvis died April 8, 1881, of consumption. The subject came to Iowa in 1871, and to Taylor county in 1873, where he has since remained.

JOLLEY, S. H., section twenty-two, post-office Mormontown, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1838. He there grew to manhood, receiving such education as could be obtained in the public schools. In 1862 he enlisted in company E, Eighty-ninth Ohio; was a sergeant and participated in

the battles of Hooker's Gap and Chickamauga, where he fell into the hands of the enemy and was taken to Belle Island. After lying in Libby Prison for three months he was taken to Danville, thence to Andersonville where he remained thirteen months. There disease and hunger reduced him to a mere shadow. An order came for a part of the prisoners to be taken to Florence, South Carolina; determined to escape if possible, he gathered up his crutches and hobbled into the ranks. Fortunately he procured some apples from a negro which checked the scurvy and ameliorated his sufferings. In March, 1865, he was sent inside of the Union lines, after having been a prisoner for nearly eighteen months. Of the one hundred and ninety-two men of his regiment that were captured, only twenty survived the horrors of prison. He returned to his former home weighing less than one hundred pounds. He was mustered out at Columbus, and, after regaining his health, again engaged in farming. In 1874 he accepted a position as traveling agent for Boyd & Bros., lumber merchants, of Savannah, Ohio. This he followed one year, then engaged in a tannery until 1877, when he came to Iowa and located where he now resides, on the farm of his brother, Col. Jolley, of Conway. The farm consists of 200 acres and is well managed. In 1867 he was married to Miss Ella, daughter of Robert Hunt, of Georgetown, Ohio, a most estimable lady. They have three children: Alma, Fred and Georgia, and manifest great interest in their education. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

KING, THOMAS, merchant, post-office Mormontown, was born in the Buckeye State in 1836. Came to Iowa Territory when three years of age, and to Taylor county in 1855. He was educated in the common schools, and shortly after coming to this county he engaged in the mercantile business at Platteville. He opened up the first store in that place, and remained there two years; he then moved to Kansas where he resided four years, after which he returned to Taylor county. He was the first postmaster at Platteville. In 1867 he came to Mormontown and in company with his brother built the Mormontown Mills; since then he has made this place his home and has engaged in milling and the mercantile business. Was first married in 1855 to Miss Louisa J. Moore, of Appanoose county, by whom he has two children: Albert E., now practicing medicine at Redding, Iowa; and Dora, wife of F. M. Wisdom, of Mormontown. In 1862 Mrs. King departed this life, and two years later our subject was united in marriage to Miss Villiara Propst of this county. They have two children: Sumner E. and Zollah. Mr. King is an enterprising business man, and a worthy citizen. He is connected with the I. O. O. F. Subject and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

KING, DR. V. R., Platteville, was born in Lee county, Iowa, in 1844, and was educated in the common schools, and at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He came to Taylor county with his parents in 1855. In 1861 he enlisted in company K, Fourth Iowa infantry, and served three years. Participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, etc., and was with Sherman in his memorable campaign to Atlanta. Received his discharge at Jonesborough, North Carolina, and at once returned to his home. He then commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. J. King (now deceased). Attended the Rush Medical College during the seasons of 1866-7; he then returned to this county and practiced one year, then went to Wyoming Territory and engaged in the fur business at Laramie City. In 1873 he was elected to the legislature from Albany county, served one term, and then returned to Iowa, and again entered the Rush Medical College in 1876, attended one term, and has since engaged in practice. He graduated from that institution in 1881. Was married to Miss F. L. Hamilton, of this county, in 1878. They have one child, Ida. The doctor has a good practice and has the requisite energy to make a success of his chosen vocation. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., and Masonic fraternities.

KENEDY, JACOB B., section twenty-one, post-office Platteville, was born in 1829, in the Keystone State. He received a common school education; learned the wagon and carriage making trade, which business he followed until 1857, when he went to Illinois and located at Abingdon, Knox county, and continued at his trade for about eighteen years. Leaving Illinois in 1875 he came to Taylor county, Iowa, and settled in Benton township. Although living on a farm, he continued at his trade for three years; since then he has devoted his attention to farming. His present farm consists of eighty acres which he intends to improve and then turn his attention to raising of Poland-China hogs. In 1854 Mr. Kenedy took unto himself Miss Mary Best of Pennsylvania. They had eight children, four of whom are now living: Samuel A., John S., Martha E. and Leannah M. In 1879 Mrs. Kenedy died, and the following year he was married to Ellen Stephens, relict of Jacob Stephens of Indiana, by whom he has one child, James. Subject is a member of the I. O. O. F.

LARGE, WM., farmer, section twenty-eight, post-office Platteville, is a native of the Keystone State, born in Fayette county in December, 1822. Remained there until eighteen years of age and acquired his education in the subscription schools of that time. Moved to Ohio in 1841; resided there fifteen years. Engaged as a brick mason, which trade he had previously

learned. Was married in 1849 to Miss Larina Hankins, of Fayette county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children: A. T., Mary E., Sarah A., John W., Stephen A. D. and Alma J. Came to Iowa in 1856, located in this county and engaged in farming. Has a farm consisting of 160 acres in Iowa and 540 acres in Missouri, all in good cultivation. He is a model farmer and is among the most successful of Taylor county's business men. Is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

LOVE, T. J., carpenter, section thirty-one, post-office Platteville, was born in Ohio, in 1830. He there reached man's estate, and received a common school education. At the age of nineteen he learned the carpenter trade, which business he has since followed. In the spring of 1855 he came to Iowa, and was one of the first settlers of Montgomery county. In 1861 he returned to Ohio on account of his wife's health. Mrs. Love died the following year, leaving a family of three children: Annetta, William L. and Orma. In 1866 he was married to Miss Eunice Allen, and two years later returned to Iowa, leaving his family in Ohio, intending to improve a farm in Page county. Sickness again called him to Ohio, and Mrs. Love died in two weeks after his return. She left two children: Ora and Joseph M. In 1871 he took unto himself Miss Hannah Roberts, by whom he has two children; Marion S. and Lewis E. In 1880 he came to Bedford, remained about four months when he purchased the farm where he now resides. Mr. Love is one of seven brothers, six of whom served in the army, he remaining at home.

MINOR, JESSE, farmer and stock-raiser, sections twenty-one and twenty-two, post-office Mormontown; born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1853. Received a common school education, came to Iowa in 1874 and stopped for a short time in Jasper county. He subsequently went to Nebraska but returned to Iowa and engaged in cattle-feeding. In the spring of 1876 he settled on a farm of 360 acres owned by himself and father, where he is engaged at present in farming and stock-raising with success. In 1878 he was united in marriage with Miss Ollie J. Simms, of Worth county, Missouri. They are the parents of one child, Delia May. Mr. M. is one of the most enterprising farmers of Taylor county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

OLDER, WM., section thirty-six, post-office Mormontown, was born at Albany, New York, in 1841. While yet a child his parents removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where his father founded the town of Viroqua the county seat. Remaining there eight years he came to Independence, Iowa, where he resided seven years. While there his father went into the army. In 1863 Mr. O. went to Dakota and settled at Elk Point, Union

county, where he made a claim and engaged in farming. Here he was unsuccessful. Grasshoppers feasted upon the products of his toil for three seasons. His house with most of its contents was burned. Becoming discouraged he sold his only cow to raise means to get away. He removed to Worth county, Missouri, and engaged in farming. In 1879 he came to Taylor county, Iowa, and located on his present farm of eighty acres. Notwithstanding the many reverses with which he has met he has overcome them all and now has a beautiful home. In 1866 he married Miss Elizabeth J. Furzee, of Montreal, Canada. They have four children: Albert F., Ida May, Anna A. and Francis M.

PAGE, L. H., farmer, section nine, post-office Platteville, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1832, and at the age of five years came with his parents to the Territory of Iowa. They settled in Lee county, where young Page attained his majority and received a common school education. Their journey from Massachusetts to Ohio was made in a sled, and from Ohio to Iowa in a wagon. Subject remained in Lee county until 1856, when he came to Taylor county and settled on a farm one-half mile north of the one where he now resides. In 1857 he purchased his present farm. It contains 125 acres and is well improved. He was married in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth King, of Lee county. They are the parents of one child, Sarah Adassa. Mr. Page has in his possession the ax with which was made the first rail in Taylor county. It was given him by Jesse Guill. Mr. and Mrs. Page are members of the M. E. Church.

PROPST, DANIEL, farmer, section thirty, post-office Platteville, was born in Virginia in 1837. There grew to manhood, receiving his education in the subscription schools. In the fall of 1856 he came with his parents to Scott county, Iowa. Remained there two years then came to Taylor county and has since engaged in farming. Was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Burnside, a native of Ohio. From this union there are four children: Nannie, Allie, Elsie and Stella. Mr. Propst now has a fine farm of 126 acres. He has held various township offices and always performed his duties with the strictest integrity. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the Baptist Church. He is connected with the A. F. & A. M.

REED, J. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section nine, post-office Platteville. Prominent among the early settlers of this county we find Mr. R. He was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. When ten years of age his parents emigrated to St. Joe county, Michigan. There he remained until he was sixteen, then he went to Huron county, Ohio, and engaged at farming. He again returned to Michigan, then went to Chicago and engaged as a teamster, but becoming discontented made several trips

across the lakes and spent considerable time in traveling. Subsequently he engaged as a helper in an iron mill at Danville, Pennsylvania. He was soon given a furnace of his own and continued at the business eight years. In 1853, he started westward leaving his family in Michigan. Arriving at Davenport he became so favorably impressed with the country that he determined to remain and accordingly settled in Keokuk county, near South English. He became intoxicated with the idea of crossing the plains and settling on the golden shores of the Pacific. Accordingly he started, reached Worth county, Missouri, when sickness in his family compelled him to give up the trip. Not wishing to live in a slave state he came to Taylor county, Iowa, and settled on his present farm of 1,970 acres. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising. In 1880 he handled 350 head of cattle and over 800 head of hogs. He was married in 1847, to Miss Clarissa Kennedy, of Danville, Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children. Three are living: Clarence M., Vincent, and Sylva G. In 1862 Mrs. R. died, and in 1864, he married Miss Martha E. Pestol, of Worth county, Missouri. She was the mother of two children, both deceased. She also died, and in 1869, the year following her death he married Miss Sarah A. Brown, daughter of Elias Brown, an old settler of Jackson township. They are the parents of five children: Miles A., Jacob W., Dilla A., and Elsie and Isie, twins. Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the M. E. Church. He is also connected with the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. fraternities.

SCHRAM, SIDNEY, post-office Mormontown, was born in Her Majesty's dominions in 1838. Was there reared and educated, and also learned the blacksmith trade. He came to the United States in 1860, stopped in Atchison county, Missouri, one year, then went to Pike's Peak and engaged in mining for a short time. He returned to Missouri in the fall of 1861, made that his home four years, then moved to Page county, Iowa, and engaged in farming and the mercantile business at Union Grove. In 1868 he went to Isadora, Missouri, and there embarked in the mercantile business. Six years later he came to Mormontown and in the fall of 1878, was elected to the office of clerk of the courts. He served in that capacity two years, then returned to his farm. Was married in 1862, to Miss Clementine Woodhull, also a native of Canada. They have three children: Anna E., William B. and Arthur L. Mr. S. has a fine farm of 350 acres in this and Ringgold counties, and is engaged in farming and stock-growing. He is at present deputy sheriff of Taylor county.

SEVERNS, JOHN, section three, post-office Mormontown, is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, where he was born in 1845. When ten years of age he came with his parents to Lucas county, Iowa, and from thence to Taylor

ounty, in 1857. In 1863, he enlisted in company B, Ninth Iowa cavalry, and served until the company was discharged, when he returned home and engaged in farming. He now owns a farm of eighty acres and has a beautiful home. In 1876, he married Miss Nancy Birdwell, of Illinois. They are the parents of four children: Riley, Jesse, Nellie and Minnie.

SEVERNS, J. R., section eight, post-office Platteville, a native of the Buckeye State, was born in 1844. While young his parents moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where his father died, and he with his mother and brother came to Lucas county, Iowa. Remaining there a short time, he with his brother, went to Missouri, and in 1859 they came to Taylor county, Iowa. At the breaking out of the war, his brother went into the army. Subject remained at home, and in 1867 married Miss Florence A. Burrell, of this county. They have six children: Ulysses, Amanda, Benjamin, Albert, Eustace and William. He is now located on a farm of 160 acres of good land and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

STEVENSON, JNO. J., hotel-keeper, Mormontown, is a native of the Keystone State, born in 1833. He there attained his majority, receiving his education in the common schools. He learned the carpenter trade and engaged for some time in that business. In 1863 he emigrated to Warren county, Iowa, remained there during the winter, then came to Taylor county. In 1867 he moved to Ringgold county; lived there two years then returned to this county, and seven years later engaged in the hotel business at Mormontown. He was married in 1854 to Miss Lucy Long, daughter of Jno. Long, Esq., of Greene county, Pennsylvania. They own the Mormontown Hotel and are making it first-class in every respect. Mr. and Mrs. S. are careful and attentive, always ready to consult the wishes of their guests, and are fast becoming popular as landlord and landlady.

SWETT, CYRUS, farmer, section eighteen, post-office Platteville, was born in the Green Mountain State, in 1823. When five years old his parents moved to Ohio, where he grew to maturity and received a liberal education. When seventeen, he engaged in carpentering, and followed that business for a time. In 1844 he went to Philadelphia, where he remained a short time, then returned to Ohio on foot. He came to Iowa in 1848, and the following year located at Des Moines, where he engaged at his trade. He became a resident of this county in 1854, entered land in section 19, and improved a part of his present farm. He was married in Des Moines in 1852, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Morris. Of their children, nine are now living: William T., Catharine, Caroline, Charles H., Ida A., Rosa Belle, Dora Francis, Cyrus V. and John. Subject now owns 160 acres of well improved, and is among our most substantial business men.

WHITE, DR. A., Mormontown, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1845. Came to America with his parents and stopped in Monroe county, New York, where he received his first lessons in English. In 1855 his parents emigrated to Iowa and settled in Dubuque county. Remained there four years then moved to Delaware county, where he remained until 1865. Commenced the study of medicine with Dr. G. A. Dando, of Worthington, with whom he continued three years. He then entered the Keokuk Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1870. Came to Taylor county in July of that year and commenced the practice of his profession. He is now enjoying a large practice and commands the confidence and respect of all.

WILLIAMS, THOS., farmer, section thirty-one, post-office Platteville, born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1838. Came to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, when fifteen years of age. Was educated in common schools. In 1869 he moved to Vernon county, Wisconsin; remained there one year, then came to Taylor county and settled on his present farm of eighty acres. Was married in Indiana in 1861, to Miss Julia House. They have six children: Camillus, Martin, Ida, Charles, William, Lizzie and Mary. Mr. W. has a fine little farm, good residence and enjoys the pleasures of a home made attractive by his excellent family.

WILSON, W. W., farmer, section ten, post-office Mormontown, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. At the age of eighteen he had learned the carpenter trade and has followed that business most of his life. In 1853 he left Pennsylvania and started west, stopping for awhile in Ohio and Wisconsin, and reaching Iowa in 1854. Here he remained for two years, then went to Illinois and settled in Knox county, where he resided until 1862, when he enlisted in company A, Fourteenth Illinois cavalry. Was with Shackleford on his raid after Morgan through Indiana and Ohio. Also with Stoneman on his raid to Macon and with Thomas at the battle of Nashville, when, on account of sickness, and the war being over, he was discharged. He enlisted as a sergeant and was promoted to the rank of quartermaster-sergeant of his regiment. He returned to Illinois and engaged in carpentering until 1868, when he removed to Des Moines county, Iowa. In 1866 he was married to Miss Lydia A. Enke, of Ohio. They are the parents of five children: Wm. E., Rozella and Rozetta (twins), Mary and Pearl. Mr. W. is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

WILSON, JNO. F., farmer, post-office Mormontown. Subject was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and was educated at home, having attended school but nine months. In 1857 he went to Illinois and settled at Yates City, Knox county, where he remained until August 4, 1862,

when he enlisted in company F, Eighty-sixth Illinois, and served until the close of the war. He was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain and numerous other battles, including Kenesaw, where his brother was killed fighting by his side. The subject was engaged in twenty-seven battles and received three wounds. Was discharged June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Illinois, where he engaged in teaming. In 1867 he was married to Miss Mary H. Kennedy, of Appanoose county, Iowa, by whom he has five children: Cornelia, Musetta, Lulu M., Floyd and Grace. In 1878 he removed to Ringgold county, Iowa, remaining one season, then came to Taylor county, where he now resides, and is one of our most successful farmers.

WISDOM, M. B., farmer, section twelve, post-office Mormontown, was born in Boone county, Missouri, in 1834. When seven years of age his father came to this State and located in Davis county, where our subject attained his majority. In 1855 he came to this county and entered forty acres of land, which consumed all his wealth. Having a poor yoke of steers he commenced farming. His plow had a wooden mould-board and his harrow wooden teeth. His first team of horses was stolen. In the spring of 1857 he paid three and a half dollars for three pails of meal, borrowing the money to pay for it. Such are a few of the trials experienced by our subject while endeavoring to make a home on the bleak prairies of southwestern Iowa. He is now the owner of 500 acres of well improved land and has one of the most beautiful homes in Taylor county. He was married in 1855 to Miss Ann E. Stofle, of Davis county, Iowa. They have eight children: Josephus, Martha T., Silas E., Sherman A., Carleton, Dora, Willis and Sylva M. One is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wisdom are members of the Baptist Church. Although now in good circumstances, all has been gained by good management, as Mr. W. has not been able to do a day's work since he was twenty-five years of age. He proposes to build a large barn this summer.

WISDOM, FRANK M., post-office Mormontown. Of the many excellent young men of Taylor county none are more worthy of mention than Mr. Wisdom. He was born in Davis county, of this State, in 1856. Came to this county when two years of age and has since made it his home. His education has been obtained in the common schools and Simpson Centenary College, of Indianola, Iowa. He has also been reading law, with a view to the legal profession. Was married in 1878, to Miss M. E. King, daughter of Thomas King, of Mormontown, and a very excellent lady. As a teacher Mr. W. ranks among the first in Taylor county. As a student in Simpson Centenary College the writer can say from personal knowledge that few better ever entered her walls. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also brother of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity of S. C. C.

MARSHALL TOWNSHIP.

ALTER, ISAAC W., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-four, post-office Conway, was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1850, where he grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools and Mt. Pleasant Academy. He was married in January, 1873, to Miss Anna Yound, of Shelby county, Iowa. They have one child (adopted), Harry P. Mr. and Mrs. Altar are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he holds the position of clerk. They own eighty acres of choice land which is in good cultivation, and from their residence have a splendid view of the surrounding country.

BOYD, JOHN S., farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-two, post-office Conway, was born in Jefferson county, New York, June 14, 1835. When seven years old his parents, John and Eliza Boyd, moved to Ohio, and settled near Cleveland, where our subject was reared and educated. In 1857, owing to impaired health, he followed the injunction of Greeley, and came west, reaching this county July 30, of that year, after having walked from Mt. Pleasant, that being the terminus of the railroad at that time. He then engaged in teaching; organized and taught the first school in Marshall township, receiving eighteen dollars per month for his services. In the spring of 1857 he was chosen county superintendent, to serve the unexpired term of Josiah Litteer, and was elected to that position at the next general election; served two years, and was succeeded by Mr. Snow, who served one term, when our subject was again chosen to that office. He was married March 21, 1860, to Miss Surrelda E. Reynolds, of Ohio, born February 22, 1839. They are the parents of eight children; four are living: Annie B., Frank N., Jessie E. and Bruce B.; Alice C. died in 1863 and Eliza J., Geo. M. and Martha B. in September, 1875, within twelve days of each other, and all died of diptheria. Mr. Boyd is the owner of 800 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; has a fine house and barn, large bearing orchard, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the M. E. Church, and have always taken great interest in the moral and intellectual development of the country.

BREWER, J. M., farmer and stock-raiser, section one, post-office Lenox, was born in Massachusetts in 1848, and came to Illinois with his parents when three years of age, and there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1871 he moved to Adams county, and two years later came to his present location. Was married in Illinois, June 1869, to Miss A. E. Besse. They are the parents of five children: William

N., Mabel and ——— living; Mary L. and Cora are deceased. Mr. Brewer possesses a farm of 120 acres, nearly all in cultivation; has a comfortable house, good barn, young orchard, etc. He commenced on the raw prairie, and has transformed the wild waste into a beautiful home.

DANIELS, J. P., dealer in general merchandise, Conway, a native of Oneida county, New York, was born November 14, 1833, in the city of Utica. His parents being poor he was placed in the cotton-mills to labor for one and a half dollars per week, but being naturally active and quick to learn, he soon became more proficient and commanded two and a half dollars per day at the time he retired from that occupation. He then engaged in boating on the canal lines, and followed that business two years after which he purchased a small tract of timber land in Madison county, New York, and made it into a farm. He subsequently sold his farm and moved to Henry county, Illinois, and engaged in farming for fourteen years. He came to Iowa in May, 1867, and located in this county, three and a half miles north of Conway. Since coming to this county he has improved several farms. Subject quit farming and came to Conway where he engaged in blacksmithing for several years; he then purchased a stock of groceries and has since been in that business. He was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah Stephens, of Knox county, Illinois. They are the parents of twelve children, four of whom are deceased. Mr. Daniels is a member of the Christian Church.

DANIELS, THOMAS W., dealer in furniture, Conway, was ushered into this life, in Oswego county, New York, September 12, 1841, and received his education in the Utica high school. When about fifteen years old he moved with his parents to Illinois, and settled in Henry county, engaging in farming for a time, then learned the carpenter trade, and followed that business until 1861. At the first call for troops he determined to lend his aid to the Union cause, and accordingly enlisted in company D, Twelfth Illinois infantry volunteers, and served three months, then reënlisted in the One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana volunteers and served nearly three years. Took part in the battle of Jackson, Tennessee, also in the siege and capture of Vicksburg; engaged in scouting in Arkansas about two years and was mustered out at Pine Bluff, June 12, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and engaged at his trade. In 1871 subject moved to Kansas and remained four years, then came to Taylor county and worked at carpentering. Visited California in 1878, and returned in the fall of that year, and in the following spring made a second trip to the gold fields. He again returned to Taylor county, and in the fall of 1880 engaged in the furniture business at Conway. He was

married in 1867 to Miss Sarah E. Griffith. They have five sons and one daughter. Mr. Daniels is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DOCKSTADER, K., proprietor Conway Grain Elevator, is a native of the Empire State, born August 25, 1846. Three years thereafter his parents moved to Lee county, Illinois, where our subject grew to manhood and acquired a liberal education. In 1872 Mr. D. engaged in the grain trade at Paw Paw, Lee county, which business he has since made his chief study. Came to Taylor county in 1880, for the purpose of embarking in the grain trade, and selected Conway as his place for operations. In October of that year he began the erection of an elevator, which for convenience and capacity is not excelled in southwestern Iowa. Its storage capacity is upwards of 20,000 bushels. The facilities for handling grain are much greater than those of any other elevator in the county. Every improvement of importance is to be found; the wagon-dumper, an ingenious contrivance, enables the patrons of this market to unload with ease and dispatch. Subject is possessed of ample capital to do an unlimited independent business, thus assuring the highest market price for everything in his line. Was married October 26, 1869, to Miss Marietta Griffin, also a native of New York State. Mr. D. and lady are a very estimable couple, are popular in the community in which they live, and possess sufficient means to enjoy the comforts of life.

DUNN, D. M., proprietor Union House, Conway, is a native of the Empire State, born in Ontario county in 1827, where he was educated and grew to manhood. He is a son of the Hon. Hiram Dunn, of New York, who represented his district in Congress several terms. He was married when in his nineteenth year to Miss Eliza Walters, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Luman Walters, of New York. In 1849 subject moved to Battle Creek, Michigan, where he engaged in conducting a large, first-class hotel. He was also engaged in an extensive clothing business for several years previous to his coming to Taylor county. In the spring of 1878 he settled in Conway and engaged in the hotel and livery business. In January, 1881, he became proprietor of the Union House, which is one of the finest hotels in the county, being a large three-story frame with stone basement, containing thirty well-furnished sleeping rooms, besides parlors, office and billiard hall, and will compare favorably with any house in southwestern Iowa. Mr. D. is a man of active and energetic business disposition, and has done much to further the interests of Conway since locating there. In 1874 Mrs. Dunn was taken away, leaving one child, Cora, which he has given a liberal education, she being a graduate of Battle Creek high school, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and is now a teacher in that institution. Subject was again mar-

ried in 1874, to Mrs. Mary Tottle, a widow lady of Battle Creek, and a lady of excellent taste and refinement.

ELLIS, W. C., of Ellis Brothers, grain-dealers, Conway, is a native of Wisconsin, born May 6, 1845. His youth was spent on a farm and in attending the common schools. In 1864 he came to Iowa, locating in Polk county and engaged in farming in summer and teaching during the winter months. He moved to Taylor county in 1875, located on a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1880, at which time he engaged in the grain business at Conway. On the first of January, 1881, he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements with his brother, T. G. Ellis. The firm is now doing a prosperous business. Subject was married in August, 1871, to Miss Emma Faucet, of Polk county, Iowa. They have three children, a son and two daughters. Mrs. Ellis is engaged in the millinery business on Main Street, where she carries a large stock of the best goods, and receives a liberal patronage.

GEABHART, J. H., blacksmith, Conway, a native of Orange county, Missouri, born November 12, 1845. He grew to manhood in his native county and was educated in the Jefferson City schools. His father being a blacksmith he was taken into the shop as a helper and there learned the trade. On March 6, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixth Missouri cavalry and served three years, participating in some of the hardest fought battles of the war; engaged at Champion's Hill, Vicksburg and Jacksonville, Mississippi; was with Banks in his unfortunate Red River expedition, also in the seven day fight on the retreat to Alexandria; returned to New Orleans and afterward took part in the operations against Mobile; was mustered out in February, 1865, and returned to Missouri, where he engaged at his trade for a time, then became irregular in business, visiting cities in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, finally settling in Conway in the spring of 1881. Was married in 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Vannice. They are the parents of six children: Addie, Asher, Cora, Hartford, Guy and Harry. Mr. Gearhart is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

GOODSILL, M. C., of Goodsill Brothers, merchants, Conway, is a native of McHenry county, Illinois, born May 17, 1851. His youth was spent on a farm and his education obtained in the public schools and in a commercial college, which he attended after he had arrived at man's estate. Came to Conway in January, 1879, and has since made it his home. Subject is now managing the large mercantile business of Goodsill Brothers & Anderson, Conway. The firm occupies a handsome building and carries one of the largest stocks of general merchandise in the county. They are also members of the Conway Lumber Company and have an interest in the Conway

Mills. Mr. Goodsill is a man of extraordinary business capacity, is industrious, enterprising, and has done much for the upbuilding of the town. In 1877 he was married in Mills county, Iowa, to Miss Effie Lockwood, a lady of great culture and refinement. They are a very estimable couple, always ready to contribute to those in need, as well as to every worthy enterprise, and possess a pleasant home.

HARREL, J. M., farmer and fruit-grower, section 21, post-office Conway, born in Greene county, Indiana, December 4, 1840, was raised on a farm and received a common school education. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in company D, Fourteenth Indiana infantry volunteers and served nineteen months and was discharged on account of gun-shot wound in left knee; was in the battles of Rich Mountain, Green Brier, Cheat Mountain, Winchester (below Richmond), Harrison's Landing, Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. At the last named place he was wounded, also again at Fredericksburgh; was honorably discharged and draws a pension of twelve dollars per month. Subject moved to Wappello county, Iowa, in 1869, remained there until the spring of 1875, when he came to this county. He was married in 1862, to Miss Elnora Neil, then living in Indiana, but a native of the Buckeye State. They have had eleven children: Abraham L., Clara A., Elmer N., Thaddeus V., Lovell L. and Ralston G., living; William M., Francis M., Sarah A., Emma M. and John R. deceased. Mr. Harrel owns a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres of splendid land and has a good home. He is a dimitted member of the I. O. O. F. and also a member of the Christian Church.

HOWARD, H. M., blacksmith and wagon-maker, Conway, a native of the Empire State, born July 29, 1825. While an infant his parents moved to Ohio, and settled in Ashtabula county, where our subject was reared and educated. When about sixteen years of age he learned the blacksmith trade, after which he purchased a shop and engaged in business for himself. In 1861 he enlisted in company I, Twenty-second Ohio infantry volunteers, and served three years. He enlisted as a private but was promoted to the position of second lieutenant on account of meritorious service which he performed. Participated in battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Mount Union, Gettysburg and many others equally important. Resigned his position in the early part of 1865, and returned to Morrow county, Ohio, where he worked at his trade two years; came to Taylor county in 1867, and has since made this his home. Mr. Howard owns a good farm in Washington township besides a fine residence and large shop in Conway, and is doing an extensive business in blacksmithing and wagon making. Was married in November, 1848, to Miss Olive Avery, a lady of intelli-

gence and taste. Of their children three are living and three are dead. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOLLEY, COL. J. H., attorney at law and real estate agent, post-office Conway, a native of Brown county, Ohio, born November 6, 1836; was here reared to manhood and educated in the schools at Ripley; worked on farm until seventeen years of age, then engaged in the milling business. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the State service and remained on the border until 1862, when he reenlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio infantry volunteers; was elected captain and served in that capacity for some time. As senior captain he had command of his regiment for six months; was then promoted to position of major and served in that capacity until the close of the war, having command of his regiment most of the time. His title "Col." was a brevet title received during the war. As commander of his regiment he participated in many hard fought battles, always equitting himself with distinction. When the war was over he returned to Ohio and engaged in farming for two years. Came to Taylor county in 1868, farmed for two seasons, then moved to Bedford and engaged as salesman for Richards & Thompson, in the mercantile business; served in that capacity for four years, then removed to Conway and embarked in the lumber trade two years, sold out and engaged in the real estate business with N. P. Nelson. He then took up the study of the law; was admitted to the bar in 1870, and has since dealt in "Legal Lore." Mr. Jolly was married in 1875 to Miss. Mary E. Fulton, of this county; two children have blessed their union: Warde S. and Bessie B.. He is connected with the Odd Fellow and Masonic orders.

LIGGETT, DR. H. B., Conway, born in Summit county, Ohio, September 10, 1844. While quite young his parents became residents of Cardington, of that State. There our subject was reared, receiving a liberal education in the high school of that place. In 1862 he enlisted in company C, Eighty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry; served four months and was discharged at Columbus, his time having expired. He then returned to Cardington and attended school until 1865 when he came to this county. Remained here one year then returned to Ohio and engaged in the study of medicine at Cardington with Dr. E. B. Mosher with whom he continued his studies two years. He then attended medical lectures at Cleveland, after which he located in Schuyler county, Illinois, and commenced the practice of his profession. Attended the School of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk during the winter of 1879-80 and graduated from that institution March 2, of the last named year. He then came to Conway and has since made that his

home. Was married in February, 1872, to Helen E. Shadrach. They have two sons and one daughter. The doctor has a wide and increasing practice and enjoys the full confidence of the public. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

LINDSEY, HUGH M., farmer and carpenter, section thirty-three, post-office Conway, born in Pennsylvania in 1820. Moved with his parents to Ohio when nine years of age and there remained until 1855. Was educated in the common schools. In the last named year he moved to Knox county, Illinois, thence to his present residence. Was married June 2, 1841, in Delaware county, Ohio, to Miss Margaret J. Graham, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children: Chas. M., Margaret E., Adaline C., and Anna A., John C. died in 1848. Mrs. L. died April 9th, 1854. He was again married November 15th, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Deal, also a native of Pennsylvania. From this union there are six children: Mary F., Samuel N. S., Dora B., Kitty May, Albert E. and Leonard L.; one, Wm. D. died April 6, 1859. Mr. L. enlisted in August, 1862, in the Eighty-third Illinois infantry; was discharged July 7, 1863, on account of physical disability. Has had the office of justice of the peace almost continuously since coming to this county. He owns a good farm of ninety-seven acres, sixty of which are in good cultivation and well improved.

LITTEER, JOSIAH, farmer, section thirty-four, post-office Conway, whose portrait will be found on another page, is a native of New Jersey; was born April 12th, 1822. At the age of eighteen he moved to Coshocton county, Ohio. Remained there seven years then came to Monroe county, Iowa, located, and engaged in farming. He came to this county in 1854 and settled on a part of his present farm. Was married in Richland county, Ohio, May 9th, 1848, to Miss Margaret Kepper, a native of that State. They have eight children: Clarissa, wife of Salem Robinson, Sylvina, wife of J. O. Duffield, Monroe C., Miles H., Cleveland O., Henry K. and ———; lost one at the age of three. Mr. L. came to this county with very limited means and the county being new, necessarily endured many hardships and privations. The first election in Marshall township was held at his house. There were thirteen votes polled. Mr. L. now has a farm of 320 acres, well improved with good orchard, buildings, etc., and has a pleasant home.

MATHEWS, I. H., grocer and restaurant keeper, Conway, born in Ohio, March 23, 1834. Was raised on a farm and received a liberal common school education. Came to Iowa when seventeen years of age and settled in Van Buren county where he engaged in farming one year. He then moved to Hancock county, Illinois; remained there two years, then went to

Livingston county, Missouri, and engaged in farming and teaching school for several years. He then returned to Illinois and remained there until the close of the war. Came to Iowa in 1865, located in Iowa county and tilled the soil for a decade, then came to Lenox, this county, and kept hotel and restaurant for a time but again returned to the farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Came to Conway in 1880 and engaged in his present business. Was married in 1858 to Miss Hannah Baxter. They have two children: Alice and Emeline, both married. Mr. M. carries a good stock of groceries and is doing an extensive restaurant business.

NATION, J. W., farmer, section four, post-office Conway, is a native of the Hoosier State, born in 1833; moved with his parents to Illinois when but a child. When six years of age his parents again started westward, and located in Linn county, Iowa, remaining in that county about four years. They returned to Illinois and settled near Peoria, where young Nation grew to maturity, receiving his education in the common schools and Lombard University, at Galesburg. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Iowa cavalry for three years, and was discharged at the expiration of that time. Was wounded twice by gun-shots and draws a small pension. Moved to Guthrie county, Iowa, in 1864, and remained there until coming to this county, in 1879. Was married at Fontanelle, Adair county, in 1871, to Miss Sarah C. Barnes, a Hawkeye by birth. From this union there are four children: Cora A., Amanda J., Blanche E. and John. Mr. Nation has a nice farm, consisting of eighty acres, good improvements and one of the most beautiful maple groves in the county. He is connected with the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

NELSON, N. P., banker, Conway, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, January 27, 1851. His parents (P. H. and Dorothea Nelson) are natives of Norway. They immigrated to America in 1850. When seven years of age our subject came with his parents to Taylor county, locating in Lexington, Clayton township. He there attended the common schools, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. While his father was in the army, our subject (though only eleven years old) farmed twenty acres, and managed affairs with the judgment of a veteran farmer. In 1870 he entered the State Agricultural College at Ames, attended three and a half years, and was obliged to leave school on account of failing health. After recuperating to some extent he entered the State University at Iowa City, and attended about five months. He had been elected county surveyor the fall previous, and after returning from college engaged in his official duties—holding that position two years. Located in Conway in the winter of 1874-5, and engaged in the real estate business. In 1879 he also embarked in bank-

ing, and now does an immense business in each of these lines. Was married December 24, 1874, to Miss S. E., daughter of Nathan Hall, of this county. She was born October 17, 1854, in Wayne county, this State. They have two children: Pearl (born October 27, 1875), and Jessie (born January 1, 1877). Mr. N. is thoroughly a self-made man. He acquired his education by his own exertions. Taught school and secured means with which to school himself, and having earned the money used it to the best advantage. He is now doing an extensive banking and real estate business, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all. He is also the owner of 480 acres of land, and has a pleasant home in Conway. Has held the office of justice of the peace six years. Is connected with the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

NELSON, P. H., shoemaker and dealer in boots and shoes, Conway, is a native of Norway, born March 16, 1829. Was there reared and educated. At sixteen he completed the boot and shoemaker's trade, having served an apprenticeship of three years. Continued at his trade until twenty-one. Immigrated to America in 1850, and settled in Wisconsin. Worked at his trade six years, then engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1858. Came to Iowa in the last named year, and settled at Lexington, this county, where he engaged in farming. Enlisted August 9, 1862, in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry volunteers, and served three years. Participated in the battles of Helena, Vicksburg and Little Rock. From the last named place he went to Camden, thence to the Sabine River, where he took part in a bloody engagement in which 2,200 Confederates fell. They were then ordered to Texas, proceeded as far as the Rio Grande, and then returned to Mobile, participating in the capture of that place. Was discharged, and at once returned to Taylor county, where he engaged in farming about nine years, then came to Conway, erected the shop which he now occupies, and started in the boot and shoe business. He now carries a fine stock and is doing a good business. Was married in Norway to Miss Dorothea P. Poulson. They have four children: N. P. (now the banker at Conway), Julia R. (wife of C. M. Hall), Martha J. and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are members of the M. E. Church.

NYE, REV. C. L., pastor M. E. Church, Conway, is a native of the Bay State, born May 14, 1854. Was educated at Nicholas Academy. Entered the ministry and in coming west received his first appointment in Pottawattamie county, Iowa. Remained there one year then moved to Greenfield, Adair county, where he labored one year. Was next sent to Fontanelle; preached in that place two years and in September, 1880, took charge of the work at Conway. Since coming to this charge he has labored

zealously for the upbuilding of the church and has been favored with great success. Was married May 5, 1876, to Miss Ada Cummins, a lady of culture and refinement, and also a native of Massachusetts. They are the parents of two children: Grace A. and Charlie C. Mr. Nye is thoroughly devoted to his ministerial duties and is worthy the respect and esteem of all for his indefatigable efforts in the cause of Christianity.

PITMAN, A., grocer, Conway. Born in Mercer county, Illinois, November 13, 1852. When eight years old his parents became residents of Knox county, same State; remained there about three years, then went to Henry county, where they resided until 1876. Subject was raised on a farm and received his education in the common schools. In the last named year he came to Conway and engaged in the livery business two years; then moved upon a farm and followed farming two years. He then returned to Conway and engaged in his present business. Was married in 1871 to Miss Sophia Cary, of Illinois. They have three children: Lillie M., William and Blanche. Mr. P. is an energetic, industrious man, and is doing a good business.

RITNER, J. B., farmer, section twenty-four, post-office Conway, is a native of the Keystone State, born in 1839. Came to Iowa in 1841, locating in Des Moines county, where he remained until 1844, then returned to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; thence to Franklin county, and in 1858 to Washington county, where he remained, farming and teaching school until the spring of 1861. He then enlisted in the Twelfth Pennsylvania infantry for a three months' call, served four months and was discharged. Taught school the following fall and winter and in the spring of 1862 entered Lewisburg University, where he remained three years. He then re-enlisted, in August, 1864, in the Two Hundred and Second infantry for one year. Was first sergeant at the time of his discharge, which was in August, 1865. In November, 1866, he returned to Lewisburg University, remained six months, then went into the employ of the Penn Railroad Company, serving in various capacities, for nearly seven years. Resigned his position as conductor on that road in 1873, moved to Ohio, and went into the employ of the P. C. & St. L. R. R., as conductor. Resigned that position and came to Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1875, where he engaged in farming and teaching. In 1876 he became a resident of Taylor county and has since taught school and farmed. He was married March 19, 1868, to Miss E. C. Alter, by whom he has had three children: H. A., E. C. and J. C., all living. Mr. R. and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he is an ordained minister. He is a grandson of Ex-Gov. Joseph

Ritner, of Pennsylvania, and also a member of the Masonic lodge of Conway.

RUTLEDGE, WM., farmer, section ten, post-office Conway, was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1853. His youth was spent on a farm and attending the common schools. Was married in 1857, to Miss Louisa Biggs, of Ohio. They are the parents of seven children: Mary F., wife of W. J. Smith; Kate, Alice, Abraham E., Thos. T. and Clara P., living, and Chas. S., deceased. During the war he enlisted in company H. One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment Ohio national guards, 100-day call, and at the expiration of his service was honorably discharged. Mr. R. owns 331 acres of good land, 250 of which are in good cultivation, with a new house and other buildings, large orchard, etc. He is now largely engaged in stock raising and is one of the leading men of Taylor county. He is a member of Right Angle Lodge No. 340, A. F. & A. M.; also of the I. O. O. F.

SCHWEMLEY, WILLIAM, farmer, section 27, post-office Conway, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, February 21, 1838. There he remained until 1856, when he came to this county, and has since made it his home. He has filled various township offices during his stay here, and always performed the devolved duties with the strictest integrity. Was married in this county, January 15, 1861, to Miss Lucinda Allison, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of seven children: Mary A., George W., James W., Henry A., Franklin P., Lewis S., and Charles. One, Leopold S., deceased. Mr. S. came to this county with very limited means, but by industry and economy he has acquired a comfortable home. His farm consists of 205 acres of well improved land. He is of Lutheran faith.

SHOEMAKER, A. C., grain and coal dealer, Conway, was born in Perry county, Indiana, February 27, 1837. When about ten years of age his parents moved to Henderson county, Illinois, where our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. He remained with his father until he became of age, then engaged in farming for himself. Continued in that business about nine years. He then embarked in the mercantile business at Briggsville, Illinois, in which he continued until 1872. Subject then came west and engaged in the grain business at Bedford. Came to Conway in 1877 and has since engaged extensively in the grain and coal business. Mr. S. was married December 29, 1859, to Miss Sophia Jamison, a native of Illinois, Mrs. Shoemaker died in 1866, leaving three children. Two years later our subject was married to Mrs. Drucella Boya, a lady of excellent qualities. They have three children. Subject is possessed of more than ordinary business qualifications and is a man of unquestioned integrity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

STUMBAUGH, WILLIAM H., farmer, section thirty-two, post-office Conway, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1838. At the age of thirteen his parents moved to Clinton county, Iowa, where he remained until coming to this county, in the spring of 1871. He was married in Clinton county, August 28, 1864, to Miss S. E. Porter, a native of Pennsylvania. In June, 1881, Mrs. S. gave birth to twin babies, which only lived to see the light, and on the 15th of that month the mother departed this life and followed her little ones to that "Better land." May 22, 1878, his only daughter was burned to death by falling into a kettle of boiling soap, and now left with five children to care for to mourn a mother's loss, Mr. Stumbaugh is placed under trying circumstances. His children living are Edward W., John H., George W., Albert B. and Ralph B. He is the owner of 150 acres of excellent land, and is a model farmer.

SWAN, THOMAS D., blacksmith, Conway, was born in Shelby county, Kentucky. Moved with his parents when three years of age, to Jefferson county, Indiana, and a decade later, became a resident of Lawrence county, same State, where our subject learned the blacksmith trade and followed that business five years. He then moved to Stark county, Illinois, and continued at his trade until the breaking out of the war. Subject enlisted in company G, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois infantry volunteers. Took part in the engagements at Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Dalton, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, and Nashville, Tennessee. Joined Sherman at Raleigh, North Carolina, and remained with him until the surrender of Johnson. At the time of the surrender he was one of the fifteen that were detailed to take charge of the rebel arms. Was present at the grand review at Washington, and was discharged at Chicago, July 6, 1865. Returned to Galena, Illinois, and in the following year came to Afton, Union county, Iowa. Remained there three years then moved to Hopeville, Clarke county. He came to Conway in 1880, and has since made this his home. Was married in 1856, to Miss Mary J. Wilson, a very estimable lady, who died in 1877. Was married a second time, January 25, 1881, to Mrs. M. R. Smith, of Bedford, this county. He had three sons by his first wife.

THOMPSON, B. F., of Thompson, Church & Co., merchants, Conway, a native of Highland county, Ohio, was born December 18, 1843. His early youth was spent in school. When thirteen years of age his parents moved to Keosauqua, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1862. He then enlisted in company K, Second Illinois cavalry and did valuable service for three years. Was engaged at Bolivar, Tennessee, at Corinth, Mississippi, October 3d and 4th. Was in the expedition against Holly Springs and

engaged at Oxford. At the surrender of Holly Springs his regiment refused to surrender and cut their way out with a loss of seventy-nine men out of three-hundred and fifty. Subject was taken prisoner, and subsequently liberated by a saber charge by a company of his own regiment. He also took part in the Franklin expedition against Shreveport. They were engaged nearly every day for two months. Was mustered out May 24, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama. He then returned to the Hawkeye State and engaged in the grocery business, at New London, Henry county. Remained there three years, then came to Conway and engaged in the grocery and hardware business. The firm has since added a stock of dry goods, and are now doing an extensive business. Mr. T. was married May 21, 1868, to Miss Clara A. Church, a daughter of one of his partners.

TALCOTT, J. S., druggist, was born in the State of New York, November 13, 1848. His youth was spent in a drug store. At the age of twenty-four he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1875 entered the eclectic school of physicians and surgeons, of Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in 1878. During the time he was pursuing his medical studies he was engaged in the drug business at Elk Point, Dakota Territory. After graduating he came to Taylor county, and engaged in the drug business, at Conway, where he now resides. During the short time of his residence here, he has built up a large trade and now carries a large stock of the best goods to be found in the Eastern markets. Was married in 1874, to Miss Josephine Calvin. From this union there is one child, now four years of age. In 1878 Mrs. T. died leaving her little boy in the hands of the bereaved father. Subject is a member of the Masonic order.

WALLACE, G. W., Conway, a native of Randolph county, Missouri, was born May 13, 1839. In 1844 his father died and five years thereafter our subject moved with his mother to Davis county, Iowa, where his days were spent in agricultural pursuits. In the winter of 1856 he came to Taylor county and settled near Conway on a farm which he conducted until the breaking out of the war. Being in sympathy with the Union cause he determined to help fight its battles, and enlisted in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa, in the autumn of 1862. He was with his company until the close of the war participating in all its engagements, an enumeration of which will be found in another part of this work. Being mustered out with his company in September, 1865, he returned home and once more took up the peaceful pursuits of the farm. Mr. Wallace was married April 24, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Beal, daughter of V. Beal, an old settler of this county. This union brought them eight children; five are now living. In 1881 Mr.



Geo. B. Beach

removed to Conway where he is now conducting a sample-room and is respected as a citizen and business man.

WEST, DR. A. T., Conway, a native of the Hawkeye State, was born April 9, 1850. His parents were among the pioneers of central Iowa, locating in Marion county when there were but two or three buildings in Knoxville, the county seat. There our subject grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools. He commenced the study of medicine when eighteen years of age, with Dr. Duncan in the city of Chicago. The doctor being a professor in the Bennett Medical College, and lecturer on diseases of women and children, our subject had unusual advantages which he made good use of. Graduating from that institution May 20, 1871, he returned to Iowa and commenced the practice of his profession at Derby, Lucas county, and came to Conway in the fall of 1877. Since coming to this county the doctor has been very successful in his practice, and now keeps his own drugs and medicines. In October, 1874, he chose for his companion through life Miss Ochlemann. They have one child, Francis. The doctor is connected with the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

WOOLLEY, R. B., blacksmith, Conway, a native of Knox county, Illinois, was born October 29, 1843. Was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in company B, One Hundred and Second Illinois infantry volunteers, and served through the entire war. Participated in battles of Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, Pine Mountain, Marietta, Atlanta, Jonesboro and others of importance. Was with Sherman on his march to the sea, was present at the capture of Savannah, also at the surrender of Johnson, and finally at the grand review at Washington. He returned to his home and engaged in farming two years, then came to Iowa, located at Mitchellville, Polk county, and in 1867 moved to Worth county, where he remained until 1874. He came to Conway, built his present shop and followed blacksmithing four years. Went to California in 1878, but returned the following year, and has since made it his home. He is now doing a good business, and has a pleasant home. He was married in 1857, to Miss Mary Faucett, of Polk county, Iowa. They have five children; four sons and one daughter.

WRIGHT, SIMON, retired farmer, post-office Conway, a native ofocking county, Ohio, was born in 1832. He was raised on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools, and Ohio Wesleyan University. In the fall of 1853 he removed to Knox county where he engaged in farming four years. Came to Taylor county in 1857, hence he is one of the pioneer settlers. At that time there were not over two hundred voters in the county. There were six townships in one election precinct, and fif-

teen votes cast at the first election he attended. He located on sections one and two in what is now Clayton township, and improved a farm of 640 acres to which he added until his farm at one time contained 1,000 acres. He has since, having more land than he desired, disposed of several farms, portions of his large tract, and now has 480 acres which are admirably adapted for raising stock, and well improved. He has retired from the active duties of farm life and is at present residing in Conway, where he has a beautiful residence, well furnished and surrounded with shade and ornamental trees. He was married in October, 1853, to Miss Ellen Lindsay. They are the parents of ten children, four of whom are deceased. Mr. Wright is connected with the Masonic, Knight Templar and Odd Fellow orders.

MASON TOWNSHIP.

BUCHANAN, J. A., farmer, section eleven, post-office Bedford, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1844. When nine years of age he came with his parents to Mercer county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. Came to Taylor county in the spring of 1869, and purchased a farm of 160 acres in section eleven. Was married October 15, 1868, to Miss Rovilla P. Bundy, a native of Michigan. They have three children: Bessie E., Ralph M. and Robert Ray. Mr. B. has a splendid farm well adapted to either grain or stock-growing, plenty of timber, good building, etc. He is a good farmer and a worthy citizen.

GARNER, J. C., farmer, section twenty-seven, post-office Bedford, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, March 14, 1831. Was there reared and educated, engaged in farming until twenty-four years of age, then came to Iowa, and in 1856 became a resident of Taylor county. Was married December 14, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Ford. They are the parents of five children: Charles A., Fannie R., Elizabeth C., Eliza A. and George T. Mr. G. was the first peace officer of Mason township. He is located on a fine farm, well improved and stocked, and is one of the most enterprising and obliging citizens of Taylor county.

GANT, SAMUEL, farmer, section thirty-three. The subject of this sketch was born in Norfolk county, England, January 9, 1830. At the early age of fourteen he went to work for himself, and engaged to a neighboring farmer as general overseer, with whom he remained for seven years. In 1854 he came to America settling in Grant and Lafayette counties, Wisconsin, remaining in that State for one year. On the fourth day

of July, 1855, Mr. Gant landed in Bedford, Taylor county, and settled in Ross township, where he remained for one year, and then entered 160 acres in section thirty-three, Mason township. He at once moved on and commenced improving the same. All the hardships of a pioneer's life stared him in the face. No fences, bridges, or any improvements were then to be seen. The broad and fertile prairie, in panorama-like view, lay stretched before him, and its resources he resolved to test. Roaming over the prairie were to be seen deer and wolves. Mr. Gant's first house was much after the primitive order, being built of rough logs. His first frame house was built in 1860-1 in which he lived until 1876, when he built his present substantial frame dwelling. In August, 1861 he enlisted in the service in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry. In the following October he was mustered into service at Council Bluffs. Was under generals Solomon, Fisk and Prentiss. Was in the Arkansas expedition and a sharp engagement on the Little Missouri, also several engagements of lesser importance on the retreat to Little Rock. Shortly after this his regiment was stationed at Mobile, and from there Mr. G. returned to New Orleans. Previous to this he was in the battle of Helena, and when at Yazoo Pass near Vicksburg, came near losing his life by the sinking of the boat which he was on. The boat and contents went down but the crew fortunately escaped. In May, 1865, Mr. G. was honorably discharged. During his service he met with the loss of one of his eyes, an ever present reminder of his sacrifice for his country in the cause of right and justice. After his discharge Mr. Gant returned to Taylor county and to his family. He was married March 31, 1859 to Mrs. Mary A. Mapes, a widow lady and a native of Putnam county, Illinois. By this union they have had ten children, as follows: Lorenzo D., born July 7, 1861 and died the same year; Samuel W., born March 11, 1863; Sarah M., August 16, 1866; Delphia F., born August 13, 1868, and died September 30, 1872; Mary J., born June 30, 1870, died September 22, 1872; David J., born May 18, 1872; Charles Newton, born May 5, 1874; Pamela A., born January 26, 1876; Hattie J., one of twins, born August 18, 1878, her twin deceased. Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he has belonged for ten years. Also of Siam Grange, No. 285. Is also a member of the Christian Church as is also his wife. Mr. G. has been justice of the peace four years in his township, and secretary of the school board and director in his own district. He now owns 307 acres of good farming land, 257 of which are under cultivation. Farm is well stocked, and he makes a specialty of raising hogs and cattle for market. He has also made a specialty of raising sheep during the past twenty years, and has been bothered with dogs be-

longing in the neighborhood to such an extent that during that time he has lost at least fifty per cent of his sheep; consequently he is a strong advocate of a tax on dogs sufficient to diminish their number and stop the present destruction of property.

HALL, W., farmer, section thirteen, post-office Bedford, is a native of the Buckeye State, born January 4, 1837. When ten years of age he came to Indiana, remained there seven years, and in 1855 came to the Hawkeye State. Settled first in Johnson county, remained there six years, then went to Hardin county. Became a citizen of this county in the fall of 1874. Was married May 31, 1863, to Sarah J. Pryor, a native of Illinois. Has four children: Delpha May, Charles A., Mary E. and Miria E. Mr. H. has a good farm of one hundred and eighty acres, well improved and stocked. He is a man of public spirit, of enterprise and popularity.

HANSHAW, REV. J. W., section twenty, post-office Bedford, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, May 21, 1831. His father was of English and Irish descent, and a native of the Old Dominion. Subject remained at home until twenty-one years of age, farming and attending the common schools. His education was completed at the Georgetown (Ohio) Academy and Mt. Pleasant University. In 1850 he removed to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming four years. He then went to Keokuk county, remained a short time, when he returned to Van Buren county, and engaged in the ministry. Labored there seven years, established churches and advanced the cause of Christianity in that county. He was next stationed at Oskaloosa, and has since labored in Taylor, Marion and Lucas counties. Came to Taylor county in 1877. Has been stationed in Mason township until the present year, when he retired from active duties for the present. Was married September 5, 1855, to Miss Emaline Arrington, a native of Illinois. They were the parents of two children: Mary P. and Joel E., both deceased. Mrs. H. died May 11, 1859, of consumption. Subject was again married October 3, 1861, to Miss E. A. Limes, of Ohio. Of their children, James, William, Dora M., Emma J., A. M. and George A. are living. One, J. F., is deceased. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

KELSO, BENJAMIN H., farmer, section thirty-two. The subject of this sketch was born in Dubois county, Indiana. His father was a farmer. Subject remained at home until nineteen years of age, attending the common schools of his neighborhood, and working on the farm during that time. On the sixth day of July, 1861, he enlisted in company E, Twenty-fourth Indiana infantry. Was with generals Grant, Rosecrans, Banks, Fremont and Curtis. Under Fremont he was on the march from Tipton to

Springfield, and under Curtis his regiment was engaged most of the time in scouting in Missouri. He joined Grant's command directly after the taking of Fort Donelson, and was at Shiloh and Fort Henry, also in Grant's expedition against Curtis. Soon after this his regiment was sent to Helena, where he remained until the spring of 1863. On the march to Vicksburg was in the engagements at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River, and after the taking of Vicksburg he was taken sick and laid in hospital at Garrison Barracks until the following spring, when he again joined his regiment at New Orleans. Shortly after this he was in the engagement at Olive Creek, Louisiana. Was mustered out of the service July 30, 1864, and was honorably discharged August 17, 1864. He then returned to Indiana, where he remained until the following November, when he removed to Taylor county, Iowa, and settled in Polk township. There he purchased eighty acres in section five, and also eighty acres in section thirty-one, Mason township, of partly improved land. He at once moved on his land in Polk township, built and commenced making other improvements. Here he remained until the fall of 1870, when he sold his farm and spent one year in Indiana and Kansas, returning to Taylor county the following fall, and settled in Mason township, on section thirty-two. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, on which he now resides. Mr. Kelso was married on the 16th day of March, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Turner, a native of Ohio. By this union they have had nine children, as follows: Sanford T., August 21, 1866; Samuel L., March 29, 1868; Edgar E., February 16, 1870, deceased; Benjamin F., August 25, 1871; Charles O., March 26, 1873; John F., June 30, 1875; Elsie, July 9, 1877; Bertha, November 9, 1878, deceased; Bertie, January 30, 1880. Mr. Kelso and wife are members of Siam Grange No. 531. He has been justice of the peace eight years in this township, and township clerk three years. The same at present. Is now secretary of the school board in this district township. Mr. Kelso now owns 160 acres of fine land, 100 of which are under cultivation. Farm is well stocked and well improved with good buildings.

LEWELLEN, FRANCIS, farmer and stock-raiser, section ten, post-office Edford. Born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 15, 1842. Moved with his parents to Missouri when four years of age, and five years later came to Iowa, locating in Page county; became a resident of Taylor county in 1852, locating in Mason township, one mile south of where he now lives. Was married in May, 1860, to Miss Delilah Mickler, a native of Indiana. They were the parents of four children: Mary E., Rosanna, Loren L., and William. Mrs. L. died September 5, 1879. Subject married Mrs

Nancy C. Eighmy. He has a nice little farm of thirty acres with good buildings, orchard, etc. Is a carpenter by trade, and has engaged constantly in that business fifteen years.

LINDSEY, JOHN, farmer, section eight. The subject of this sketch was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, August 16, 1828. His father was a minister in the Christian Church, and a native of Kentucky. When Mr. L. was only two years old his father moved to White county, Indiana, being one of the first settlers in the county, and the first postmaster and justice of the peace. The subject of our sketch remained at home until twenty-two years of age, being engaged in various employments, and attending the common schools of his neighborhood during that time. He remained in White county, with the exception of being two years in Minnesota, until 1864, being engaged in mining iron ore for several years, and during the latter part of his stay was engaged in farming. In July, 1864, he removed to Taylor county, Iowa, and resided in Mason township, on section eight. Here he purchased 206 acres in sections eight and five, Mason township, and forty acres in section thirty-three, Dallas township, of partly improved land, there being a small house on the place and about seventy acres improved. In the following August he moved on and commenced further improvements. At that time Mr. Lindsey says the general improvements were very poor, there being scarcely any fences or bridges to be seen. At that time there were only three laid out roads: the State road, another running east and west, and one running north and south. Most of his supplies were obtained from St. Joseph, and his milling was done at Hawleyville, Page county. Mr. L. now has a farm of 246 acres well improved, 200 acres being under cultivation; 126 acres of his present farm was the first improved land in Taylor county, and at the time of its purchase by Mr. Lindsey had on it the first house built in the county. Instead of the old-time log house of the pioneer, Mr. Lindsey has one of the finest houses in the county, erected in 1878. Mr. L. was married September 5, 1857, to Miss Margaret Alkaire, a native of Hickory county, Ohio. By this union they have had seven children, as follows: Mary Ann, born July 27, 1852, married to H. K. Hawkins, and living in Laramie county, Colorado; Frederick B., July 28, 1857, teaching school in this county; John R., September 8, 1859, living at home; Adam T., October 6, 1861, and died June 12, 1862; Sarah R., August 11, 1863; Willard O., Feb., 4, 1868, died April 2, 1869; Elvin, April 12, 1871, died September 6, 1871.

LONG, ALLEN, farmer, section seven, post-office Memory, born in Hancock county, Indiana, October 31, 1832. His father was a farmer and our subject remained at home until twenty-one years of age, aiding on the farm

and attending the common schools. In 1852 his parents moved to Page county, Iowa, locating on a farm. Four years later his father visited the old fields of California, and engaged in mining several years. He then returned to Page county, and followed farming for a half decade. In 1863 he again crossed the plains, stopped in Montana fifteen months employed in mining, then returned a second time to Page county. Came to Taylor county in 1865 and settled in Mason township on section seven, where he purchased forty acres of land and set to work to improve the same. Has now seventy-five acres of a farm, all in good cultivation, comfortable buildings and moderately well stocked. Mr. L. was married November 18, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Cunning, a native of Indiana. From this union there were four children: Arlando V., born October 26, 1861, now attending school at Kirksville, Missouri; Erastus, born March 9, 1866, now deceased; Minora, born December 26, 1868, and Alice J., born August 16, 1871. Mr. Long is one of the model farmers of Mason township. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

MASON, JAMES, farmer, section fifteen, post-office Bedford, was born in Clay county, Missouri, February 11, 1827. His father was a native of Kentucky. Came to Iowa in 1847 and settled in what is now Taylor county, but then unorganized, a wild expanse, perfectly devoid of any improvement. The father entered eighty acres of land in what is now section four, and built thereon a log cabin fourteen by sixteen, with slab floor. He then fenced eight acres and commenced life on the cold, unfriendly prairies of southwestern Iowa. In 1850 our subject went to California and engaged in mining two years; returned to Iowa *via* Central America and Cuba. Came to Taylor county and entered two hundred acres of land in Mason township, and lived with his father several years. He then erected a cabin and commenced improving a part of his present farm. He now has four hundred and forty acres of fine land, nearly all in cultivation, and is unquestionably one of the most industrious, energetic and successful farmers in Taylor county. He is extensively engaged in stock-growing. Was married July 14, 1852, to Miss Margaret Thomas, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, and a lady of German and Irish descent. They have nine children: Belle J., Rufus, Robert, Montzella, Arizona A., Elroy Clifton, Lillie May, deceased, James H. and Drusilla M. Mason township was named for our subject.

MEREDITH, T. A., farmer, section twenty-four, post-office Bedford, was born in Rush county, Indiana, July 13, 1850. When five years old he came to Iowa with his parents, who located in Van Buren county. Came to Taylor county in 1856, and here our subject has grown to manhood

and received his education. His father, W. G. Meredith, was among the first settlers of the county, and took an active part in public affairs. Mr. M. has a good farm of one hundred and thirty acres, and is engaged in tilling the soil and growing stock. In 1870 he married Miss Louella Parks, a native of the Hawkeye State. They have had four children: Jesse E., Archie O., Joseph M. and an infant.

MILLER, JAMES, farmer, section twenty six, post-office Bedford, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1821. Remained with his father on the farm until twenty-eight years old. Was educated in the common schools and Ellsworth (Ohio) Academy. In the fall of 1850 he removed to Rush county, Indiana, where he engaged in teaching in winter, and in summer worked at the carpenter trade. Came to Iowa in 1856, stopped in Van Buren county during the winter, and in the following spring came to Taylor county. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Mason township, and at once commenced making improvements. His first house was made of sod. Subject was married January 4, 1855, to Miss Margaret G. Meredith, a native of Kentucky. Six children have blessed their union: John T., Mary Frances, Kate, F. M. and James Warren (twins), the latter deceased, Jessie M. and William A. The Millers seem to be a "family of teachers," which appellation we think highly complimentary. Subject has a fine farm of two hundred and forty-seven acres, well stocked and in a high state of cultivation. He has held many offices of the township and county government.

RAYNOR, HENRY, farmer, section eighteen, post-office Memory, is a native of Orange county, New York, born January 6, 1822. His father was of German and Irish descent, and raised our subject on a farm, teaching him to use the plow and hoe. When thirteen years of age his parents moved to Perry county, Ohio, where young R. arrived at man's estate and finished a liberal education. At twenty-three he became a resident of Hawkins county, same State, and in the spring of 1856 came to Taylor county, settling in Mason township. Soon after coming to this county he entered forty acres of land and purchased six hundred and forty in this and Page counties. At that time every man had his own road over the prairies, and it was no uncommon thing for one to get lost. Bedford consisted of one log cabin, with a limited stock of goods in one end and a family in the other. Game, too, at that time was plenty. Where now wave the ripening fields of grain, then roamed the deer, wolf and other animals whose empire is the wild expanse. Milling was done at Savannah, and supplies were brought from St. Joseph, Missouri. Subject was married December 20, 1844, to Miss Mariam Westenhaver a native of the

Buckeye State, whose parents were also of Dutch and Irish descent. From this union there were twelve children: William Henry, born October 17, 1845; Marquis DeLafayette, born September 27, 1847; David Lewis, born July 25, 1849; Mary A., born January 22, 1852, died February 11, 1863; Thomas Parker, born August 12, 1854; Ferdinand Victor, born July 17, 1857; Weasner Elisha, born February 6, 1859, died in infancy; Harvey A. Winn, born November 12, 1861; Wesley Austin and Minerva J. (twins), born May 19, 1864, and Ulysses Grant, born August 8, 1867. Minerva died when four months old. Mr. R. has a farm of four hundred acres, and is one of Mason township's most successful and respected citizens.

SNOW, W. B., farmer, section twenty-eight. The subject of our sketch was born in Clark county, Illinois, on the 1st day of May, 1822. Was raised and educated in Parke county, Indiana, where his parents had removed when he was but eighteen months old. His father was a farmer of English extraction, with whom he remained until attaining the age of twenty-four, being engaged in farm work and attending the common schools of his neighborhood. Mr. Snow finished his education in the Asbury University, located at Greencastle, Indiana, and during the remainder of his stay in Parke county was engaged in teaching in the common and graded schools; and also a part of the time in farming. In 1857 he removed to Taylor county, Iowa, and located in Mason township, section twenty-eight. Here he entered 120 acres of raw prairie, on which he at once moved and commenced improving the same. Mr. Snow endured all the hardships of pioneer life, coming here, as he did, when there was nothing but an open prairie for miles around. Lumber, supplies, etc., were hauled from St. Joseph, Missouri, a distance of sixty miles. Mr. Snow owns 160 acres of fine farming land, 120 of which are under cultivation. Has one of the best of locations for his dwelling, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Is engaged in farming and has his farm well stocked. Mr. Snow was married on the 24th day of February, 1846, to Miss Mary Cook, a native of Jefferson county, Kentucky. By this union they have eight children: Rosalie, born March 7, 1847, living at home; Warren G., born July 29, 1848, deceased—this son was a young man of great promise, cut down, as it were, in the very bud and blossom of maturing manhood; his education was received at the Mt. Pleasant University;—Albert C., born October 20, 1850, married and living in Colorado; his wife, Eliza Jackson, was a native of Mason township;—M. C., born September 17, 1852, teaching and studying medicine; Sarah, born August 21, 1855, living at home and teaching; M. H., born December 15, 1858, living at home and teaching; Minerva A., born September 19, 1862; Geo. L., born August

24, 1866, died in infancy. In the winter of 1881 Mr. Snow met with a great loss in the death of his wife and helpmate, who departed this life on the 27th day of January, 1881. Both were members of the M. E. Church, to which Mrs. Snow had belonged for forty years. Mr. Snow was county superintendent of Taylor county for six years, from 1861 to 1867. Is a member of the board of supervisors, and takes a great interest in educational matters, having held the first teacher's institute in the county, and was one of three who voted the first school tax in Mason township.

TURNER, ALBERT, farmer, section twenty, post-office Bedford; born in Bedford county, Virginia, March 20, 1819. When about ten years old his parents moved to Preble county, Ohio; remained eight years then went to Clinton county, same State. At the age of fourteen our subject commenced for himself and was engaged in farming until 1859 in the Buckeye State. In the last named year he came to Iowa and settled in Page county. Came to this county four years later and settled in Mason township. There he purchased 120 acres of partially improved land with small house into which he moved and commenced business. At that time there was an abundance of game. Built his present house in 1873. Mr. T. was married in October, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Hiatt, a native of Clinton county, Ohio. Of their children: Narcissa, Rosena, Mary E., Asher, Alice, Emma and Damarius are living; Harrison F., Ida B. and David A. are deceased. Mr. Turner's farm consists of 100 acres well improved and nearly all in good cultivation. Mrs. T. is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. They have a beautiful home.

WININGER, SAMUEL, farmer, section twenty-nine; was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, October 3, 1818. His father was a farmer and removed to Dubois county, Indiana, when the subject was eighteen years of age. Here Mr. W. was raised and educated and was engaged in teaching and farming until the year 1852 when he removed to Taylor county, Iowa, locating in Mason township on section twenty-nine. Here he entered 200 acres of prairie and timber land which were but little improved and on which was a small log cabin. Mr. W. moved on and commenced improving his farm at once. At that time there were plenty of deer, turkeys, wild cats and wolves to be seen on the prairie and in the timber, and wolves were so plenty as to do great damage to sheep and hogs. He lived in a log house until the year 1868, when he built his present substantial frame dwelling. Mr. W. has experienced all the inconveniences and pleasures of pioneer life, such as are to be found in the settlement of a new country. Has his farm of 200 acres in good cultivation with good improvements and well stocked. He was married on the 24th of September, 1840, to Eliza-

beth J. Hankins, a native of Dubois county, Indiana. From this union there have been nine children: Rebecca, born February 1, 1842, deceased; Rachel, born January 10, 1844; Margery, born March 6, 1846; Mary, born February 13, 1848; Martha, born April 25, 1850; Elizabeth, born April 11, 1852, deceased; George W., born January 26, 1854; Samuel L., born August 17, 1856; Columbus J., born December 7, 1858, and John A. Crittenden born April 2, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. Church, also of Siam Grange No. 531.

NODAWAY TOWNSHIP.

ARBUCKLE, CELIA J., born in Madison county, August 23, 1830. Moved with her father, Benjamin Heaton, to Greene county where she lived several years and received a common school education. Was married May 13, 1850, to Lathan Edwards, a native of the Empire State. Resided in Greene county until 1855 when they came to Taylor county. Mr. Edwards departed this life January 16, 1866, leaving a family of five children: William, Benjamin, Lydia, Stillman and Charles; William is now deceased. Mrs. Edwards was again married in December, 1876, to John Arbuckle, a native of Scotland. They are located on a good farm of ninety acres, well improved, comfortable buildings, orchard, etc. Mrs. A. has been a church member nineteen years.

BURNSIDE, GEORGE, farmer, section twenty, post-office Villisca, was born in the Valley of Melhue, Scotland, March 8, 1833. His youth was spent in attending school and working in the coal mines of his native country. He sailed for America June, 1868, and in July following arrived on the shores of the western Atlantic. Was married December 13, 1855, to Elizabeth Bryson, of Arondale parish, Scotland. From this union there are seven children: Jesse, Margaret, Lizzie, William, Ella, Belle and May. In the summer of 1868 subject came to Taylor county and located on a farm of eighty acres. He now has a fine little farm, comfortable house, good orchard, etc. He opened the first coal mine in this county. Is a practical miner, having worked in the mines in Scotland from his youth. Mr. B. is a Presbyterian.

COMBS, J. T., farmer, section thirty-five, post-office Holt, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, September 7, 1835. When six years old his parents moved to Morgan county, Ohio, where our subject grew up on a farm and received a limited education. Removed to Henry county, Illinois, in

1863, and a decade later came to Taylor county. Was married January 22, 1858, to Miss Keziah McDonald, of Morgan county, Ohio. They are the parents of six children: Sarah Jane, now Mrs. A. C. Davis; Joseph E., Sevilla, Francis Marion, Edward, and Melvin. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, well improved, fine house, commodious barns and an excellent orchard. He is engaged in farming and stock-growing. Is a member of the Lodge 254, I. O. O. F., Hawleyville.

COPLAIN, WILLIAM, farmer, section thirty, post-office Villisca, was ushered into this life January 20, 1818, in Perry county, Ohio. While quite young his father, William Coplain, emigrated to Decatur county, Indiana, resided there about twelve years, then moved to Shelby county, where our subject attained his majority. His early days were spent on a farm and in attending the common schools. He commenced the carpenter's trade when sixteen and followed that business in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri, for twenty-five years. Was in the hotel business at Waynesville, Illinois, four years, during which time President Lincoln was his guest several days. In the fall of 1852 he came to Taylor county. His farm was the first one improved in this township. Clarinda at that time had but one cabin. Bedford was unknown. Where now wave the ripening fields of grain there was a wild waste, pressed only by the wolf, deer and other animals of this climate, and the smoke of the red man had not ceased to ascend from the valleys. After Mr. C. had paid for his claim he had just ten cents left and had considerable family to support, but with a stout arm and imperturbable will, he braved the hardships of pioneer life and is now reaping the reward. He was married May 15, 1845, to Miss Rosanna Baker, of Shelby county, Indiana. They were the parents of nine children. Five are living: William M., Sarah Missouri, Alice, Charles and Arabella. Mrs. C. died November 20, 1876. Subject was again married June 21, 1877, to Miss Amanda E. Stonebreaker, of Page county, this State. He is now located on a fine farm of 200 acres and is one of the most substantial farmers of the county. Is a member of the Christian Advent Church.

DAVIS, LEVI, farmer, section thirty-six, post-office Holt, was born in Noble county, Ohio, November 22, 1866. His youth was passed on a farm, and when eighteen he commenced carpentering, and has engaged in that business most of the time since. He enlisted in September, 1862, in company E, Ninety-second Ohio infantry, and served until the close of the war. Participated in the battles of Chickamagua, Mission Ridge, Atlanta and others of minor importance. Was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1865, and at once returned to his home in Noble county. In the spring of the following year he moved to Appanoose county, Iowa, and four years later

came to this county. Miss Deliah Hickle, of Noble county, Ohio, became his bride in January, 1859. Four children have blessed their union: Emma V., Eli A., Alma Anna and Daisy Olive. Mr. Davis is the owner of 160 acres of land well improved, good house and barn, an orchard of 150 trees. He is connected with the Masonic order.

FULLER, N. R., farmer, section twenty-seven, post-office Villisca, a child of the Bay State, was born in Berkshire county, August 14, 1837. When quite young his parents moved to Litchfield county where our subject lived nine years, then went to Wisconsin. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company E, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry, Col. Lewis commanding. Took part in the engagement at Ft. Pemberton, where for five days they were under a raking fire, also in the capture of Little Rock, Spanish Fort and others of minor importance. Was discharged September, 22, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin, and returned to his home in Jefferson county. Came to Iowa two years later, locating in this county, and was the first settler on the "Ridge." Subject was married in May, 1867, to Miss Louisa Ferguson, of Hebron, Jefferson county, Wisconsin. From this union there are two children: Harry and Maud; the latter is deceased. He is located on a farm of 120 acres of excellent land; has a fine residence with a beautiful yard, also an orchard containing 150 bearing trees and a superabundance of small fruits. In politics Mr. Fuller is a Democrat. He has held many offices of his township, and is one of the most popular men of Taylor county. Subject and lady are members of the M. E. Church.

GILLMORE, D. H., farmer, section thirty-three, post-office Hawleyville, a native of the Emerald Isle, was born in County Sligo in December, 1845. His father being deceased, he immigrated with his mother to America when four years of age, and chose for their home Springfield, Illinois. There he arrived at man's estate and received an excellent education in the schools of that city. In 1863 he enlisted but was not accepted on account of his age. When eighteen he commenced the carpenter trade, served five years; taught school several terms, and in the spring of 1873 came to Taylor county. One year previous to his coming to this State he was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Cheney of Springfield, Illinois. Of their children three are living: John David, Cecelia K. and William A.; two are deceased: Thomas and an infant. Subject is located on a farm of 245 acres, and owns a good house, barn, orchard, etc. He is a member of the Masonic order, Clarinda Lodge No. 140.

GUSS, WILLIAM, farmer, section fourteen, post-office Villisca, a native of the Keystone State, was born in Perry county, May 3, 1828. Moved with his parents to Juniata county when ten years of age, and there grew

to manhood. At nineteen he moved to Peoria county, Illinois, and remained there one year when he went to La Salle county. Came to Iowa in 1873, and located in Taylor county. Subject was married November 10, 1853, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed, relict of Dr. T. W. Reed, and formerly Miss Sharpless, of Belmont county, Ohio. She is the mother of seven children: Henry W., Charles F., Sarah L., Ada M., William H., Nettie E. and L. V. N. J. They are located on a good farm of 315 acres well improved with comfortable house and other buildings. They are consistent members of the M. E. Church. Dr. Reed was born July 3, 1818, in Ohio county, Virginia. He was the first husband of Mrs. Guss. They were married in Illinois, August 6, 1845, and three years later the doctor departed this life. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and eminently successful as a practitioner.

HELLER, J., farmer, section twenty-nine, post-office Villisca, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1832. When nine years of age his father, Jacob Heller, moved to Crawford county, Ohio, where our subject grew to manhood. At fourteen he commenced the weaver's trade, served four years and at twenty commenced learning the mason's trade, which he has followed at times since. September 3, 1854, he left his native county for the West; reached Taylor county in the following month, having been on the road forty-eight days. There were only three or four settlers in this township at the time of his coming and trading was mostly done at St Joseph, Missouri. Was married November 18, 1852, to Miss Emeline Peterman, of Ohio. Of their children eleven are living: Edna E., William R., Violet A., Ida May, John A., Ina E., Alice J., Martha E., David F., Edward J., and Emma L. Two, Jacob and Laura are deceased. Mr. H. has a fine farm of ninety acres, with necessary improvements for a comfortable home. He is a man of ability, strict integrity and an excellent neighbor. He and his wife are church members.

KELLEY, R. V., farmer, section thirty-four, post-office Hawleyville, a native of Orange county, New York, was born November 5, 1840. The first twelve years of his life were spent in his native county. In 1852 he moved with his father, Robert Kelley, to Steuben county, same State, remained there for a time then went to Canada. Remained in Her Majesty's dominions one year then returned to the States and settled in Carroll county, Illinois. One year later our subject returned to Steuben county, New York, where he attended the schools of Bath six years, after which he entered Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and attended one term. Feeling that his country needed his aid he enlisted in August, 1862, in company K, Tenth Ohio cavalry, Col. Smith commanding. During the winter of 1863-4 he

was detailed as a scout under Col. Palmer of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry. In the following March, he was ordered to report to his regiment and was detailed as receiving clerk and scout under Gen. Kilpatrick. At Resaca, where the general was severely wounded, subject assisted him from his horse and conducted him to the rear. Was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, after having served faithfully three years. He then went to Minnesota, thinking to settle there, but not liking the country returned as far as Chicago and remained there during the winter of 1865-6. He then went to Kansas but not liking that country returned to Iowa and decided to make Taylor county his home. Was married February 4, 1868, to Mrs. Isabelle Flemken of this county. They have four children: Laura Jane, George W., John A. and Eliza Belle. Subject has a large farm of 585 acres mostly in cultivation, with a fine residence surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, commodious barn, and large orchard. He is now engaged in growing stock. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the M. E. Church.

LEMLEY, G. O., farmer, section twenty-nine, post-office Villisca, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1838. Remained in his native State until thirty years of age. He was raised on a farm and received a liberal education. In 1861 he engaged in the mercantile business at Davis county, Pennsylvania. Continued in that occupation seven years, then disposed of his interests and came to this county. In August, 1860, he was married to Miss Phoebe Ann Swan, also a native of Pennsylvania. Four children have blessed their union: Leisure S., Cidaty, Ida May, and John William. Mr. Lemley is located on as good a stock farm as there is in southwestern Iowa. It contains 562 acres, and there are three strong springs which furnish his farm and yards with an abundance of water. He also has timber, rock and coal on his farm. His residence is situated in a beautiful natural grove and is one of the finest in the township. Has a commodious barn and other buildings. Subject is extensively engaged in stock-feeding, also deals in fine stock. His sales for the year 1880 amounted to nearly *eleven thousand dollars*. Mr. L. is a man of industry and possesses more than ordinary business qualifications. He and his lady are members of the M. E. Church.

MOATS, H. B., farmer, section fourteen, post-office Villisca, a native of West Virginia, was born in Ritchie county, July 3, 1850. When five years old his mother died and his father emigrated to Des Moines county, Iowa, where our subject was educated and followed the healthful vocation of farming. In 1874 he moved to Henry county and two years later came to Taylor county, where he has since remained. Was married in March, 1876, to

Miss Alice Hamill, a lady of great culture, and daughter of John Hamill, whose biography appears elsewhere. They have three children: Lotta G., Mattie B. (deceased), and Estley. Mr. Moats has a fine farm of eighty acres in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings and an orchard of 200 trees. Subject has a good knowledge of music and has taught singing-school several terms. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church and are esteemed by those with whom they are associated.

McMILLIN, T. A., farmer, section three, post-office Nodaway, was born in the Buckeye State, October 28, 1824. While quite young his parents moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and acquired a liberal education. He also engaged at milling, which business he followed until thirty years of age. Subject was united in marriage with Miss Susan M. Smith, of Fountain county, Indiana. To them were born eleven children: Alice, Allen, Amanda, Alexander S. S., Angelina, Aurea, Boner S., are living; Arthur, Thomas R., Mary E., and ———, are deceased. Mr. M. came to Taylor county in 1854, being one of the first settlers in the county. He departed this life January 15, 1880, leaving behind an interesting family and large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His family reside on a large farm of six hundred and seventy acres, well improved, good house, barn, and other buildings. The farm is being conducted by Allen, eldest son of the deceased, and a young man of good habits and excellent business qualifications. Theirs is one of the best farms in the township.

MOATS, GEO., farmer, section twenty-two, post-office Villisca. Born in West Virginia, February 16, 1826. Remained in his native State twenty-eight years. Received his education in the subscription schools of that State. In 1854 he came to Iowa and located in Des Moines county. Became a resident of Taylor county in 1875, and has since made it his home. Was married in December, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Ireland, a native of Tyler county, Virginia. She departed this life in June, 1855, leaving four children: Eliza Jane, H. B., Laura Dora, and Elizabeth Ann. Subject was again married in 1856, to Miss M. C. Wigner. From this union there are eleven children: Spencer, Mary Alice, Clara Belle, Harland, Ortus E., Emma, Maggie G., Willie, Alva and Alpha (twins), and Bertie. Mr. M. has one hundred and twenty acres of a farm, with good orchard, etc. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

NICHOLS, R. J., farmer, section thirty-six, post-office Holt, was born in Essex county, New Jersey, February 9, 1827. Was there reared and received a limited education in the common schools. In 1855 he became a

resident of Warren county, Illinois, and there engaged in the mercantile business three years, then followed agricultural pursuits. Came to Taylor county in 1873, and has since made it his home. In 1850 Miss Margaret Mountain, of Staten Island, New York, became his wife. They were the parents of one child, Margaret. One year after their marriage Mrs. Nichols died, leaving her little one in the care of a bereaved husband. Two years after our subject was married to Jane E. Ackerman, of Bergen county, New Jersey. They have nine children: Ida Kate, Mary E., Joseph, Margaret V., Lewis, Gertrude A., Jennie, Fred J., John F. Mrs. N. departed this life April 25, 1873. Subject has a farm of two hundred acres which is well adapted to stock growing in which he is now engaged. He is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

PATTON, WILLIAM, section 18, post-office Villisca, is a native of Scotland, born in Ayrshire, September 22, 1830. Was there raised and educated. In the spring of 1851 he emigrated to Canada; stopped at Montreal, where he resided about four years. He then came to the United States, stopped in Ohio for a time, and in 1856 came to this county. Shortly after coming here he entered eighty acres of land and commenced making a home. Was married June 28, 1851, to Miss Ellen Bryson, also a native of Scotland. Of their children eight are living: Jane, John, Mary, William, Nellie, Dora, Cora and Arthur. Three, Jannette, Jennie and Annie, are deceased. Mr. P. now has a good farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in good cultivation, comfortable house and other buildings. He embraced religion in 1859, and united with the M. E. Church. Three years after he joined the Christian Adventists, and in 1874 was ordained minister of the gospel in that church.

PIERCE, G., farmer, section eight, post-office Villisca, is a native of the Empire State; was born in Erie county June 18, 1837. Subject was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. Came to Taylor county in the spring of 1868, and has since made it his home. He was united in marriage July 4, 1860, to Miss Jane Mallory, also a native of New York. They were the parents of five children: Carrie, Ellen, Grace, Herbert and Lewis. Mrs. Pierce died March 28, 1876. Subject was again married June 1879 to Susan Stebens, of this county. Mr. P. now owns 160 acres of land, well improved, good house, barn and an orchard of two and one-half acres. He is a kind father and good neighbor, and a gentleman in every respect. Mr. and Mrs. P. are worthy members of the Christian Advent Church.

REEVES, JNO., farmer, section twenty-six, post-office Villisca, was born in Pennsylvania, April 27, 1840. When four years of age his parents

moved to Washington county, where our subject remained until 1856. He then removed to La Salle county, Illinois, where he attained his majority, and received a good common school education. Came to this State in November, 1868, located in Page county, and six years later came to Taylor county, and settled on his present farm. Was married in January, 1874, to Miss Frances Reed, of La Salle county, Illinois, but a native of the Empire State. They are the happy parents of three children: Olive, Myra and James Harrison. Mr. K. has a good farm of 160 acres, and is extensively engaged in stock growing. Has held the offices of justice of the peace, supervisor, etc., and is a genial whole-souled man.

SPAULDING, D. E., farmer, section two, post-office Brooks, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1830. Was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In the spring of 1852 he crossed the plains and visited the gold fields of the Pacific Slope. Stopped in California and engaged in mining two years. He then returned to his native State and spent one year in roving about. Settled in Marshall county, and remained one year, then came to Iowa and located in Taylor county. Shortly after coming to this county he entered 160 acres of land and at once commenced transforming the raw prairie into a farm. He now owns 360 acres of as good a land as the county affords. Has it well improved with a fine residence and other buildings, groves of shade and ornamental trees and is engaged in growing stock. Subject was married in the spring of 1855 to Miss C. C. Kearns, of De Kalb county, Illinois, a very accomplished lady.

THAYER, JOSEPH, farmer, section five, post-office Nodaway, is a native of Ohio, born in Highland county, January 24, 1833. Was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In the spring of 1864 he came to this county and settled on his present farm. Was married January 22, 1852, to Demaris Blunt, also a native of the Hawkeye State. Four children have blessed their union: Winfield, Frank, Andrew and Hattie. Mr. T. is located on a farm of one hundred and eighty acres, good house and barn, orchard of two hundred trees and good grove of timber. He is a neat farmer, good neighbor and a pleasant man.

TOMLINSON, J., farmer, section six, post-office Villisca. Born in Rowan county, North Carolina, June 13, 1800. When six years of age his parents moved to Highland county, Ohio, and there young T. arrived at man's estate and received his education. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, where he developed his physical, as well as his mental powers. In 1859 he removed to Clinton county, resided there six years, then came to Iowa, located in Taylor county, and has since made it his home. Subject was married in July, 1828, to Miss Sallie West, a native of Pennsylvania.

Six children have blessed their union: Charity, Barbara Ann, Sarah, Josiah, Creighton C. and Oliver. Mrs. Tomlinson died January 14, 1879. C. C., son of J. Tomlinson, was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 21, 1837. Spent the first twenty years of his life in agricultural pursuits and in attending school. Moved to Clinton county of this State with his father in 1857, and came to this county in 1865. He is now located on a fine farm of four hundred acres, well adapted to growing stock in which he is largely engaged.

VAN WERT, REUBEN, farmer, section eight, post-office Villisca, is a great-grandson of Isaac Van Wert, who captured Andre. He was ushered into this life April 29, 1843, in Geneseo county, New York. Was raised in a city and educated in its schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighth New York heavy artillery, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Coal Harbor, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg. Was discharged in June, 1865, at Rochester, New York, and returned to his home. Remained in his native State one year, then went to Kansas, thence to Michigan, and finally came to this county in the spring of 1869. Was married in January, 1871, to Miss Sarah Ester, of Taylor county. There have been born to them three children: Wesley, Isaac and Laura. Mr. Van Wert has a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and is considered one of Nodaway township's most successful farmers. He and lady are members of the Christian Church.

WILCOX, NATHAN, farmer, section twenty-nine, post-office Villisca; born in Union county, Ohio, April 15, 1837. While quite young his parents moved to Indiana and remained in that State three years. Came to this county in 1856 and has since made it his home. Subject was raised on a farm and received a limited education in the common schools. In the spring of 1858 he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Broyles, a native of Missouri. From this union there are six children: Amanda, John Wesley, William Robert, Nancy Jane, Mary and George. Mr. W. owns a good eighty acre farm, has it well improved and is proprietor of the coal mine bearing his name. During the coal season of 1880-1 he took out 10,000 bushels.

WOODS, W. J., proprietor "Maplewood" farm, section nineteen, post-office Villisca; born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1806. Was there raised and educated, his youth being spent on a farm. When seventeen he commenced the cabinet trade, served an apprenticeship of four years, then established a shop of his own at West Greenville, Pennsylvania. Continued in business in that place until 1842 when he sold his interests and moved to Pike county, Illinois. In 1849 he became a resident of

Galesburg, same State, and engaged in the furniture business until November, 1854. He then became proprietor and publisher of the *Galesburg Free Democrat*, a neat four page paper and a fearless exponent of the rights of the colored race—Mr. W. was an Abolitionist when it cost something to espouse that cause—its motto, “Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty.” August 18, 1855, he disposed of his paper to J. H. Sherman, of that city. Two years previous a number of the leading citizens of Galesburg met at the residence of our subject for the purpose of organizing to establish an institution of learning (similar to Knox College) somewhere in Iowa. The college was located at College Springs or Amity and is now one of the most flourishing colleges in Iowa. Mr. Wood was one of the committee on location and selected that place because of its many natural advantages. He was once proprietor of that portion of Galesburg known as “Wood’s Addition.” In 1858 subject moved to College Springs, this State, and seven years later became a resident of Taylor county. Was married November 2, 1829, to Miss Sarah Mann, a native of the Keystone State. Of their children eight are living: Marietta, Newton, Addison, Narcissa, John Robert, Isaac, William P. and Welleston B., twins; one, Sarah J., is deceased. Mrs. Wood died August 16, 1875. “Mapleside,” the home of Mr. Wood, is one of the most beautiful farms in Taylor county. He has a magnificent residence surrounded with shade and ornamental trees arranged in a very tasty manner.

PLATTE TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, Hon. N. J., dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, Lenox; was born in Pennsylvania in 1842, where he remained until his sixteenth year. He then came west, stopping one year in Jackson county, Iowa, then went to Kansas and remained there until the breaking out of the war. Determined to lend his aid to the Union cause, he enlisted in company F, First Kansas infantry for three months and at the expiration of that time reënlisted in the Seventh Kansas cavalry volunteers. Was chosen first lieutenant and served three years, participating in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He acted as regimental quartermaster during the last nine months of his service. When the war was over he laid aside the suit of blue and engaged in the more peaceful pursuits of life. Coming to Union county, Iowa, he remained there until 1869 when he returned to Kansas and in the fall of that year was elected to

represent the seventy-ninth district in the legislature of that State. His record as a legislator was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was returned after his first term by an increased majority. In February, 1872, he located in Lenox, built his present residence and opened the second business house in the town. He was married in Ringgold county, Iowa, ——— 1862, to Miss Sarah C. Bauman, daughter of John G. Bauman, one of the oldest settlers of that county. They have four children: Hannah J., Agnes M., John F. and N. J. Mr. Allen is a member of lodge No. 343 A. F. & A. M., chapter No. 77 R. A. M. and Bethany Commandery No. 29, K. T., Creston, Iowa.

BARNES, JOHN W., of Barnes & McGregor, editors and proprietors of the *Lenox Time Table*. He was born in Delaware county, Iowa, May 30, 1850, and there engaged in farming and attending school, finishing his education in Lenox Collegiate Institute of that county. He then spent two years in teaching, came to this county in 1873, and bought and improved a farm near Lenox. Taught school in winter and farmed during the remainder of the year until 1876, when he located in Lenox and opened a furniture store, also sold pianos, organs, and sewing-machines. Since purchasing the *Time Table* he has disposed of his furniture store, but still remains in the piano, organ and sewing-machine business, which will be conducted by his partner, he having editorial control of the *Time Table*. Mr. Barnes was married at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1871, to Miss Mary C. Bargett, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children; Archie C., Alva E. and Edna B., all living. Mr. Barnes is a man of enterprise, attends closely to his business, is an excellent writer, and enters the field of journalism with the brightest prospects for the future. He is connected with the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. See portrait elsewhere.

BAXTER, JOHN, real estate dealer and mayor of the city, is a native of England; was born December 12, 1842. When eleven years of age his parents immigrated to the United States and settled in Boone county, Illinois. There they remained a short time and then moved to Missouri, thence to Iowa county, Iowa, where they resided until coming to this county in 1868. Located in Lenox in 1876, and two years later was elected justice of the peace; served in that capacity for two years, and in the spring of 1881 was elected mayor of the city. Mr. B. now owns a fine farm of 240 acres in this township besides a valuable residence and business houses in Lenox. He was married in Iowa county, September 11, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Spinner, a native of Ohio. They have six children living: Anna E., Stella M., Samuel W., Jno. F., Alonzo and Jesse. One, Ida, is now deceased. Mr. and

Mrs. Baxter are both members of the M. E. Church and take great interest in the moral and intellectual development of this county.

BEADLE, P. G., farmer, section nineteen, post-office Lenox, was born in Illinois, in 1853, where he grew to manhood and was educated. Came to Taylor county in 1875, and located on his present farm of 120 acres. Although a young man Mr. B. has by industry and economy acquired a splendid home and is continually increasing his store of this world's goods. He is yet unmarried and resides with his father.

BEADLE, W. M., farmer and stock-grower, section thirty, post-office Lenox, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1856. Was raised and educated in that State. In 1875 he came to Taylor county and located on his present farm of one hundred acres. Was married in 1879 to Miss Ida Ingraham, a native of Wisconsin. They now have a pleasant home which they are continually making more attractive by additional improvements, and though young in life have accumulated ample means to enable them to enjoy its comforts. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

BEADLE, E. N., farmer, section nineteen, post-office Lenox, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1850, and there attained his majority, learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that business about five years. In 1875 he came to Taylor county and located on his present farm. Was married one year previous to Miss Jennie Stone, a native of Illinois. One child, Edith, has blessed their union. She is a bright little girl and the idol of her parents. Their farm consists of one hundred and twenty acres, is in good cultivation and forms a profitable and pleasant home. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Episcopal Church.

BRATTON, GEO. L., section 33, post-office Lenox, is a native of Ohio, was born in Gurensen county in 1851. Came to Iowa with his parents when but a child and located in Jones county. Received his education in the common schools and Bailey's Business College, Keokuk, where he graduated in 1876. His life, except when in school, was spent in farming and stock raising. He came to Taylor county in 1876 and engaged in the mercantile business at Lenox. Continued in that employment until 1880, when on account of failing health he disposed of his store and purchased a farm and retired from active life. Remained on his farm one year, then sold it, and is now renting land and grazing a large number of cattle. In 1876 he was married to Miss Mary Long, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Jessie and ———. Mr. B. is a young man of good habits and well qualified for business.

BROOKS, CAPT. L. S., banker, Lenox. Among the prominent business men of Taylor county, none are more worthy of notice than this subject. He

is a native of the Granite State, and was born February 4, 1826, and is the son of Gardiner T. and Mima Brooks, of New Hampshire. When fifteen years of age his father died, and in 1879 his mother departed this life, leaving a family of ten children. In 1853 he moved to Philadelphia and engaged in the mercantile business. Remained there three years, then came west and settled in Buchanan county, Iowa, where he improved and sold a number of fine farms. Impressed with a desire to go further west he visited the gold fields of California, locating in Grass Valley, and engaged in the mercantile business and mining. He held some valuable mining-stock and realized a considerable amount from its operation. He then returned to Iowa, and in 1863 raised a company for the Forty-seventh Iowa infantry volunteers; was elected captain of company D, and served with distinction in the Union cause. The adjutant of his regiment, Mr. Devin, in speaking of its officers informed the writer that Capt. Brooks was always cheerful and kind to his men, and was never known to be out of humor even in the most trying hours and most discouraging circumstances of the rebellion. After the war was over and that mighty ulcer, slavery, had been removed, he laid aside the suit of blue as willingly as he had donned it, and returned to the more peaceful pursuits of life. He was discharged in the fall of 1865, and now has the president's thanks, and certificate of honorable service for his gallantry during his services in the field of battle. It was signed by the president and Edwin M. Stanton. He then returned to his home and remained a short time, then came west, locating at Corning, Adams county, Iowa, and engaged in business there until 1874; he then became a resident of this county, and has since made it his home. About one year ago he engaged in the banking business and has since been eminently successful. He now owns a number of fine farms besides valuable properties in this city, and has one of the finest residences in the county. While a resident of Buchanan county, he held many offices of trust and honor, and was president of the county agricultural society six years. Subject was married March 10, 1847, to Mrs. Mary A. Reed, of New Hampshire. From this union there were eight children, four of whom are now living: George L., Charles A., Katie A. and Leonard B.; four died during infancy. In 1874 he married Mrs. Charlotte Wilson, of Corning, a lady of English birth, who emigrated to Canada about 1850. Mr. Brooks is a man of sound judgment, possesses extraordinary business qualifications, and never allows an opportunity of promoting a public enterprise to pass without his attention and aid. He counts many warm friends among the rich as well as those who have been the subjects of his philanthropy.

BROOKS, CHARLES A., grocer, Main Street, Lenox, a native of the Keystone State, was born in Philadelphia, October 13, 1853. When two years of age his parents moved to Buchanan county, Iowa, and settled on a farm where our subject grew to manhood, and received a liberal common school education. In 1869 he went to Corning, Adams county, and in June, 1872, came to this county, locating at Lenox, where he engaged in the harness business in October of that year. He was married in this county in 1876 to Miss Ella A. Brock, a native of Manchester, New Hampshire. He was connected with E. L. Osborn in the hardware and agricultural business for seven years prior to his establishment in his present business. Although a young man, Mr. Brooks possesses the requisite amount of energy and business qualifications to insure success in any vocation, but seems particularly attached to his present work. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. a R. A. mason and also a K. T. of Bethany Commandery No. 29, Creston, Iowa.

BURNETT, R. B., farmer and stock-grower, section fifteen, is a native of her majesty's dominions, born in Canada in 1840. When twelve years of age his parents emigrated to Carroll county, Illinois. He there grew to maturity and attended the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in company K, Fifteenth regiment Illinois volunteers. Served one year. Participated in the battle of Corinth and was then discharged on account of sickness. Returning to Illinois he remained one year, then went to California and there enlisted in company H, Seventh cavalry, and served sixteen months, and was again discharged. Returned to Illinois, and in 1872 came to Taylor county, Iowa. Two years previous he had been united in marriage with Miss S. A. Todd, a native of the Sucker State. They are the parents of three children: Parlee H., Stella B., and George C. Mr. B. has one hundred and eighty acres of a farm, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Platte township. He is connected with the Masonic order.

CAHILL, J. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section five, post-office Lenox, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Peoria county in 1845. He there remained until sixteen years of age, acquiring a common school education. In 1862 he went to California, *via* New York and Panama, and there engaged in mining. Remained one year, then crossed over into Nevada and followed the same business. While there he joined the Nevada militia. In 1864 he went to Idaho, thence to Montana; was there when that Territory was organized. Made Montana his home until 1869. Took part in the Indian wars of 1867, and was engaged in prospecting in all the Territories of the United States, excepting Alaska and New Mexico. Went to Tecamah, Washington Territory, in 1869, thence to California, and subsequently returned to Nevada, where he was engaged

superintendent of a quartz-mill. In 1871 he visited Salt Lake, then went to the Opie district, and engaged in mining three years, then returned to his native State. After visiting friends for some time he started west again, traveled through Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, then came to Iowa and settled in Taylor county on his present farm. He has one hundred and eighty acres of land, and is engaged in raising horses and cattle. To note all the adventures and experiences of Mr. C. while in the Territories would require a volume. At one time he lived twenty-two days on meat without salt. In 1864 he was caught in a severe storm, lived three days on rawhide and gave an ounce of gold for one of salt. He is a member of the Blue Lodge of Lenox, chapter of Creston, Bethany Commandery, also a member of the Holy Land League of Jerusalem.

CAPLINGER, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-four, post-office Lenox, was born in Kentucky, in 1822. While yet a child his parents moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he acquired his education in the common schools. In 1847 he enlisted in the First Indiana Regiment, and served one year in the Mexican War. Returned to his home and in 1849 emigrated to Iowa, locating in Lee county. Remained there six years, then came to Taylor county and settled on his present farm. In 1862 he enlisted in company F, Twenty-ninth Iowa, and served until the close of the war. Took part in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Jenkins's Ferry and the capture of Moultrie. Was discharged at Greenville hospital, New Orleans, on account of sore eyes. Returned home and has since remained. He was married in 1852 to Miss Elizabeth McVey. They have five children: Mary E., wife of James H. Read, Jr.; Eliza J., wife of F. L. Lutcorest; James, Jesse and Ollie. Mr. and Mrs. C., are members of the Christian Church, and command the respect of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

CHENOWITH, J. F., retired farmer, post-office Lenox, is a native of the Buckeye State. Was born in Ross county, in 1822. Received his education in the subscription schools of the county and engaged in teaching. In 1842 he came to Warren county, Indiana, remained one year, thence to Madison county, same State, where he engaged in milling until 1863. He then came to Taylor county, Iowa, and settled on a farm of two hundred acres in Holt township, which he improved. In 1881 he retired from active work, bought a ten-acre lot in Lenox, on which he now resides. During the eighteen years that he lived on his farm no one was ever turned from his door, except in one instance, when it was impossible for him to help him. On his arrival in this county he visited Bedford, Quincy and Carinda to procure furniture, but found none for sale in either place. Sub-

ject was married in 1846 to Miss Clarissa Foster, a native of Kentucky. They have six children: Mary J., Asbury, Belle, Fannie, Laura and Benson. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. C. is connected with the A. F. & A. M.

CHILDS, H. A., dealer in drugs, books, stationery, etc., Lenox, is a native of Bureau county, Illinois. He was born May 2, 1854; was raised on a farm, and received a liberal common school education. Also learned telegraphy, and was employed as an operator one year. He then moved to Red Oak and kept hotel for a time. Came to Lenox in the spring of 1875, and at once entered into the drug business. He was married in Lenox in 1876, to Miss Emily Ingraham, a native of Michigan. They have two children: Carrie and Hal A. Subject is a man of fine business qualifications, carries a full stock of the best goods, and justly merits the generous patronage he receives. One peculiarity about his store is that it always presents a neat appearance, the goods being arranged in a tasty manner, instead of the grog-shop style so common in the smaller, and very frequently in the larger cities of the West. He is connected with the A. F. & A. M.

DETAR, REV. J. D., pastor of M. E. Church, Lenox, was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, December 10, 1843. When four years of age his parents moved to Henry county, Iowa, where he grew to man's estate, and received a classical education, graduating from the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1869, and at once took charge of Chester Church, in Poweshiek county. From there he went to Linnville circuit, Jasper county, where, owing to poor health he was compelled to give up the ministry, and for four years engaged in farming in Cass county. Regaining his health during these years, he resumed his ministerial labors, and took charge of the Union Grove circuit for one year. He was then sent to Memory circuit, and was stationed at Mormontown for two years, after which he came to his present charge, and has filled the pulpit of this place nearly one year. He was married in Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1870, to Miss Mary A. Taylor, a native of Noble county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Sarah, John D. and William P. One, Theodore R., died in infancy. Mr. D. is thoroughly devoted to his charge, and is a fine orator and theologian.

FORMAN, W., farmer, section thirty-three, post-office Lenox, was born in Preston county, Virginia, in 1849. When five years of age his parents moved to Knox county, Ohio, where he attained his majority and received a common school education. In 1866, he came to Henry county, Iowa, remained there eight years, then came to this county and settled on his pres-

ent farm of eighty acres. Subject was married in 1875, to Miss Ruth Ann Vore, a native of Ohio. Their union has been blessed with two children: Rachel M. and Lee W. Mr. F. is a good farmer and commands the confidence of his neighbors.

FRANKLIN, JOEL M., farmer, section twelve, post-office Lenox. Prominent among the old settlers of this county we find Mr. F. He was ushered into this world in 1822. Is a native of Kentucky, where he arrived at man's estate and received a liberal education. Engaged for a time in shipping stock to New Orleans. He moved to Warren county, Illinois, in 1851 and located on a farm where he engaged in farming and stock-growing until June, 1866, at which time he came to Iowa, locating in Adams county. Remained there two years then came to this county and settled on his present farm. It consists of 149 acres well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He has it divided into small fields convenient for raising stock. Was married in 1850, to Miss Sarah Jones, also a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of eight children: William H., John W., Sarah E., wife of D. C. Markley; Eliza J., wife of Clark Brown; James V., Marion H., Mary B., Ulysses S. The family are all members of the Baptist Church except the youngest. Mr. F. has been a deacon in the church ever since its organization and is an earnest advocate in the cause of temperance. Their home is one of refinement.

GOLLIDAY, REV. U. P., was born in Ohio, February 24, 1810, and received such an education as the common schools of his native place and the Lancasterian seminaries of Hillsboro and Dayton could confer. In 1825, he was in Indiana helping to clear the heavily wooded lands of Bartholomew and Shelby counties, at one dollar and fifty cents per acre. In 1828, he lived in Mays Lick, Mason county, Kentucky, where he made the acquaintance of a physician who, perceiving his love for books and fondness for study gave him access to his library. In 1831, he lived in Vermillion county, Illinois, near the Indiana State line, and by the kindness of Dr. Clarke, of Eugene, was enabled to pursue his favorite studies. By dint of perseverance, amid difficulties of the greatest character, sometimes making rails at twenty-five cents per hundred to pay for corn at thirty-five cents per bushel to make bread for his family; by working a small farm in the summer and teaching school in the winter, economising all his leisure time of rainy days and winter nights, he felt himself ready in a few years to engage in the practice of medicine, and in a few more years received the degree of M. D. from the Rush Medical College of Chicago. Years before this period he became a member and a licentiate of the M. E. Church. In 1854, at the earnest solicitation of his presiding elder, Rev. C. C. Best, he

discontinued the practice of medicine and entered the itinerancy of the church. After filling several charges in the Rock River Conference he was transferred to the Iowa Conference and became a resident of Taylor county. Since then he has made this county his home, though the duties assigned him as pastor, Bible agent, presiding elder, etc., have called him into almost every county in western Iowa. In 1872, he was a delegate to the General Conference at Brooklyn, New York. In 1874, Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Iowa, conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He is now, in all probability, the oldest and longest resident minister in Taylor county, and is holding a superannuated relation to the conference. He has a pleasant home in Lenox.

HART, J. L., farmer and stock-raiser, section sixteen, post-office Lenox, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1834. He moved with his parents to Huron county, Ohio, when but a child and there received his education in the common schools and Oberlin College. Learned the carpenter and joiner trade and followed that business for a time, then went to Michigan, located in Eaton county and engaged in farming. In 1872 he became impressed with the idea that the prairies of Iowa offered superior inducements and accordingly came to this State. He now owns 160 acres of as good land as Taylor county affords. Has it well improved with good buildings and is engaged in raising stock. He was married in 1859 to Miss M. S. Thomas, a native of the Buckeye State. They have two children: Henry G. and Edmund T. Mr. H. is a man of energy and possesses excellent business qualifications.

HAYNES, J. M., farmer and stock-grower, section sixteen, post-office Lenox, was born in Frederic county, Maryland, in 1843, and there arrived at man's estate, receiving a liberal education. Also learned the cooper trade and followed that business for some time. In the fall of 1863, he emigrated to Ohio, located in Butler county, and engaged at his trade four years. He then became a resident of Peoria county, Illinois, where he remained until 1875. He came west in the last named year and settled in this county. Was married in 1865, to Miss Margaret A. Leslie, a native of the Buckeye State. They have five children: William S., Charles E., Jacob M., Hattie E. and Luther E. Mr. H. owns a large farm consisting of 320 acres, beautifully situated and well improved. He is a man of energy and enterprise, has held many and important offices in his township, and is one of the most prosperous farmers.

HEWIT, J. B., farmer section twenty, post-office Lenox, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1837. Was there educated, learned the carpenter trade and engaged in that business eleven years. In 1866 he bid farewell

to the State of his nativity, and starting westward, came to Iowa and for five years made his home in Van Buren county. During that time he worked at his trade. He then came to this county and settled on his present farm. In 1860 he chose as his life companion Miss Rebecca Mathews, also a native of Ohio. They are the happy parents of four children: Mary B., Francis M., Clement D. and Minnie D. They have a valuable farm of 200 acres, and are counted among the prospering people of Platte township. Are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HOLBROOK, W. A., farmer, section twenty-eight, post-office Lenox, was born in Vermillion county, Illinois, in 1829. When a child his parents moved to Bureau county where subject arrived at man's estate and received his education in the common schools. In 1866 he went to Vernon county Missouri, remained there twelve years then came to Taylor county and located on his present farm. He was married in 1854 to Miss S. J. Woods, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of seven children: Ben F., Marietta, Lincoln (deceased), Cora B., Maggie, Kate and Alice. Have a fine farm of 160 acres, and are members of the Christian Church. Mr. H. is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

HORNADAY, HON. N. S., physician and surgeon, Lenox, a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, was born August 5, 1845. At the age of eleven years his parents, Elisha and Nancy Hornaday, moved to Appanoose county, Iowa, where our subject attained to man's estate and received an education in the select schools of that county. In 1864 he enlisted in company B, Forty-seventh Iowa infantry volunteers, and served until the end of the civil war. He then returned to Appanoose county and commenced the study of medicine in 1867 with Dr. S. H. Sawyer, a prominent physician of Unionville, that county. He then attended the medical lectures at Cincinnati during the sessions of 1869-70. Then practiced three years as a partner of his preceptor, Dr. Sawyer. He came to this county in August, 1873, and in 1879 was chosen by the people of Taylor county to represent them in the Eighteenth General Assembly. He was married at Unionville, Iowa, August 27, 1868, to Miss N. J. Miller, a native of Tennessee. Of their children there are living, Kate, Inez and Eveline. One, M. Claudius, died at the age of two years. The doctor enjoys a large practice in this and adjoining counties. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and of Bethany Commandery No. 29, Creston, Iowa. See portrait elsewhere.

HOWE, GEO. W., attorney at law and justice of the peace, Lenox, was born July 31, 1843, in Knox county, Illinois, and there grew to manhood. His youth was spent on a farm and in attending the common schools where, with the exception of two terms in a select school, he acquired his educa-

tion. He came to Taylor county in 1864, where he learned the carpenter trade; engaged in that business in the summer and taught school during the winter months, spending his leisure time in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar September 8, 1874, before Judge Samuel Forey of the third judicial district and located at Lenox in March, 1874. Mr. Howe may be truthfully called a self-made man. He has gained all by industry and perseverance, always meeting discouraging circumstances with that fortitude and determination which never fail to surmount ordinary obstacles, and has established a reputation which, if rightly guarded, will insure him the greatest degree of success: He is also a lover of music and possesses considerable musical talent. Subject was married in this county August 15, 1868, to Miss Orilla P., daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Walker, of Buchanan county, Iowa. They are the parents of three children: Charles C., Albert H. and Marietta; Charles C. and Marietta are living. Mr. H. is a member of A. F. & A. M., and at present is N. G. of the I. O. O. F.

HUDSON, DR. J. A., Homeopathic physician, Lenox (see portrait on another page). Prominent among the many physicians of that school in this State, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of the Keystone State, was born June 4, 1847. When but a child his parents moved to Ohio, where he resided several years and then returned to Pennsylvania. Soon after his return he was married to Miss Maria Ball, of Philadelphia. They are the parents of two children, Marie and Dollie. Dr. H. commenced the practice of medicine in Illinois in 1870. Two years later he became a resident of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, where he did a successful practice for two years. He then came to Iowa and located at Mt. Ayr, where he remained until coming to this county in 1879. Since locating in Lenox the doctor has built up a splendid practice. He is gentlemanly and courteous on the streets as well as in the sick room and is said to be one of the finest scholars in southwestern Iowa. No better evidence of his skill as a physician could be adduced than the fact that his practice (already large) is steadily increasing as he becomes more widely known. He is thoroughly a self-made man and possessed of considerable power of oratory.

HUMPHERY, J. H., of Humphery & Morrill, dealers in groceries, provisions, queensware, etc., Lenox; is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1849. While yet a youth his parents moved to Benton county, Iowa, and located near Cedar Rapids. His early days were spent in agricultural pursuits which engaged his attention to such an extent that he received only a common school education. He came to Lenox in 1876. During the first year of his residence here he conducted a livery stable, but disposing of that, es-

tablished his present business in 1877. In 1871 Miss Martha Miller, of Linn county, Iowa, became his wife. Four children have blessed this union: Bertha M., Hugh and baby are bright and promising; one, Ethel, died June 22, 1881, aged twenty-eight months. Mr. Humphery is a practical business man, understands perfectly his present work and together with his worthy partner presents the public an obliging and reliable firm. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and takes great interest in the moral and intellectual development of the country.

JOHNSON, JOE C., of Johnson Brothers, dealers in clothing, hats, caps, boots and shoes, Lenox, is a native of the Buckeye State, born March 16, 1855. At the age of ten his parents moved to Adams county, this State, where they remained until 1869 when the family came to Taylor county. He came to Lenox in 1876 and clerked one year for Osborne & Brooks; then engaged in the real estate business for six months, after which he was employed as cashier in the banking house of G. L. Brooks, in which capacity he served nine months; then again engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, which he continued until July 1, when he sold out to Mr. M. A. Lunn; and August 1, engaged in his present business. He was married in this county December 20, 1879, to Miss Clara L. Winkley, of Independence, Iowa. They have one child, Willie, born November 20, 1880. Mr. Johnson is an enterprising young man, with excellent business qualifications, and since his residence here has made many warm friends, who attest their confidence by a liberal patronage. He is interested in literature, and has at present a large library, to which he is constantly adding useful and interesting books.

JOP, CHAS. L., farmer, section two, post-office Lenox, is a native of the Pine Tree State, born July 28, 1837. Owing to the death of his parents he was thrown among strangers while quite young and his schooling was curtailed by close application to other duties. In 1857 he came west, stopping for a time at Monmouth, Illinois, but soon returned to his native State. Not yet content he again sought the West and engaged with his brother in a woolen mill at Monmouth in which employ he continued until 1873. He then came to this county and located where he now resides. In 18— he was married to Miss Harris, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children: Nelson and Roxie. Although a sufferer from asthma most of his life, Mr. J. has by industry and good management secured a comfortable home. His farm of eighty acres is beautifully situated and admirably adapted to the raising of stock, at which he is now engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Jop are faithful members of the Presbyterian Church.

KEPNER, E. D., grain and agricultural dealer, Lenox, born in Pennsylvania, in 1842. His early youth was spent on a farm and in acquiring an education. At the breaking out of the war, though young, he determined to aid in preserving the Union; and in 1862 enlisted in company H, One hundred and Thirty-third Pennsylvania infantry volunteers, and served eighteen months. Then came to Taylor county, Iowa, and reënlisted in company D, Forty-sixth Iowa, and served until the end of the war. He then returned to his native State; and in 1869 became a resident of this county. A half decade later he engaged in the lumber and grain business in Lenox, and has continued in that employment most of the time since. He is now the owner of fine property in Lenox besides valuable lands in this county, and rich claims in the gold fields of the West. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Delia Silverthorn, a native of Pennsylvania. From this union there are five children: Helen, Nora, Belle, Alfred and Harrison. Mr. Kepner is an honest and industrious man of social and intellectual worth. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and K. T.

KILGORE, JNO., farmer, section twelve, post-office Lenox, is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Orange county in 1824. He there arrived at man's estate, received his education and learned the carpenter trade. He engaged in farming in summer and working at his trade in winter until 1850 when he came to Iowa and settled in Monroe county. Two years later he moved to Union county and preëmpted a quarter section of land in Platte township, this county, which he now owns. He planted a cottonwood tree in the corner of the four counties of Adams, Ringgold, Union and Taylor, which still grows and marks the spot. His mother's was the first death and burial in Union county. Enlisted in the army, but was rejected. He was married in 1845 to Miss Atocia Williams, a native of Indiana. They have eleven children: Taylor, Noah, Martha, William, Francis, Simpson, Helbert, Albert, Mary, Sarah, Curtis and John. Mr. Kilgore's father resides with him. He is now eighty-four years old, but still retains the activity and intellect of his younger days.

KING, L. H., farmer and stock-grower, section 11, post-office Lenox; born in Peoria county, Illinois. Was raised on a farm and received a liberal common school education. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois, and served until the close of the rebellion. Participated in the battles of Arkansas Post, Magnolia Hills, Champion's Hill, Black River and Vicksburg, where he was wounded and sent to the hospital May 22. Returned to his regiment in October following, and took part in the engagements at Sabine Crossing, where he was again wounded, Grand Detour, Alexandria. Then went to Fort Gaines, thence to Fort Morgan, and sub-

sequently to New Orleans where he took sick and remained until he was mustered out in 1865. Returned to Illinois and engaged in farming, but was unable to do much on account of his wounds. In 1870 he came to Iowa and located in Taylor county, which he has since made his home. He now owns a farm of 120 acres. He married Miss E. J. Kinkade a native of the Hoosier State. From this union there are six children: Nettie E., Sarah, Charles, Mattie, John W. and Rosa D. Mr. King is a member of the Free Methodist Church.

KINGAN, JAMES, dealer in groceries, glass and queensware, third door north of bank, is a native of New York, born December 10, 1849. Grew to manhood in his native State and attended the common schools. He afterward finished his education in the union schools of Panama. Came to Taylor county in 1877, farmed three years and commenced his present business November 9, 1880. He was married in New Jersey, May 7, 1876, to Miss Mary J. Burrell, a native of that State. They have one child, Millie M., a very bright little girl; lost one, Arthur G., who died at the age of one year. Mr. Kingan is a young man of good mind, and is doing an extensive business, having many warm friends who encourage his enterprise.

LUNN, M. A., real estate, loan and insurance agent, Lenox; born in Ohio, September 6, 1846. When twelve years old his parents, Richard and Lope S. Lunn, moved to Jones county, Iowa, where our subject was raised on a farm, receiving a liberal education in the common schools. He was married in that county September 28, 1869, to Miss Mattie A. Bratton, a native of Ohio. They have a family of five children: William B., George E., Thomas D., Pearle M. and Lilian. His first, a son, died when six weeks old. Subject came to this county in 1872, established in his present occupation in January, 1881, and has since done a large business. Mr. Lunn is a young man of good habits and possesses that energy and integrity which alone would insure success. He is a member of the U. P. Church. See portrait in this work.

LUPTON, H., postmaster, Lenox, is a native of Athens county, Ohio; born April 27, 1847. Was principally raised in Belmont county of that State, where he received a liberal education. Moved to Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1865; remained five years, then went to Poweshiek county where he lived four years. Came to Taylor county in 1874 and in the following fall established the *Lenox Time Table*, an eight column paper, Independent Republican in politics. He donned the editorial garb and "pushed the mill" until July 22, 1881, when he sold to Messrs Barns & McGregor. Was commissioned postmaster January 15, 1879 and has since performed

the duties of that office. September 7, 1865, Miss Susanna Adams, a native of the Hawkeye State, became his bride, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Peter Cartwright, in Belmont county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children: Albert S., born September 30, 1869, and Ethel L. born October 1, 1877. Mr. L. is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Perfect Union Lodge No. 277.

LYDDON, WM., farmer, section nine, post-office Lenox, was born in England in 1838. While yet a child his parents immigrated to the United States and located in Warren county, Illinois. There our subject engaged in farming and attending school until he attained his majority. In the spring of 1875 he came to Iowa and settled in Adair county near Dexter where he purchased 420 acres of land, occupying it one year, then sold out and came to this county. He now owns 475 acres, nearly all of which he has improved since coming here. Has a fine orchard and grove, good buildings, etc., and is engaged in raising a high grade of cattle and Poland-China hogs. In November, 1865, he married Miss Olive L. Page, a native of the Empire State and a very cultured lady. They have four children: Ida R., Wm. O., John M. and Arthur S.; two are deceased.

MADDEN, HON. JOHN, dealer in general merchandise and stock-shipper, Lenox; born in Pennsylvania October 16, 1842. When four years of age his parents came west and settled in Jefferson county, Iowa, where they resided a short time then went to Appanoose county, and in 1854 became residents of Union county, locating nine miles northeast of Lenox. There our subject grew to manhood and received a liberal education. His father was one of the first settlers of that county. In 1874 Mr. M. was called upon to mourn the loss of his father, and four years later his mother passed away. In 1874 subject engaged in the mercantile, stock and grain business at that place and in 1876 was chosen by the Independent Democrats of this district to represent them in the State legislature which duty he performed with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was married in Union county in 1866 to Miss Lenora Bliss, a native of the Keystone State. Of their children six are now living: William, Nellie, Olive, Laura, Walter and Clara; one, Mary, is deceased. Although comparatively a young man Mr. Madden has been eminently successful in business and by his industry and integrity of character commands the respect of all with whom he is associated. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and Bethany Cominandery No. 29, K. T.

MADDEN, E., junior member of Madden Bros., dealers in general merchandise, Lenox; born in Union county, Iowa, October 25, 1855. He has the proud distinction of being the first white child born in that county. He

grew to manhood employed on the farm and in attending school, where he received his education. Subject located and commenced business in Lenox in the fall of 1874. Was married in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1877, to Miss Alice Greenland, a lady of excellent qualities. They have one child, Millard, and lost one in infancy. Mr. Madden, like his brother, senior member of the firm, possesses fine business qualifications and is a popular salesman.

MAHER, J. W., real estate, exchange, loan and insurance agent, Lenox, was born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1842, where he was reared and educated, his early youth being spent in agricultural pursuits. In 1871 he took Greeley's advice, came west, and located at Lenox, where he has since remained and established an excellent business. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Kelley, a native of Quincy, Illinois. Their family consists of five children: Arthur C., Clara M., Ethel M., John W. and Grace. Mr. M. is a very genial gentleman, of good habits and good business qualifications, a man of unquestionable integrity, industrious, and thoroughly awake to the interests of Taylor county.

MEAGHER, THOMAS F., of Meagher & Maloney, dealers in grain and general merchandise, corner Main and Ohio streets, Lenox, is a native of the Emerald Isle. Was born in 1844. When five years of age his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Sullivan county, New York, remained two years, then went to Canada West, where they stopped about eighteen months, after which they moved to Chicago, and remained there two and a half years. They next went to McHenry county, thence to Whiteside county, Illinois; in 1856 moved to De Witt, Clinton county, Iowa, and came to Lenox in 1876. During all these changes our subject was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and acquired a liberal high school education. After arriving at Lenox he established what is known as the Centennial Store. Was married in Scott county, Iowa, April 9, 1872, to Miss B. G. Maloney, a native of Canada West. Their family consists of four children: William F., John J., Mary A. and Nora. As a business man Mr. M. has been very successful. Although he has been a resident of Lenox but half a decade he has ingratiated himself with the people of Taylor county, and secured a goodly portion of their patronage. He is a member of the Catholic Church and adheres tenaciously to the faith.

MERCER, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, section five, post-office Lenox, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1824. Moved with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, at an early age, and was there educated. He also learned the tailor trade, and worked at that business for sixteen years. Moved to Henry county, Illinois, in 1856, where he

remained eight years, tilling the soil and raising stock. He then came to Taylor county, and located on his present farm of eighty acres, which he has improved and made one of the nicest homes in the county. Mr. M. was married in 1845 to Miss Clarinda McKessen, a native of the Buckeye State. From this union there are five children: L. E., Sam O., Elmira J., wife of E. E. Rhodenbaugh, Ben. G. and William. They are members of the M. E. Church.

MORROW, O. S., principal public schools, Lenox, is a native of Monroe county, Ohio. Was born March 4, 1857. He is a son of Marshall and Sarah Morrow, of that State. When twelve years of age his parents moved to Madison, Wisconsin, where subject grew to maturity, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He graduated in 1874 from Platteville Normal School and taught ten terms in that State. Then went to Nebraska, and remained until the fall of 1880, when he came to Lenox. Since here he has taught three terms, two in the public schools and one select school. Mr. M. is a fine musician, is the author of several pieces of instrumental music, which are said to possess considerable merit. He is a young man of good habits, naturally industrious, and as a teacher is probably not excelled in southwestern Iowa.

OSBORNE, E. L., dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, etc., Lenox, whose portrait will be found elsewhere, is a native of Scott county, Iowa. He was born January 1, 1846. His early life was spent on a farm and attending the public school. He finished his education in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, at Davenport. In 1863, though quite young, he enlisted in company K, Twentieth Iowa infantry volunteers, and served faithfully until that mighty ulcer, slavery, had been removed, and the Union preserved. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, siege of Fort Morgan, Alabama, charge on and capture of Fort Blakeley, Alabama, and in all subsequent engagements in which his regiment took part. At the close of the war he returned to Davenport and remained one year. He then visited the gold fields of Colorado, and after two years experience, returned to his old home. In 1870 he went to Council Bluffs and worked at the carpenter trade for one year, then came to this county and located at Lenox in 1872. After coming here he worked at his trade for about six months, after which he engaged with G. L. Brooks in the mercantile business, under the firm name of G. L. Brooks & Co., but afterwards Osborne & Brooks. In 1879 he purchased the interest of C. A. Brooks, and has since conducted the business for himself. He was married in Henry county, Iowa, in 1873, to Miss Martha H. Brice, a native of that county. They have four children: Nellie B., George

L., Lulu B. and baby. Mr. Osborne has a full stock of everything in his line, is doing a remunerative business, and merits the generous patronage he receives from the public. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lenox, Iowa.

PAGE, G. W., farmer, section twelve, post-office Lenox, is a native of Brown county, Ohio, born in 1835. In 1857 he moved to Livingston county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming eight years. Came to Iowa in 1865, locating in Warren county, where he remained eight years, then came to Taylor county. Was married in September, 1869, to Miss Mary J. Livingstone, a native of the Buckeye State. Six children have blessed their union: Betsy A., Rosetta, Etna B., Abraham, Janette and Emma. Mr. P. has a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, well improved, with good orchard, grove and buildings, the most of which he has made since coming here. He is honest and industrious, and is considered one of the best farmers of his township.

PENNELL, EDSON, of Pennell & Woods, livery, feed and sale stables, Lenox, is a native of Ontario county, New York, born in 1832. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. In 1863 he moved to Michigan, remained one year, then came to Clarke county, Iowa, and engaged in sheep raising. He returned to Michigan in 1866, and three years later became a resident of this county and engaged in raising stock. May 6, 1881, he commenced his present business. He was married in Michigan November 2, 1862, to Miss Jennie Bray, a native of New Jersey. They are the parents of three children: Fenella, Hattie and Alvira, all living. Mr. Pennell's great-grandmother on his mother's side, was a niece of John Hancock of revolutionary fame. He and his partner are both gentlemen in the fullest sense, and the firm are doing a thriving business.

PHILLIPS, S. N., farmer, section thirty-four, post-office Lenox, is a native of Connecticut, born in 1832. He there attained his majority and received a liberal common school education. In 1854 he became a resident of Bureau county, Illinois, and remained in that county until 1863, when he crossed the plains, stopped in Nevada and engaged in the freight business. After remaining there three years, he returned to Vernon county, Missouri, located on a farm and engaged in stock raising. Went from there to Kansas, and in the fall of 1878 came to Taylor county and located on his present farm of eighty acres. In 1859 he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Woods, a native of Indiana. They have two children: Florence L. and Prentice.

PORTER, W. L., farmer, section one, post-office Lenox, born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, there grew to manhood and received

his education. In 1855 he went to Warren county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1862 he returned to the Keystone State, remained one year, then went back to Illinois and lived there until 1877. In the last named year he came to Iowa, locating in Adams county. He became a resident of this county in 1880, and located on his present farm of eighty acres. In 1867 he was married to Miss Annie Gensimore, a native of Pennsylvania. From this union there are six children: Cora M., Elmer L., Laura E., Clara M., Eva M., and Frank J. On January 16, 1881, Mrs. P. departed this life, having been a tender mother and devoted companion. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Porter is also a member of that church, and is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

REED, J. H., Sr., farmer and stock-raiser, section two, post-office Lenox, born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1826. While there he received his education and learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1852 he left his native State and emigrated to Oregon, locating in Oregon City, where he worked at his trade for a time, then went to California and engaged in mining and fighting Indians. He remained in that State until the fall of 1863, then returned to the Buckeye State *via* the Isthmus of Panama. Came to Iowa in 1856, entered land in Union county, and improved a farm of two hundred acres. Remained there until 1879, when he came to Taylor county and located on his present farm. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Adaline B. Hurd, a native of the Green Mountain State. They were the parents of one child, James H., now a resident of this township. Mrs. R. died in 1855, and two years later our subject married Miss Damaris J. Bliss, also of Virginia. From this union there are nine children: Orlando, J. C. Fremont, William, Emma, Thurman, Demaris, David B., Sarah L. and Hattie A. Subject owns a beautiful farm of six hundred and ten acres which he has admirably improved. Has good buildings, fine orchard of two hundred apple and eighty peach trees, and unquestionably possesses one of the finest stock farms in Taylor county. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

REES, REV. JAMES M. (retired), section five, post-office Lenox, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. When twelve years of age his parents moved to Freeport, Illinois, where young Rees grew to manhood and received a common school education. Read law for a time then attended a commercial college at Rockport, Illinois. In 1867 he entered the Missionary Institute at Selins Grove, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institute in June, 1871. He was ordained minister in the Evangelical Lutheran Church; returned to Illinois after a short time and took charge of a field in Mills county, Iowa. Was located at Hastings three years then

went to Clinton county and took charge of a field at Elvira one year. He then moved to Green county, Wisconsin, serving three and a half years when he was obliged to resign his pastorate on account of ill health. After traveling in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa he came to this county and located on his present farm of 160 acres. He was married March 30, 1873 to Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Francis Plumb, of the M. E. Church, and a native of Lincolnshire, England. They have four children: Birdie O., Aimie C., Mand M. and Leslie E. Mr. Rees is still a member of the Synod of Northern Illinois.

REEVE, GEO., farmer and stock-grower, section two, post-office Lenox, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1827. When three years old his parents moved to Indiana, and there on the prairies of the Hoosier State our subject was reared and given a common school education. In 1855 he came west and settled in Henry county, Iowa; remained there a quarter of a century engaged in farming. Came to this county in 1880 and purchased his present farm of 120 acres. In 1848 Miss E. V. Dancer, of Indiana, became his bride. They are the parents of twelve children: Wm. H., J. S., R. W., A. R., Lena A. (wife of J. J. Thorp), Nora A. (wife of W. Sander-son), J. H., Adah M., Otis D., G. W., Carrie E. One is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Reeve are members of the M. E. Church, and are respected by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

RHONDENBAUGH, E. E., farmer, section three, post-office Lenox. The subject was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1839. Moved at an early age to Northumberland county where he grew to manhood and received a common school education. He moved to Illinois in 1859, and located in Mercer county where he engaged in mining; remaining there a short time he then went to Henry county of that State, and in the spring of 1874 came to Taylor county, Iowa, locating where he now resides. In 1865 Miss Elmira J. Mercer, of Ohio, became his wife. Mr. R. possesses a good farm of 160 acres and, together with his excellent companion, enjoys the quiet of a nice and comfortable home.

SALSBURY, DR. G. R., physician and surgeon, Lenox. Of the many enterprising young men of Taylor county, none are more worthy of notice than the subject. He is a native of Oswego county, New York, born July 12, 1850. His early years were spent on a farm, where he tilled the soil and attended school. After becoming sufficiently well informed he commenced teaching and engaged principally in that business for eight years. He also engaged in the excursion business, and was known throughout the Empire State as "the young excursionist." In 1876 he ran an excursion train from Central New York to Niagara Falls, and in the opera-

tion cleared eighteen hundred dollars. He chartered another train and carried passengers from Niagara Falls to the centennial at Philadelphia, and cleared a handsome sum. In 1871 he entered college at Oberlin, Ohio, remained in that institution three years, then went to Vermont and attended Middlebury College one year, after which he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, graduating from that institution in 1878. He then came west, located in Lenox and commenced the practice of medicine. The doctor, though young, is perhaps as well read as any M. D. in southwestern Iowa. Since graduating in one of the best medical institutions in the East he has passed the required examination of the Commission of Pharmacy for the State of Iowa; received a diploma from that body and is now a registered pharmacist. He now enjoys a good practice and commands the respect of all who know him.

SANFORD, A., farmer, section twenty-eight, post-office Lenx, was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1850. While young he moved with his parents to Illinois and settled in McDonough county, where he attained to manhood and received a good education. In 1864 he enlisted in company D, One-hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois, served six months and was discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, returned home and reënlisted in company A, Eleventh Illinois cavalry and served until the close of the war. Served as body-guard for generals Smith and Morgan. Was mustered out at Springfield and again returned to his home. In 1873 he came to Ringgold county, Iowa and engaged in farming. Four years later he became a resident of this county, locating where he now lives. He was married in 1871 to Miss Lydia Crandal, a native of Ohio and a very excellent lady. Mr. S. now has a farm of eighty acres and a pleasant home.

SCROGGS, DR. J. P., physician, surgeon and druggist, Lenox; born in Pennsylvania December 9, 1850. At the age of six his parents became residents of McDonough county, Illinois, where young Scroggs attained his majority and acquired a liberal common school education. He then engaged in teaching for three years, and in the fall of 1870 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. B. Livermore, a noted physician and surgeon of that county. He subsequently entered St. Louis Medical College and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1874. He then returned to his native State and commenced the practice of medicine at Colchester with marked success. The doctor came to Lenox in 1874 and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Although eminently successful in the practice of medicine our subject has won his greatest laurels in the art of surgery. He is of a race of surgeons, his ancestors being noted for their skill in that branch of the science. He was married at Pal-

myra, Missouri, October 26, 1875, to Miss Jane Doney, a native of the Keystone State. They have three children: Margaretta, Helen and Fanny. The doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M., also a member of the M. E. Church, and is at present treasurer of that association.

THOMPSON, C. H., agriculturist, Lenox, a native of Ripley county, Indiana, was born April 25, 1849, and spent his youth in agricultural pursuits and in acquiring an education. At the age of fourteen, he, with his parents, moved to Buchanan county, Iowa, where young Thompson grew to manhood. In the fall of 1875 he came to Taylor county, and has since made it his home. Subject was married in Scott county, Iowa, in April, 1873, to Miss M. E. Vanwinkle, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one child, William P., born July 16, 1875. Mr. T., although comparatively young, is a number one business man, and commands the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and at present holds the worthy position of N. G. of Lenox Lodge.

VAN HOUTEN, GEO., farmer and stock-raiser, section nineteen, Lenox, whose portrait will be found with this work, is a native of Atchison county, Missouri; was born February 24, 1847. While yet a child his father, John H. W. Van Houten, moved to Madison county, Iowa. From there he went to Cass county in the spring of 1853, and two years later became a resident of Taylor county. His father died in Adams county in 1863. His mother is yet living and resides in Fremont county, this State. He was married December 23, 1866 to Miss Salina A. Jincks, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of seven children: Darthula, Orzo, Marge, Martel, Vernon, Ali J, and Arthur. January 4, 1864, he enlisted in company E, Fourth Missouri cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He now resides about two and a half miles south of the flourishing village of Lenox, and is engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. His nursery contains a general variety of all the fruits adapted to this climate, and presents a tasty and systematic appearance. He has a large farm well improved with good buildings, fences, etc. Mr. V. is district deputy of P. of H., and is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities. He has always taken great interest in the schools and churches of the county and is also an earnest worker in the cause of temperance.

WALLS, DAVID, farmer, post-office Lenox, was born on Prince Edwards Island in 1824, and there grew to manhood and cultivated his intellectual powers in the common schools. Emigrated to the United States in 1850, locating in Wisconsin where he remained for a quarter of a century. He came to Taylor county in 1875, purchased 160 acres of land which he has improved and made into a valuable farm. In 1852 he married Miss Mar-

garet Bernard, also a native of Prince Edwards Island. From this union there are six children: William A., James T., David J., John W., George E. and Myrie J. Subject and lady are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

WHERRY, J. T., dealer in general merchandise, Lenox, whose portrait appears elsewhere in this work, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, November 17, 1829. His early life was spent on a farm, during which time he received a high school education, and afterward taught school for eight years. In 1856 he came to Iowa, locating in Cedar county. Here in 1861 he engaged in the mercantile business, pursuing it until 1875, at which time he came to this county and purchased a half section of land, one half mile east of Lenox, on which he resided for one year, when he resumed the mercantile business in Bedford, and in the following October returned to Lenox and established his present business. He was married in Cedar county in 1857, his wife being Miss Hannah M. Bratton, a most estimable lady, also born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in the year 1839. They are the parents of six children: Calvin C., James W., M. M. Eva, Adell A., Tolbert F. and John L.; all living and residents of this county. Mr. Wherry is well known in this county and elsewhere, and is recognized by all as a man of integrity and sterling worth, jovial and courteous in manner, and takes great interest in schools and churches. He has just completed one of the finest residences in Taylor county.

WHITE, H. H., blacksmith, wagon and buggy manufacturer, and general repair shops, Lenox, whose portrait appears in this work, a native of the Empire State, was born July 14, 1846. He was reared and educated in his native State. On October 23, 1861, he enlisted in company H, Twenty-third infantry volunteers, and served the unexpired term of that regiment, May 22, 1863. In January following he reënlisted in the Fifteenth New York cavalry volunteers, and served as first duty-sergeant until the close of the war, or August 9, 1865, participating in the battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and all others in which his regiment was engaged. When the war was over he returned to his home and remained until September, 1865, then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he made his home for three years, then came to this State, locating at Independence. He became a resident of Lenox in January, 1873, and established his present business. He is a number one mechanic, and has in his employ some as good workmen as there are in the State. His work gives the best of satisfaction, being first-class both in style and durability. He was married in 1869 to Miss Isora E. Winkley, a native of New Hampshire. They have no children. He is a member of Tremont Lodge, No. 343, A. F. and A. M., Eureka Chapter No. 77, and Bethany Commandery No. 29, Creston, Iowa.

WILSON, C. W., grocer, provision dealer and resturateur, Lenox, native of Ohio, was born July 31, 1845. He was reared to manhood in the Buckeye State, and spent his time in tilling the soil and attending school. In 1861 he answered the call for troops by enlisting in company E, Fifty-ninth Ohio infantry volunteers, and served three years, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Kenesaw, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta and Stone River, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby Prison six months, then exchanged and again took his position in his company and engaged in all the battles in which his regiment took part. Mr. Wilson was a faithful soldier and has a record of which he may well be proud. After the war was over he returned to Ohio, visited the "old folks at home" about one year, then crossed the plains, stopped in Wyoming Territory three years, and returned to the States and located in Nodaway county, Missouri. While there he married Miss Mary Carrett, a native of that State. He came to Lenox in 1874, and four years later established his present business with a capital of forty dollars. He now owns a good business house, and has ample means to carry on his present employment.

WILT, J. M., farmer and stock-raiser, section twelve, post-office Lenox, was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1832. There arrived at manhood and was educated in the common schools and academies. He followed farming and came to Iowa in 1857, locating in Clarke county, and engaged in breaking prairie. In 1861 he came to Taylor county and settled on his present farm. Mr. W. relates many interesting incidents of the early settlement of his county. At one time he with two other gentlemen, set out for Queen City to mill, got lost on the prairies and after wandering about for some time and nearly freezing, found a house and stopped for the night. Next morning they returned home leaving the grist. Going back the following Monday they went to the mill and were informed that if one of their number would stay and run the engine they could have the meal by the next Friday. One remained while the others returned to their homes. Our subject went ten miles to borrow meal to live on until his friend returned. He purchased a hand-mill and for a time ground his own meal. Salt at that time was \$8.35 per barrel; hogs sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hundred. He was married in 1856 to Miss Catharine Hamilton, a native of Ohio. They have six children: Hassius M., Samuel P., Eli U. S., Harry, Frank and Dora. When Mr. Wilt came to Iowa he had an ax and nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents in money. He now owns 340 acres of well improved land, fine house and barn, large orchard and a forest of about ten acres. His is one of the nicest homes in Taylor county.

WOODS, H. B., proprietor of feed-stable and livery line, also marshal of the city of Lenox, a native of Indianapolis, Indiana, and was born Decem-ber 13, 1830. When four years old his parents moved to Kosciusko county of that State where our subject remained until he was seventeen, then went to Bureau county, Illinois, and resided there until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted April 6, 1861, in company H, Twelfth Illinois infantry volun-teers; served two years and was discharged on account of physical disabili-ties. He returned to his old home and remained two years, then visited the gold fields of California and Colorado, remaining on the Pacific slope four years. He then returned to the States, and in 1868 located in this county, where he has since remained. His early youth was spent in agri-cultural pursuits, not having an opportunity of gaining more than a common school education. Mr. Woods was married in Illinois, in 1863, to Miss Eliz-abeth Knox, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Elmer E., Katie, Franklin and Derbin. Mrs. Woods died June 10, 1878, her remains being interred in the cemetery at Conway. Mr. Woods is a man respected by all who know him. He is connected with the A. F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 343.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

BAILIE, JOSEPH B., farmer and blacksmith, Buchanan, a native of the Emerald Isle, was born in 1833. When eleven years old his parents emigrated to America and settled in New York State, where he remained until 1851; he then moved to Illinois and in 1868 came to Taylor county where he has since resided. At the age of eighteen he learned the black-smith's trade, and with the exception of one year, has since engaged in that business. He was married in Illinois in 1856 to Miss Sarah Umbarger, a native of that State. They are the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are now living: Elizabeth J. (wife of Charles Clayton), Mary M., Sarah Annie, Othello, Lucinda and an infant. Mr. B. owns 255 acres of land well improved which brings him a handsome income each year; besides, being a fine mechanic he realizes a considerable amount from that source, and has now ample means to enjoy the comforts of life. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

CADWALLADER, DR. J. M., a native of Ohio county, Virginia, was born June 1, 1851. When but a mere child his parents moved to Clear-

eld county, Pennsylvania, and in 1859 became residents of Summit county, Ohio. There our subject grew to manhood and was educated in the common and high schools of that county. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school and continued in that business about six years. He then studied medicine and in 1873 commenced the practice of his profession, having attended two terms of lectures. In 1881 he completed his course, graduating with honors from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Joe, Missouri. In May, 1881, he had nine cases of small-pox. The patients all recovered. He married June 22, 1874, to Miss Mary Pratt, a native of Ohio. They have two children: Nellie A., aged six; and Condie, aged six months. One, Lena Leota, is deceased. The doctor is now enjoying a large practice and has a pleasant home.

CARSON, THOMAS, farmer and stock-raiser, section five, post-office Siam. The subject is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, where he was raised and educated. When quite young he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed several years, then laid the saw and hammer aside and chose the farm for future operations. When twenty-one years of age he went to Belmont county, Ohio, and worked in a machine-shop for a half decade, after which he located in Hocking county, same State, and remained until 1867, when he came to Iowa and settled in Union county. He became a resident of this county in the fall of 1868, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married in Ohio, in 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, a native of Ohio. This union has brought them three children, two of whom are living: Margaret and Anna J. Mattie E. is deceased.

CLAYTON, D. E., farmer, section five, post-office Siam, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born July 17, 1836. Was raised on a farm and received a liberal common school education. In 1858, he emigrated to Tazewell county, Illinois. Came to Iowa the year following and settled in this county. In 1862 he answered his country's call, enlisted in company G, Ninety-second Ohio infantry volunteers, and served three years. Participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Stone River, Chickamanga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, charge at Jonesborough, Fort McAllister, Bentonville, etc. Was mustered out at Washington City. He was married in 1866, to Miss Hariett E. Griffith, a native of Ohio. This union has brought them four children: Ora G., Mary H., Alva J. and Eliza E., all living. Mr. Clayton is the owner of 280 acres of well improved land; is a splendid farmer and successful stock-raiser.

FINE, PETER, farmer, section nineteen, post-office Hopkins, a native of the old North State, was born August 13, 1808, and was there reared on a farm. Moved to Fountain county, Indiana, in 1830, where he remained

until 1857, at which date he became a resident of this county, locating where he now lives. He was at one time the owner of a fine tract of land, but gave to each of his children a farm, as they became of age, and reserved 125 acres to provide for his wants during the decay of life. He has the satisfaction of seeing his children living and prospering in the homes he so freely gave them, and awaits the call of him who has promised a better home when the sands of this life are run. He was married in 1835, to Miss Eliza A. Hyburger, a native of Tennessee. They are the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living: Amanda C., John M., Aaron C., Martha P., Harriet A., Ephram J., America M. and Stephen A. D. Samuel A. and two infants are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fine are members of the Methodist Church and are respected by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

FINE, JNO. M., farmer and fruit-grower, section thirty, post-office Siam, is a native of Fountain county, Indiana, born May 13, 1842. His parents, Peter and Eliza Fine, moved to this county in 1857. Here he grew to manhood, and owing to the scarcity of schools, received but a limited education. In 1863 he was married to Miss R. Emerick, a native of the Hoosier State. They are the parents of seven children: Wm. T. S., Albert A., Mana C., Peter D., Ada A., Rhoda B., and Ira E., all living. Mr. F. has a beautiful farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres in a high state of cultivation, good buildings, orchard of five hundred and fifty bearing trees, all of his own planting, and is prospering finely. He has always taken an active part in measures for public improvement and contributes freely to every worthy enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Fine are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FINE, A. C., farmer, section nineteen, post-office Hopkins, was born in Fountain county, Indiana, March 15, 1845. At the age of twelve years his parents moved to this county and settled on the section on which he now resides. Was married August 21, 1864, to Miss Arminda Davison, a native of Missouri. They are the parents of seven children: L. E., Laura B., Perry P., Amanda F., Abija B., Dilbert and Cora M. Mr. F. now has a farm of one hundred and fifty-eight acres, and is one of Taylor county's most successful farmers. He and his lady are members of the M. E. Church.

JEFFERS, DENNIS, of Dale & Jeffers, dealers in hardware and lumber, also farmer and stock-raiser, Hopkins, Missouri, was born in Preston county, Virginia, February 7, 1821. Came to Iowa when eighteen years of age and engaged in farming in Lee county. Moved from there to Mascatine county, remained three years, then visited the gold fields of California.

ollowed mining for six years, then returned to Muscatine county, this state, and married Miss Catharina Beem, September 25, 1856. They have family of four children: William, Nevada, Abraham and Belle. Lost ne at the age of seven. In 1858 he moved to Nodaway county, Missouri, and in 1870 came to this county, locating on his present farm. Mr. J. now owns over one thousand acres of fine land, and is extensively engaged in stock raising. He is a self-educated, self-made man, very intelligent, contributes freely to those in need, to every public enterprise, and is one of Taylor county's best citizens.

LOSSWELL, JESSE, farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-six, post-office Hopkins, Missouri, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, January 2, 1824. Moved with his parents to Perry county, Indiana, when four years old; remained five years, then went to Sullivan county, where he attained to man's estate. His youth had been spent in the "backwoods" working on the farm and attending school in the log house of the pioneer, and now having grown to manhood he resolved to make use of the education which his father had been so careful to give him. He came to Iowa in 1857 and located where he now resides. Was married, November 20, 1848, to Miss Sarah Parker, also a native of Kentucky. She died one month after their marriage, and in September, 1853, he was again united in matrimony, this time to Miss Lee Ann McKee, of Indiana. They are the parents of five children: Benjamin and Mary are living; John, Jesse and Hannah are deceased. Since coming to this county he has held various and important offices, including justice of the peace, county commissioner &c. He now owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and is one of the most successful farmers in Taylor county. Mr. Losswell is a member of the Christian Church.

McKEE, MARTIN L., farmer, section fourteen, post-office Hopkins, Missouri, is a native of Wayne county, Indiana, born June 21, 1833. When six years of age his father died, leaving him in a mother's care. He was reared on a farm and enjoyed the advantages of attending the public schools. In 1850 he moved to Parke county; remained six years, then came to Iowa, locating in this county where he now resides. Was married May 26, 1853, to Miss Martha Logan, of Parke county, Indiana. Mrs. McKee is a lady of refinement and culture, and is to Mr. M. a faithful and devoted companion. They have an excellent farm of three hundred and forty acres, with an elegant residence and everything systematically arranged. In short, a model home. Mr. McKee is a man of great executive ability, and is honored and respected by his acquaintances.

REECE, R. M., farmer, section fifteen, post-office Hopkins, Missouri, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, October 1, 1841. When eight years of age his parents moved to Peoria county, Illinois. In 1851 he came to Iowa, and located in Louisa county. At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in company C, Eleventh Iowa infantry, and served until the close of the rebellion. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Kenesaw Mountain, and others in which his regiment was engaged. Was honorably discharged after three years and ten months' hard fighting during which he contracted the rheumatism, from which he still suffers. He was married in 1868 to Miss Margaret A. Swaim, of Park county, Illinois. They are the parents of seven children: Albert, George, Alice, Levi and Mary (twins), William and Martin. Mary is deceased. He is now located on a fine farm of two hundred acres, in a good state of cultivation, and is engaged largely in stock-raising.

STICKLEMAN, HENRY, farmer, section sixteen, post-office Siam, is a native of Ohio. Was born June 16, 1844. He was there reared on a farm and received only a limited education. He was raised on the site of the battlefield where the gallant St. Clair suffered his terrible defeat. His father was the first to discover the bones and pit where the unfortunate men were buried. On November 1, 1861, he enlisted in company K, Fortieth Ohio infantry volunteers, and served three years and one month, participating in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war. Came to this county in 1870, and has since made it his home. Was married June 10, 1872, to Miss Mary B. Harris, a native of Missouri. Of their children three are living: Alta M., Esma and Lona. One, John R., is deceased. Although a young man, Mr. S. is one of Taylor county's most successful farmers, owns a fine farm of one hundred and one acres of excellent land, well adapted to stock-raising. He is a good neighbor, kind friend and pleasant companion.

WILDER, ABIJAH, farmer, sec. twenty-nine, post-office Hopkins, Missouri, was born in Kentucky in 1844. When eight years old his parents, Nelson and Elizabeth Wilder, moved to Page county, Iowa. Remaining there a short time, they next became residents of this county, and have since made it their home. In 1863 subject enlisted in company C, Eleventh Missouri cavalry, and served about two years. Was taken prisoner once during the Red River expedition, and confined three days. Was then paroled, engaged for a time in St. Louis, then rejoined the army and served until the close of the war. He was married in this county in 1867, to Miss Martha Fine, a native of Indiana. They have three children: Eliza E., Alta and John. Three died during infancy. Mr. W. has eighty-five acres of land, in good cultivation, and is doing well. He is a faithful member of the M. E. Church.



J. W. Combs

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, J. W., farmer, post-office Bedford, was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 3, 1840. While yet a babe his parents moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he remained until seventeen years of age. He then engaged with Buchanan in his trouble with the Mormons at Salt Lake. Was in the service four years, then re-crossed the plains, came to Taylor county, and has since made it his home. Was educated in Knox county, Illinois, and was married October 4, 1864, to Miss J. Perdue, of that State. Mr. A. now has a fine farm of one hundred and twelve and a half acres, all under fence, in good cultivation, and is considered a practical farmer. They have been members of the Christian Church for seventeen years.

ASHER, JAMES B., farmer, section one, post-office Bedford; born in Hendricks county, Indiana, May 6, 1838. Remained in that county until twenty-one years of age. Came to Iowa in 1859; settled in Monroe county, remained there nine years then came to Taylor county. Was married May 12, 1864, to Miss Mary C. Stoddard, daughter of John and Sarah Stoddard, of Monroe county, Iowa. Mrs. A. was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, August 25, 1838. They are the parents of but one child, Minnie B., born September 27, 1867. They have a good farm of 272 acres, in a high state of cultivation and are engaged in farming and raising stock. They are both consistent church members and are respected very highly as earnest workers for the moral and intellectual development of all.

ATKINSON, SARAH P., relict of Thomas Atkinson, deceased, post-office Bedford, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 12, 1824. Was married April 19, 1849, to Thomas Atkinson. In 1854 they moved to Hancock county, Indiana, remained there three years, then became residents of Miami county, where they engaged in farming eight years. In 1865 they came to Taylor county, and purchased the farm on which our subject now resides. Mr. A. departed this life November 15, 1875, leaving four children: William L., John D., Mary E. and Rachel A., also a devoted wife to mourn his loss. Mrs. Atkinson has a fine farm of eight-five acres, all under fence and in a high state of cultivation. She also has a good house, surrounded with a beautiful grove, orchard, etc. She has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for many years.

BAILIE, D., farmer, sections twenty-five and twenty-six, post-office Bedford; born August 18, 1836, in Knox county, Ohio, where he was reared

and educated. Enlisted August 18, 1862, in company E, Eighty-eighth Ohio. Participated in several of the most hotly contested battles of the rebellion; lost a finger during his service; was promoted to second sergeant and served faithfully until July 4, 1865, when he was mustered out at Indianapolis, Indiana. Came to Taylor county in 1867 and has since made this his home. Was married December 4, 1856, to Miss Millie A. Redman. They have one child, James L., aged seven. Mr. B. and wife have been faithful members of the M. E. Church for the last twenty years. Has a good farm of 120 acres.

BARNES, D. E. farmer, section thirty, post-office Hopkins, Missouri, is a native of Owen county, Indiana, born July 26, 1844. Was there reared and educated. Enlisted December 14, 1861, in company K, Fifty-first Indiana. Participated in battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Franklin, Nashville, Tennessee, besides numerous skirmishes. Was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, in December, 1865, and received his discharge papers at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 14, 1866. Returned to his home in Owen county of that State. In September, 1869, he became a resident of Hopkins, Missouri; lived there about two years then moved to Arkansas. Resided in Arkansas county, of that State, about eighteen months, after which he came to Taylor county. Was married July 4, 1869, to Miss Anna S., daughter of N. V. and L. A. Wilard; have six children: Martha A., Sylvanus C., Fletcher A., Henrietta, Mary L. and Lilian. Mr. B. has a good farm of ninety acres. Both are members of the M. E. Church.

BEARD, H. C., farmer, section twenty-two, post-office Bedford; is a native of the Green Mountain State, born in Orange county in 1826. Lived with his parents on their farm until 1847. He then moved to De Kalb county, Illinois, and lived there until 1872 at which time he came to Taylor county. Was married October 4, 1855, in Kendall county, Illinois, to Miss Sarah F. Sears. From their union there are two children: L. E. and Freeman P. Mr. B. has 320 acres of land all fenced and in good cultivation, large frame house surrounded with a nice grove, commodious barn and other out-buildings. Raises his own stock and grain principally. Aims to ship one car load of cattle and one of hogs each year. Realizes about two thousand dollars per year off of his stock. He is a man of prominence and influence and is considered one of Taylor county's best citizens.

BEAUCHAMP, ENOCH, farmer, section twenty-nine, post-office Hopkins, Missouri; born December 16, 1826, in Wayne county, Indiana. When eleven years of age he went to Parke county, same State; lived there twenty-one years then came to Iowa and located in this county. Was first

married to Miss Mary Remington, of Parke county, Indiana. They were the parents of seven children: Emily J., James W., Sarah E., John C., Mary A. and Laura A.; one is deceased. Mrs. B. died August 8, 1871. Mrs. E. S. Bradley became his wife July 4, 1874. She had three children: B. J., L. B. and H. E. Subject has three children by his last w
Adelbert E. and Grace. Mr. B. has a farm of 273 acres in good cultivation, large house surrounded by natural grove, commodious barn, orchard, etc. He is an excellent farmer and takes great interest in public affairs. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church.

DURFEY, J. S., farmer, section twenty-seven, post-office Bedford, born in Knox county, Ohio, August 12, 1844. Moved to Licking county, same State; resided there several years, and in 1861 became a resident of Champaign county, Illinois. Came to this State in 1879 and located on his present farm. Was married October 20, 1868, to Miss Nancy V., daughter of James H. and Henrietta Hamilton. Of their children, Henry C. and Genevia H. are living. One, Florence H., is deceased. Mr. Durfey has a nice little farm of forty acres and has it so improved as to make him a pleasant home.

GREESON, D. M., farmer and stock-raiser, section twelve, post-office Bedford, born in North Carolina, January 8, 1831. During his infancy his parents moved to Indiana, locating on a farm, where he engaged in tilling the soil and teaching school until his twenty-fourth year. In 1855 he became impressed with a desire to visit Iowa and establish his home within its borders. Accordingly, in the fall of that year he came to Keokuk county, remained one year and then came to Taylor county. During the early years of his residence here Mr. Greeson was engaged in tilling the soil, yet was also identified with the educational interests of his township. January 1, 1862, he was married to Miss C. E. Terrill. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Greeson is in possession of a valuable farm of 160 acres, well cultivated and beautifully situated. Has a comfortable dwelling surrounded by a handsome grove of shade and ornamental trees. Also has a large orchard of select trees, which supply him with an abundance of fruit. Mr. Greeson is now engaged in stock-raising, and has some fine specimens of blooded stock.

HAMILTON, D. H., farmer, section sixteen, post-office Bedford, born May 27, 1830, in Jefferson county, Indiana. While quite young his parents moved to Boone county, same State, where he grew to manhood. Was educated in the common schools and Wabash College at Crawfordsville. In 1864 he came to Iowa, stopped about one year in Clarinda, Page county, then returned to his native State. In May, 1862, he enlisted in company

G, Fifty-fifth Indiana infantry; was sent out as captain of that company. served one year and was discharged by order of Gen. Merton. In July, 1863, he was commissioned major of the One Hundred and Second Indiana; served until October following, then resigned and returned to his home. Came to Taylor county in 1870 and located on his present farm of 240 acres. Was united in marriage, December 25, 1855, to Miss Eliza Varenice, a native of Indiana. Eleven children have blessed their union; three are living: Frank M., Jessie A. (wife of W. Rose, of Bedford), and Katie B. Mr. Hamilton has served two years as a member of the county board of county supervisors, and is now serving his fourth year as justice of the peace.

JONES, T. D., farmer and stock grower, section two, post-office Bedford, born in Ross county, Ohio, May 8, 1835. When fourteen years of age his parents moved to Appanoose county, Iowa, where he arrived at man's estate. Was married in 1856 to Miss Nancy Alcott, a native of the Buckeye State, and a lady of excellent qualities. They have two children: Harry W. and Lena. In 1872 he became a resident of Page county, Iowa, and remained there four years, then came to Taylor county and located where he now resides. His present farm contains 120 acres of excellent land in fine cultivation, with good buildings, and surrounded with a beautiful grove. Mr. Jones is a member of the Baptist Church, and contributes liberally to all measures for public improvement, also takes great interest in the moral and intellectual development of the county.

LARISON, B. F., farmer, section twenty-one, post-office Bedford; born in Shelby county, Indiana, April 15, 1849. His early days were spent in attending school and assisting in the duties of the farm. In the autumn of 1866 he came with his parents to Taylor county, settling in Mason township, and a decade later moved to their present location. Was married August 11, 1878, to Miss S. A. Vancamp of this county. They have one child, Etta May. Their farm consists of 160 acres of excellent land, well adapted to raising stock, at which our subject is at present engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Larrison have long been active members of the Baptist Church, and are esteemed by their acquaintances.

LARISON, J. B., farmer, section five, post-office Bedford, is a native of Miami county, Ohio; was born January 11, 1823. During his infancy his parents moved to Shelby county, Indiana, where our subject grew to man's estate, receiving a liberal education in the common schools. Was there married in 1847, to Miss E. J. Medkeff, who was born in that county in 1827. In 1866 Mr. Larison came to Taylor county, locating in Mason township; and in March, 1874, he moved to his present location, where he

owns forty-three acres of valuable land, and has a pleasant home. Mr. and Mrs. Larison are members of the Baptist Church, and for many years have been zealous workers for its upbuilding. They are the parents of eight children, five of whom are deceased. Benjamin F., Kimble and James E. remain to comfort their declining years.

MAY, H. E., farmer and liveryman, section two, post-office Bedford, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, January 8, 1836. Moved to Jay county, Indiana, when about ten years of age and made that his home until 1874. At the breaking out of the war he became an enthusiastic advocate of the Union cause and in 1862 enlisted in company H, Thirty-ninth Indiana infantry. Participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and others of equal importance. Was honorably discharged in the winter of 1863-4 and returned to his home. He came to Taylor county a decade later and engaged in the livery business four years. Erected and still owns the elegant brick stable now occupied by Giles & Mossman, which in point of elegance and arrangement is not excelled in western Iowa. In 1881 Mr. May moved to his present location, where he owns a farm of 120 acres of excellent land within one and a quarter miles of this city. Subject was married June 27, 1878, to Mrs. E. C. Golden, a daughter of Rev. John Evans, of Bedford. He is now giving most of his attention to farming and raising stock, and is numbered among the most substantial business men in the county.

MOON, R. G., farmer and stock-grower, section one, post-office Bedford, born in Cattaraugus county, New York, August 26, 1839. Remained in his native county until fifteen years of age. He then moved to Michigan, located in Eaton county and engaged in farming about fifteen years. Came to Taylor county in 1859, purchased a part of his present farm and once more settled down to business. Since coming here Mr. Moon has been continually making improvements and has now one of the finest arranged farms in the county. It contains 280 acres in good cultivation, excellent dwelling, commodious barn, feed lots, etc., and an orchard of upwards of a thousand bearing trees. Has also a magnificent grove of shade and ornamental trees. Subject is now extensively engaged in stock-raising. Has on his farm a large number of fine cattle, horses and swine. Miss L. C. Newell, a native of Ohio, became Mrs. Moon December 25, 1868. She is a lady of great moral and intellectual worth.

MOORE, JOHN E., farmer, section thirteen, post-office Bedford, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1826. Was there educated, learned the carpenter's trade and worked at that business for a time. Moved from Pennsylvania to Knox county, Illinois. Was there married to Miss Adaline V. Wells, in 1858. They are the parents of eight children:

S. Wells, John C., C. M., Willis K., Minnie M., L. R., S. S. and L. D. Two are deceased. Mrs. Moore was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and has for a quarter of a century been a consistent member and earnest worker in the Presbyterian Church. Subject has also been a member of the same church for twenty years. He has a farm of 160 acres of land well improved and admirably adapted to raising stock and grain. He is a practical farmer and commands the respect of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

PAYTON, J. H., farmer and stock-grower, section twenty-four, post-office Bedford, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, August 9, 1821. Grew to manhood in that State and received a common school education. Moved to Henry county, Illinois, when twelve years of age. Came to Iowa in 1873, locating in this county, east of Bedford, remained there eighteen months, then moved to his present farm November 10, 1875. The principal part of his life has been spent in farming although he has also engaged in teaching. Has held numerous district and township offices, including assessor, justice of the peace, etc., and has taken great interest in the management of the schools. Was first married April 1, 1844, to Miss Emily Worley, of Indiana. They had one child which is now deceased. Was married a second time, Miss Mary Jane Worley becoming his bride. They have seven children: E. P., W. F., J. S., L. F., L. C., I. A., and one deceased. Mrs. P. died July 8, 1862. He was again married May 11, 1863, to Miss Ellen N. Dailey. Two children have blessed their union: E. E. and M. E. Mr. and Mrs. P. have long been members of the M. E. Church and have been officially identified in the church. They have a fine tract of 360 acres of fine farming land situated where he lives and adjoining the State of Missouri, and has ample means to enjoy the quiet of his beautiful home.

RISSER, T. D., farmer, section fifteen, post-office Bedford, was born August 17, 1844, in Ashland county, Ohio; there grew to maturity and received a liberal education. In September, 1862, he enlisted in company H, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio. Took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge and Mobile, also in the siege of Vicksburg. Was mustered out in October, 1865, at Houston, Texas. He then went to Colorado, lived there three years, came to Taylor county in March, 1871, remained here six years, then moved to Platte county, Kansas. Returned to this county in 1879, and has since remained. Was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Hensley. They have been blessed with five children: Pearl V., Frank A., Ermy, Mary A. and Minalove. Mr. R. has a number one farm consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and has a comfortable home.

RUSSELL, G. W., dealer in general merchandise, Buchanan, is a native of Holt county, Missouri; born in 1852. His father, R. H. Russell, is the oldest resident in that county, and has been for years closely identified with its interests. He was the first sheriff, and is now serving his fourth term as probate judge of that county. Young Russell spent his early years on a farm, receiving only a common school education. In 1871 he chose for his companion Miss Emily Reid, also a native of Missouri. They are the parents of three children: Ollie, Jesse and Maud May, the last being named by the writer. In 1879 subject succeeded Mr. Dyke in the mercantile business at this place, and have enlarged the stock to meet the demands of increased trade. Mr. B. possesses extraordinary business qualifications, and commands the esteem of all.*

RYSOR, RICHARD, farmer, section thirty, post-office Hopkins, Missouri, is a native of the Hoosier State; was born in Howard county, February 14, 1846. When seven years of age he came to Montgomery county, Iowa, lived there one year, then came to this county. February 22, 1874, he married Miss Susan M. Simmons. They have one child, Archibald, aged two years. Mr. R. has an excellent farm of eighty acres, all in cultivation, well improved, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He and wife have been earnest members of the Christian Church for the last twelve years, and are honored and respected by all.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, W. H., farmer and stock-raiser, section fifteen, post-office Bedford, was born in Parke county, Indiana, May 6, 1840. Moved with his parents to Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1849. Enlisted August, 1862, in the Seventh Iowa cavalry. Was assigned to service on the plains against the hostile Sioux, Kiowas and Camanches. Had many skirmishes with the "noble red men." He served through Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. Was discharged November, 1865. Returned to Keokuk county, and worked his father's farm. Was married in 1869 to Miss Katie Blakely, a native of Iowa. Came to Taylor county the same year, bought and improved a farm in Benton township, on which he lived five years. Bought the farm he now owns in 1874, at that time raw prairie. It is now well improved and in good condition, has good orchard, shade trees, wind-breaks, etc., well watered and well fenced. The family consists of three

* Misplaced. Resides in Polk township.

children: Arty Pearl, Jessie, and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Adams is an enterprising farmer and good citizen.

AKERS, RICHARD T., farmer and stock-raiser, section one, post-office Bedford, was born in Pennsylvania in 1847. Served his country during the war of the rebellion, enlisting at the age of seventeen in company G, Thirty-fifth Iowa, afterward transferred to Twelfth Iowa regiment, where he served the remainder of his term. Was engaged at the siege of Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort, etc. Two years after his discharge from the service he returned to his native State and engaged at lumbering, and remained there five years. In 1870 he married Miss Amanda Slyker, a native of Pennsylvania. Returned to Iowa in 1874, locating where he now lives. Has a good farm of one hundred acres, all under cultivation. Is a self-made man; commencing without means, but with true grit and indomitable energy, he has been able to meet his obligations, and can now see his way clear. Has five children living: Herby, Ira, Espy, Oscar and Philena (one, Carrie, died in infancy). He takes great interest in their education. His farm is well fenced, and has a good young orchard, many shade trees, wind-breaks, hedges, etc.

AKERS, B. F., farmer and stock-raiser, section one, post-office Bedford, born in Pennsylvania in 1842. Came with his parents to Iowa in 1857. At the age of eighteen joined the Twenty-second Iowa volunteer infantry, company A, in June, 1862; promoted to corporal in 1863; engaged at the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Mississippi; Black River Bridge, assault and siege of Vicksburg; Winchester, Virginia; Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Virginia, and numerous skirmishes, forced marches, etc. Indeed, was in every action of the regiment, and was never off duty a single day during three years' service. After being discharged, July 25, 1865, he doffed the union blue of the army and donned the jeans of a farmer, which business he has successfully followed since. Was married, in 1867, to Miss Harriet J. Banister, a native of Illinois. Came to Taylor county in 1868, locating where he now lives. Has a fine farm of 180 acres of well-improved land, with good substantial buildings, orchard of apples, peaches, pears, plums and an abundance of cherries and small fruits. Has a family of four children living: Robert H., Cora A., Lutie E. and Roy F. Is a good citizen, industrious and prosperous.

ALGEO, J. I., farmer and stock-raiser, section three, post-office Holt. The subject of this sketch was born in West Virginia in 1832; from there he moved with his parents to Henry county, Indiana, in 1846. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1859, since which time he has been a resident of this

county. Was married in 1862, to Miss Louisa Harlan, a native of Indiana, who came with her parents to Taylor county in 1854. They are the parents of two children: George S. and Anna E. He located where he now lives the year of his marriage. The farm is one of the first places in the township, and consists of 179 acres, well-improved, good substantial buildings, built from native lumber, framed after the old style, braced and pinned. Mr. Algeo thinks it would try the strength of a Missouri cyclone to move one of them. Mr. Algeo is a man well known and respected in the community. Has held the office of sheriff of the county, and many places of trust in the township. Has engaged at merchandising but prefers tilling the soil. Takes more than a passing interest in public affairs. Himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

BARNETT, GEORGE, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Holt, was born in England in 1831. Immigrated to the United States in 1860. Located at La Salle, Illinois, engaged at farming, also coal-mining. Was married in 1867 to Miss Jane Leavitt, also a native of England. Came to Taylor county in 1871, and located where he now lives. Has a well improved farm of 120 acres in a good state of cultivation, good bearing orchard, shade trees, etc., well fenced with osage orange hedge. A good citizen, honest and upright, and well thought of in the community.

BLAKELY, REV. J. L., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-three, post-office Bedford. The subject of this sketch is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1834. His parents came to Iowa when he was a child of seven years, and located in Jefferson county. There the subject grew to manhood, and received his education at Fairfield Seminary, at that time under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Was married in 1857 to Miss Lydia Sampson, a native of England. Came to Taylor county in 1870 and was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1875, and had charge of the Union Baptist congregation near Hopkins, but was compelled to abandon it on account of the death of his wife, in May, 1877. She left a family of nine children: Theodore, Preston, Ernest, Katie, Wilbur, Vinnie, Percy, Ellen and Edna. Since the death of his wife he has turned his attention entirely to the management of his farm, which consists of 160 acres well improved, well watered, and has every facility for a good stock farm. Mr. B. has been an earnest worker in the cause of Christianity since 1853.

BURGE, W. D., farmer and stock-grower, section ten, post-office Holt, a native of the Buckeye State, was born in Licking county in 1829. While quite young his parents moved to northern Illinois. Remained there two years, when, on account of the Black Hawk War the family was removed to Sangamon county for safety in case the father, who was a volunteer, should

be called out. When nine years of age our subject came with his parents to this State, locating in Henry county. They were among the first settlers of the Hawkeye State. At that time Iowa was a Territory. The wigwam of the red man could be seen along the streams while an occasional trader's cabin was the only evidence of civilization. It was there on the bleak prairies of Iowa that our subject experienced pioneer life in all its various vicissitudes. In 1853 he moved to Council Bluffs but returned in the following year to Henry county. Came to Taylor county three years later and located where he now resides. Was married in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth Rondebush, a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children: Oliver, now in Montana, and an infant which died five hours after birth. Mrs. B. soon followed her babe. In the following year (1856) Mr. B. was again married, this time to Miss Ellen Morewood, a native of Maryland. From this union there are six children living: Mary E., James H., George H., Martha, William C. and Pearl. Mr. Burge owns a fine farm of 404 acres in a high state of cultivation, good buildings, three large orchards, vineyard, and a fine grove of shade and ornamental trees. He also has a nursery of young fruit trees, shrubs, etc. He is a man of extraordinary ability, honest, conscientious and dignified, ever ready to aid those in need or to forward public interests. He is worthy of the confidence and esteem of all. Is a member of the Baptist Church.

CARPENTER, E. D., farmer and stock-raiser, section seventeen, post-office Bedford, was born in the State of New York in 1827, and came with his parents to Ohio in 1832. Removed to Illinois in 1839, and in 1853 he went to California overland. Returning to Illinois in 1856, he bought and improved a farm in Fulton county of that State. He again went to California in 1860, and traveled extensively in the far west, through California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho, after which he returned to Illinois in 1865, and lived upon his farm until 1876, when he became a resident of Taylor county, and bought the farm he now occupies, and has since then added much to its improvement. It consists of eighty acres in good state of cultivation and well fenced; good substantial buildings, bearing orchard, etc. Was married in 1872 to Miss Eva Tucker a native of Indiana. They have five children living: Benjamin, Lorenzo D., Lucy A., Alma A. and an infant boy. Mr. C. has probably traveled over more western land than any man in Taylor county. Likes this county well, and is contented, prosperous and enterprising.

CHANDLER, B. F., farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Bedford, was born in Pennsylvania in 1844. When a child his parents moved to Illinois, and

there he grew to manhood and received his education. Came to Taylor county in 1869, since which time he has been in the stock business quite extensively. At this writing he has a fine herd of Short-Horns, and his stock never fails to take a share of the "ribbons" wherever exhibited. He is now feeding about eighty head of fine cattle for the market. His farm consists of 500 acres mostly devoted to grass, feeding lots and yards for stock; good orchard of about 300 bearing trees; barns and sheds of the most approved style. The house lot has a very neat homelike appearance, surrounded with an iron fence; the yard is nicely arranged with shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. He was married in 1867 to Miss Cordeius Lovitt. From this union there are two likely boys: William Lesley, born in 1868, and Frank M., born in 1872. Mr. Chandler served his country as a soldier during the war. His father, Jesse Chandler, is still living at an advanced age, and is a respected citizen of Knox county, Illinois.

CHURCHILL, SAMUEL D., farmer and stock-raiser, section ten, post-office Holt, pioneer of Washington township. Among the many old settlers of Taylor county none are more worthy a place in this volume than the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in Ohio in 1835, and there grew to manhood. In 1847 he married Miss Serena McUmbler, also a native of Ohio. In 1853 he went to Michigan and engaged in farming, and remained two years, then came to Taylor county and located where he now lives, at the south point of Hayden Grove; entered forty acres of timber which he cleared and grubbed. In 1860 he bought forty acres of prairie which he also improved. Commencing without means he of necessity met with many difficulties. He had neither team nor farm implements for three or four years, nor indeed much of anything else except stout hands and a brave heart. He and his good wife undertook and succeeded in hewing for themselves a home out of the then Iowa wilderness. How they ever accomplished it is indeed wonderful, and what a lesson is there in the lives of these people for the present generation, with all their luxurious habits, to profit by. Mrs. Churchill made their own clothing from the product of a few sheep which they raised soon after their settlement and before they got a team of oxen, which was deemed more of a necessity in those days. This was the first cloth made in the neighborhood as near as can be learned. Their success is apparent as they now have a nice farm of eighty acres. Their house is surrounded by a beautiful grove of natural trees; a good orchard and many other improvements. Mrs. Churchill taught the first school in the neighborhood, not a district school. The school-house was built by the inhabitants, each contributing a certain amount of work in its construction, and is described as a very

primitive affair. Indians were there for several seasons hunting and trapping on the One Hundred and Two River. They were never hostile but were very annoying as beggars. Mr. C. says wild game was very plentiful in those days and was a great help to the settlers. Deer could be killed at any time without leaving home; wolves were very annoying, sheep and pigs having to be kept shut up for protection against them. They have two children living: G. W., editor and proprietor of the *Essex Index*, Page county, Iowa; and Ella, wife of George L. Brockman, living with her parents. BROCKMAN, GEORGE L., carpenter and builder, post-office Holt, was born in Maryland in 1844. Came to Illinois with his parents in 1856. Served, during the rebellion, in the Seventieth and the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois volunteers. Came to Iowa in 1868, where he has been engaged as a carpenter and builder; is at present doing a good business and has the confidence of his patrons. Married in 1880 to Miss Ella M. Churchill. They have one child, Oscar N.

DUNN, JOHN A., farmer, section eight, post-office Holt, was born in Ohio in 1847. His parents emigrated to Illinois in 1850, and to Taylor county in 1856, locating in Dallas township where the subject grew to manhood. Came to Washington township in 1871, since which time he has worked the farm known as the Kirk Place. Was married in 1868 to Miss Ellen McWilliams, a native of Iowa. They are the parents of six healthy children: Oliver, Robert, Wylie, Hattie May, Lottie Belle and Nellie.

ELLIOTT, JAMES, farmer, section eight, post-office Holt, was born in Pennsylvania in 1827; moved to Indiana in 1857; lived there eleven years, and came to Iowa in 1868. The following year he moved to Taylor county, locating where he now lives. He made all the improvements on his farm, which consists of sixty-seven acres, all in good cultivation, good bearing orchard, shade and ornamental trees, etc., and osage orange hedge around the entire farm. Was married in 1857 to Miss Florinda Hills. Of this union there are five children living: Anna A., Mark M., William A., James R. and Willis F. Has held the offices of supervisor, school director, etc.; also held the office of justice of the peace in Indiana. Served his country in the war of the rebellion. Enlisted in September, 1861, in the Thirtieth Indiana volunteer infantry. Participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, where he received a wound (which ultimately caused his discharge), Perryville and Stone River. Was discharged in February, 1863, on account of wounds received in battle.

ELLIOTT, JAMES H., section twenty-nine, post-office Bedford, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1819. His father died while he was a mere youth. He moved with his mother to Indiana in 1836. Came to Iowa in 1851. Preëmpted the land on which Prairie City, Jasper county, now stands, which town Mr. Elliott located in 1856. Came to Taylor county in 1873, and bought the farm he now owns and occupies, consisting of 550 acres; no doubt the finest farm in the township, all improved land and in a good state of cultivation. Has held various offices of trust in his township. He was married in 1839 in Owen county, Indiana, to Miss Julia E. Hicks. Of this union there are eight children living, three boys and five girls: Martha J., John W., Mary A., Isabella, James E., Amanda, Robert M. and Etta May, and a little granddaughter, Emma Ellen, is a member of his family. Mr. Elliott has met with various experiences, successes and reverses, but with a strong will and untiring energy, he has surmounted his difficulties, and can look for continued successes in the future.

FLEMMING, ELEAZER, farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Bedford, was born in Indiana, in 1835. While quite young he went with his parents to Missouri, and was there at the breaking out of the war. Party feeling at that time ran high, the Union party and the secession party being about equally divided in the locality where he lived, so much so that a secession miller would not grind a grist for a Union man, and *vice versa*. Was married in 1856 to Sarah A. Blazer, of Davis county, Iowa. They have three children: Almeda, Marietta and Levi A. He became a resident of Taylor county, Iowa, in 1862. Bought the farm he now occupies in 1864, and engaged at stock-raising, which he now carries on extensively. His farm consists of 320 acres, which is well improved. Mr. Flemming is one of Taylor county's prosperous and popular men, having held many offices of importance, among which we will mention that of clerk of the county court, to which office he was elected in 1872, as the Anti-monopoly candidate. Was a member of the local guard during the war of the rebellion.

FREEMAN, S. C., farmer and stock-raiser, sections thirty-four and thirty-five, post-office Bedford, was born in Pennsylvania, December 19, 1824. In 1838 his parents moved to Ohio. His father died shortly after. Mr. F. lived with his mother until his marriage, which occurred in November, 1850. His wife's maiden name was Miss Mary Flowers. They are the parents of eleven children: William J., Samuel W., V. W., L. B., T. L., Benjamin C., Martha J., Sarah C., Mary E., Arminta F. and Harriet H. N., five of whom are married, and are residents of Taylor county. The subject came to Iowa in 1855, and located in Henry county, where he lived

until 1873, when he became a resident of Taylor county. Bought the farm known as "The Grove," consisting of 320 acres, well improved and in an excellent state of cultivation; has an orchard of 400 bearing trees, a fine grove of walnut, maple, cottonwood, etc., in all probability the largest trees in the county (we might except some few forest trees of natural growth). The farm is well fenced, well watered, etc., has every facility for a good stock farm. Mr. Freeman has accumulated this fine property wholly by his own exertions, being reared a poor boy, and having the care of a widowed mother during his early manhood.

GARTRELL, D. B., farmer and stock-raiser, section six, post-office Holt, was born in Maryland in 1817, emigrated to Ohio in 1831, and lived there nineteen years. Was married in 1840, to Miss Mary Walters. They have three children living: Jane, John T., and Emma. First wife died in 1848. He married Miss Sarah Ann Otis, in 1849, and moved to Illinois in 1850. From there he moved to Page county, Iowa, in 1851, and came to Taylor county in 1853; located on the south side of Hayden Grove, entered and improved eighty acres of land. He went into the grocery business in the city of Bedford in 1866, which proved unprofitable. Returned to his farm in 1872. Has nine children living by second wife: Walter E., Charles H., Willie E., Ellen, Emeline, Mattie, Alice, Daniel and James G. Held the office of constable a number of years. Is one of the first settlers of the township.

GRAY, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section nineteen, post-office Bedford, one of the pioneers of Washington township, was born in Ohio in 1811, and was married in 1840 to Mrs. E. J. Sowles (maiden name Beaty), also a native of Ohio. Emigrated to Indiana the following year. There improved a farm on which he lived fourteen years. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1857. Located where he now lives. He has a nice farm of eighty acres, well improved, with a good house, orchard, shade trees, etc. well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. Also forty acres of timber. These good people were among the first settlers of the township, coming when the country was new. They of necessity met with many difficulties, but have been enabled to surmount them, and to see their family grown up, all married, and residents of Taylor county. Their names are Thomas M., William C., Sarah E., Lucy A., Constantine, John B. and Mary B. They also have twenty grandchildren living.

HAMBLIN, D. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section twelve, post-office Bedford, was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1827, and there grew to manhood, receiving an excellent common school education. His ancestors were among the pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1630. Sub-

ject was married in 1850, to Miss A. S. Kenyon, also a native of Cayuga county. They came to Iowa in 1857, locating in Taylor county. He there preëmpted a quarter section just south of where he now lives, built a cabin, fenced and broke it, but soon discovered that the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company held a preceding claim on the land he had labored so hard to improve. He was informed by the government agent that he must go, which accordingly he did and bought the land upon which he now resides, paying double the government price. At several times Mr. H., wife and child lay sick and for forty-eight hours were unable to help themselves and had no means of communicating with the neighbors three miles distant, but were relieved each time by a lucky accident. Mr. and Mrs. H. assisted in organizing the Fairview Presbyterian Church and have always manifested a deep interest in its upbuilding. Mrs. H. opened and taught the first school in that neighborhood at her own house. Being successful beyond her most sanguine expectations she continued the school for several years receiving twenty dollars per term from the public treasury, for the purpose of securing a girl to do her housework. They are the parents of seven children: Horace K., Arthur A. and Frank L. are married and are prosperous farmers. Mahlon E. and Clarissa A. died when quite young. Subject has 160 acres of fine land with large orchard, ornamental and shade trees and good substantial buildings. He has been a member of the board of supervisors for sixteen years.

HANKS, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty, post-office Bedford, is one of the pioneers of Washington township. Was born in Ohio in 1828. He was married in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth Ganson, a native of Pennsylvania, but who came to Ohio with her parents when but two years old. In 1853 they started west, locating in Edgar county, Illinois, improved a quarter section of land, but left there on account of ill health. Coming to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1855, he preëmpted one hundred and twenty acres, which are now well improved, with good buildings, orchards, etc. At the time of taking up their residence here there was but one house between their farm and Bedford. For a number of years they had no idea that the country would ever be settled up. These good people live by themselves, visit the sick when their neighbors are afflicted, and have been blest with the best of health since their residence in Iowa.

HARGADIN, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-six, post-office Bedford, was born in New York City in 1818. His parents moved to Connecticut in 1822. There he grew to manhood and was educated at the common schools. He was married in 1846 to Miss Elizabeth Cobb, a native of Connecticut. Mrs. Hargadin has in her possession a genealogy of

the Cobb family, showing their settlement in Tolland, Connecticut as early as 1620. Mr. Hargadin was engaged for many years as overseer in cotton mills in Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1853 he emigrated to Illinois and located in Lee county, where he entered and improved a farm on which he lived twenty-six years. He became a citizen of Taylor county in 1876, locating where he now lives and owns a fine farm of 160 acres, well improved, good house, with lawn in front, adorned with ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, and seven acres in orchard and forest trees. His farm is well fenced, well watered and nicely situated. Subject has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. He has one son, Charles N., who works and manages the farm. He is a young man of good habits and promise, industrious and enterprising. He was born in Illinois in 1862.

HARRIS, J. L., Esq., farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Bedford, was born in Missouri, in 1830. When but four years old his parents moved to Illinois. He there grew to manhood and received his education. Went to California in 1852, remaining there two years. He returned to Illinois in 1854, and engaged at teaching, stock-dealing, etc., up to the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted on the first call for volunteers, in the Fourteenth regiment Illinois volunteers, in May, 1861. Was engaged at Shiloh, siege and capture of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, also many skirmishes, forced marches, etc. Discharged in June, 1864. Returned to Illinois and engaged in farming. Was married in 1865, to Miss Susanna Lake, a native of Illinois. Of this union there are three children living: Thomas M., Hattie E. and Mary. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1868. Located near Platteville. Moved to his present home in 1873. Has a well improved farm of 240 acres, good buildings, fences, orchard, etc. In 1879, the farm was visited by a tornado, which did considerable damage to buildings, trees, growing crops, etc. Has held the office of justice of the peace, both in this and Jefferson townships. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican.

JOHNSON, NATHAN, farmer, section thirty-six. The subject of this sketch, though a young man, is one of Taylor county's old settlers. Was born in Indiana in 1851. Came with his parents to Iowa at an early day, and came to Taylor county in 1865. He bought the farm he now occupies in 1878. In 1872 he married Miss Mary E. Stewart, a native of Illinois, and daughter of E. V. Stewart, of Jackson township, Taylor county, Iowa. Mrs. Johnson came to Taylor county just at the breaking out of the rebellion, when border ruffianism held sway, and remembers vividly the fears and excitements of the Union people in those trying times. Her father owned and operated the first corn-planter in that locality. He had it ship-

ped from Galesburg, Illinois, and hauled it from St. Joseph, Missouri, by wagon, sixty miles. It was as great a show and made as much excitement at that time as a full-grown circus at present. Mr. Johnson is a young man of promise, enterprising and industrious, a member of the Christian Church. He is building a good house and otherwise improving his farm, which is already in a good state of cultivation. He intends to have his heavy work done before declining years; in other words, "makes hay while the sun shines." Mr. Johnson has one child, Gracie Alice, born January 12, 1880.

KEESLAND, JACOB, farmer and stock-raiser section sixteen, post-office Holt. The subject of this sketch is among the first of Taylor county's old settlers. He was born in June, 1832. When but ten years of age he went with his parents to Indiana, and came to Iowa in 1852. Was married in 1855, to Miss Nancy Williams, a native of Indiana. Came to Taylor county the same year, locating where he now lives. Has a fine farm of 200 acres, well improved, with good orchard, shade and ornamental trees, wind-breaks, etc., well fenced, good buildings, etc. Feeds out all his grain on the place, and raises and markets a good deal of stock yearly. Has also a number of prime horses. The family are members of the "Cottage Grove" Christian Church, in which they take an active interest, and assisted at its organization in 1876. They have three children living: Senith F., John William and James R.; also three deceased: Mirah, D. and Laura Belle.

KYSAR, J. C., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-eight, post-office Bedford, one of the pioneers of Washington township, was born in the State of Indiana in 1874. He came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1855, since which time he has been a resident of Washington township, except during his service in the army. Enlisted in August, 1862, in the Twenty-ninth Iowa volunteers, company F, which company was organized in Taylor county, served one year, and was discharged for disability, and is still suffering from disease contracted while in the service. He was married in 1865 to Miss Delilah A. Moore. They are parents of four fine hearty boys: C. H., F. G., O. A. and G. O. Has a nice farm of forty acres, well improved. They are members of the Baptist Church.

MAY, ISAAC, farmer and stock-raiser, section twelve, post-office Bedford, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, in 1820. His parents moved to Ohio when he was but nine years old. He there grew to man's estate and was educated in the common schools and Carlyle University. He afterwards learned the plasterer's trade, which business he followed for

thirty years. Moved to Logan county, Illinois, in 1861, removed in 1865 to Mason county, Illinois; bought and improved one-quarter section of land, upon which he lived until 1877, when he came to this county, locating where he now lives. Has a fine farm of 240 acres of well improved land, fine residence, good barns, cribs, stables, etc., also a good house occupied by his son, who works the farm, Mr. May turning his entire attention to the raising of stock, of which he has a fine herd. Was married in Ohio in 1842 to Miss Matilda Sifers. They are the parents of five children: Solon D., Charles C., Anson L., Ellen, deceased aged 21, and Nancy A., died in infancy. Mr. May is a man of energy and enterprise, and takes more than a passing interest in public affairs.

MAY, C. C., farmer and stock-raiser, section thirteen, post-office Bedford, was born in Champaign county, Ohio in 1845. Moved with his parents to Illinois in 1862; lived in that State until 1876, when he became a citizen of Taylor county, Iowa. In connection with his father he took up and broke 580 acres of prairie. He now owns a nice farm of 160 acres well improved with good buildings, etc. He feeds all his grain on the farm, and thinks it much more profitable than marketing his produce. Is enterprising and speculative, buys and sells numbers of cattle yearly, and is reckoned one of the enterprising young men of the county. Was married in Mason county Illinois, in 1869, to Miss M. C. Seibert. They are the the parents of three interesting girls, Anna M., Effie C. and Iva O.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, sections twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty-two, post-office Bedford, was born in Ohio in 1822. When but three years old his parents moved to Indiana, where he was educated at the "subscription schools" (before the days of district schools). Was married in 1843 in Parke county, Indiana, to Miss Mary Headley, and moved to Illinois in 1850. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1867, locating where he now lives. Has a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved with fine house, orchard, groves, wind-breaks, etc. Served in the Thirty-sixth regiment Illinois infantry volunteers during the war of the rebellion. Has seven children living: Mary A., wife of Benjamin Lee, Rufus A., Emily C., James W. and Laura B., wife of William Webb, A. Lincoln, and Charles E. Also three deceased, Sarah D. Caroline and Ann Eliza. Mr. Martin is a cabinet-maker and joiner by trade, which business he followed up to his residence in Iowa. Came here with limited means, but by industry and economy he has acquired a competency. Himself and wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church.

MONEYHAN, JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser, section two, post-office Bedford. The subject of this sketch was born in Terre Haute, Indiana,

in 1830. When an infant in arms his parents went to Louisville, Kentucky. At the age of nine came with his parents to Washington county, Indiana. There he grew to manhood occupied at farming. At the age of eighteen young Moneyhan went into partnership with an elder brother in the mercantile business, putting up the first building and opening the first store at Salttilloville, Indiana, afterward a flourishing town. Was married in 1851 to Miss Sarah Walker, also a native of Indiana. By this union there are ten children living, five boys and five girls: Sarah E., Turner, John R., William O., Mary E., Arminta, James, Lilly, Robert B. and Alta; two are deceased, Nancy J., died at the age of fourteen, and Henry, died in infancy. Came to Iowa in 1861, locating in Monroe county. Enlisted the following year, August 2, 1862, in company K, Thirty-sixth Iowa volunteer infantry. Was at the battles of Helena, Little Missouri River and Mark's Mill, where he was taken prisoner with the entire regiment. Was held a prisoner of war at Tyler, Texas, ten months, and exchanged February, 1865, at the mouth of Red River. At the first sight of the stars and stripes displayed from the United States gunboat he says his feelings so overcome him, though many of the prisoners cheered lustily, he was unable to even speak. Was sent to parol camp and afterward sent home on parol furlough where he was discharged June 19, 1865. Came to Taylor county in 1870, locating in Holt township. Engaged in merchandising, and sold out in 1872. Went to Nebraska, took a homestead, traded for land in Missouri and moved there the same year. Sold his farm in 1873 and came to his present home where he bought and improved a fine farm of 320 acres. Is at present farming and stock-raising extensively. Has a good herd of 103 stock cattle, many hogs, etc. He engaged in many enterprises and speculations, running almost the entire gamut of successes and reverses. Traveled extensively in many of the States of this great nation. Has settled down to the belief that Iowa is the greatest State in the union and Taylor the greatest county in the State, and would advise the rising generation "that any honorable calling well followed will eventually result more profitably than many changes with a view of bettering their condition," and would cite them to the old adage, that "a rolling stone gathers no moss."

MOODY, MRS. M. J., maiden name Elliot, widow, farmer, was born in Indiana in 1841. Came to Jasper county with her parents when but ten years old; was married in 1858 to Stephen West, who enlisted in the Twenty-third regiment Iowa volunteers in 1862, and died in the service February, 1863, on his way home from the front. From that marriage there are two children living, W. H. and Ella J. West. Married David Moody in 1864. Mr. Moody was also in the service during the war of the

rebellion, in the Nineteenth Iowa veteran volunteers, and contracted a disease which ultimately caused his death in 1869. Of this union there are also two children living, Franklyn Moody and Edgar Moody. Mrs. Moody resided in Jasper county up to 1878, when she bought the farm she now owns and manages, consisting of 160 acres, well improved. This lady is entitled to much credit, as she has reared and educated her family, and by judicious management, has increased her store of this world's goods, and now has a nice property. She has demonstrated that women under such circumstances are as capable as the lords of creation. She has been a member of the Christian Church since the age of sixteen, and takes a great interest in its welfare.

MOORE, J. G., deceased, father of the Moores, well known citizens of Taylor county. One of the first settlers of Taylor county; was born in Davis county, Tennessee, in the year 1800. Came to Iowa in 1850, and Taylor county in 1856, locating on section twenty-seven, Washington township, on the stream known as Middle One Hundred and Two. They endured all the hardships incident to frontier life. Their nearest post-office being Maryville, Missouri, thirty-six miles distant, as may be supposed, letters were not very frequent in those days (and cost twenty-five cents postage). The wife of Mr. Moore, whose maiden name was Miss Allie Baker, was also a native of Tennessee. They were the parents of ten children, eight boys and two girls: F. G., deceased, J. D., E. J., T. M., E. W., D. A., J. G., R. B., D. O. and M. The old couple spent a life of usefulness and lived to see their children honored members of the community. Mrs. Moore died in 1875, and the old gentleman followed his wife to the better land two years later, 1877.

MOORE, E. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section sixteen, post-office Bedford, was born in Tennessee in 1835. Came to Iowa with his parents in 1850, to Taylor county in 1857; went to Davis county the following year, and there married Miss Emma R. Ogden. Bought a farm and commenced housekeeping. Returned to Taylor county, Clayton township, in 1863, and in 1868 came to Washington township, locating where he now resides. His farm consists of 160 acres improved land, ten acres of timber. Has a family of seven children living; John D., Greenberry, Ira, Mary E., Frederick G., Harriet and Frank; and three died while young; James M., Elisha and Adaline. Mr. Moore is one of Taylor county's old settlers and prosperous farmers. He came here when this county was a comparative wilderness, and commenced without means. He now has considerable of this world's goods, and yearly adds to his possessions. Has a fine lot of healthy boys who take great interest in working the farm and accumulating some-

thing for the winter of life. Mr. Moore visited Colorado the summer of 1880, traveling overland, and saw no country he thought as good as Taylor county.

MOORE, J. D., farmer and stock-raiser, sections fifteen and sixteen, post-office Bedford, was born in Tennessee in 1825. Came to Iowa in 1851, and to Taylor county in 1857, locating on section twenty-three, Dallas township. Removed in 1860 to Marshall township, locating where he now lives in 1863, engaged at stock-raising and has been very successful. Has a well improved farm of 240 acres and twenty acres of timber. Was married in 1850 to Miss Mary Brown. From this union there are seven children living: Esther E., Allie, J. G., Lizzie J., Deliah, Mary and Edward. Mr. Moore has had much experience as an early settler, and says his rifle in the old days was his and his family's best friend, as it supplied them with meat—large game, deer, etc., being very plentiful. Was a member of Colonel Croner's "Border Guard" during the war of the rebellion, and was called out several times; once into active service in the State of Missouri. Nearly all his children are residents of Taylor county. He is known as a good citizen and an excellent man. Is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

McCRACKEN, A., farmer, section four, post-office Holt, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, June 3, 1838. When about ten years of age his parents moved to Davis county, Iowa. His youth was spent on a farm and attending the common school. Spent the season of 1857 on the plains engaged in freighting. Came to this county in 1860, broke out his present farm, and three years later moved here and settled upon it. Remained here one year then went to Nevada where he lived eighteen months, after which he returned to Iowa and again settled upon his farm; since then he has made it his home. February 8, 1863, Miss Mary A. Hough, of Davis county, this State, became his wife. This union has brought them six children: Alice, Mina, Eva, Elbert, Earl and Otis. Mr. Moore is located upon an excellent farm of 160 acres, with all necessary improvements to make it a convenient, pleasant home. He is a man of good business qualifications, and is prominently identified with the interests of Taylor county.

NELSON, J. E., farmer, section thirty-three, post-office Bedford, was born in Illinois in 1842. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1875, locating where he now lives. He has a good farm of eighty acres in good cultivation, orchard, plenty of shade trees, etc., and everything about his place has a neat appearance. Was married in 1870 to Miss Camelia Kern, a native of Indiana. They have one child, a boy, Oran, born in 1873. Mrs. Nelson is a member of the Christian Church, in which she takes a lively interest.

Mr. Nelson served during the war in the Sixteenth regiment Illinois volunteers, and was with it in all its campaigns, etc. Enlisted in May, 1861, and veteranized with the regiment. Was with the famous "Acorn Corps" in all their trials and triumphs. "Marched down to the sea" with Sherman, and back to Washington, participating in the grand review of the victorious armies, where the Fourteenth army corps were gathered together for the last time. Was discharged in July, 1865.

PARKER, FRANK E., farmer and stock-raiser, post-office Holt; born in Wisconsin in 1856; there reared to manhood. Educated at common schools and Union high school of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin (received business education). Came to Taylor county in 1876, and located where he now lives, on land belonging to his father; a fine farm well improved, good house, orchard, fences, etc.; intends going into the dairy and creamery business this present season; a big thing for that part of the county, of benefit to the people in general; first in the county. Two sisters: Lillie and Ione, educated and accomplished young ladies, make their home with him; Parents live in Wisconsin. Very nice young man, enterprising, intelligent and speculative.

PAUL, J. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-five, post-office Bedford; born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1833. Moved to Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1853; removed to Henderson county, Illinois, in 1856. Married in 1861 to Miss S. J. Chandler. Enlisted in June, 1862, in the Ninety-first regiment, Illinois infantry volunteers, serving the first year in the State of Kentucky; was taken prisoner by John Morgan at Bacon Creek, Kentucky, and released on parole the next day. After his exchange he went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and served out the remainder of his time in the South. Was discharged in 1865, and came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1869, and located where he now lives. Has a finely improved farm of 170 acres, in a splendid state of cultivation, with good buildings, fine house, good orchard, etc., in fact, all modern improvements. They have four interesting children: Willis A., born in 1862; Rachel O., born in 1869; Osa E., born in 1874; and Clark E., born in 1880. He is known as a good citizen. Has served his township in various capacities as township officer, etc.

PRICE, JOHN W., farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-two, post-office Bedford; born in Indiana in 1844. His parents moved to Wayne county, Illinois in 1854; and removed to Edgar county, Illinois, in 1861; became a resident of Taylor county, Iowa, in 1871, and bought and improved the farm upon which he lives, consisting of 210 acres all under good cultivation, fenced with osage orange hedge, and well arranged for feeding

stock. Is at present feeding quite a number of good steers, and has a good herd of young stock cattle. Was married in 1869 to Miss Keleida Baker, a native of Illinois. They have six children: Gertrude, Elsey L., Clayton S., Sciota P., Archie P., and an infant. Family are members of the M. E. Church.

RATCLIFF, CHARLES, farmer and stock-raiser, section thirty-four, post-office Bedford; born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1839. Moved with his parents to Morgan county, Ohio, in 1843. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1869, locating where he now lives; has a well improved farm of 100 acres in high state of cultivation. Was married in 1877, to Miss E. K. Davis, a native of Morgan county, Ohio. His parents located in Taylor county at the same time. His mother died in 1868. His father owns the adjoining farm.

ROGERS, JEROME B., farmer and stock-raiser, section eight, post-office Holt; was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1835; learned the trade of a miller which business he followed until 1863. Enlisted June 29 of that year, and was discharged after a short term of service for disability. Married, in 1864, to Miss Almira Masker, a native of New Jersey. They have one child, Emily Maud. He entered the land he now owns by military land warrant (War of 1812) in 1860. Moved here in 1865. Has a nice farm of 120 acres, well improved; good new house, buildings, orchard, etc.; also owns sixty-six acres improved land in section six. A member of the Missionary Baptist Church. A good man and good citizen. His wife's mother, aged sixty-three years, well preserved, is a member of his family.

RUTLEDGE, JOHN, farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, post-office Bedford; one of the oldest of Taylor county's old settlers. Born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1832, and there grew to manhood, and obtained a common school education. Was married in 1856, to Miss Mary E. Carlyle, a native of Pennsylvania. The next month started with his young wife for what was then the far west, locating in Clayton township, Taylor county, Iowa, on east One Hundred and Two River (at that time locations were described by streams, points of timber, etc.), and has since been a resident of Taylor county. After various removals and experiences he located where he now lives in 1860, and made all the improvements now to be seen. Has a fine farm, in a splendid state of cultivation, with orchards, groves of shade and ornamental trees, good substantial buildings, etc., and fenced into forty-acre lots. Mr. Rutledge has seen Taylor county in its infancy. Is familiar with the organization of its churches, schools, etc. Is a gentleman of refined tastes, and occupies a high place in the hearts of his neighbors and

friends. Is a consistent member of the M. E. Church; assisted at the organization of the first class in that locality, known as the Fairview class of Bedford circuit; afterwards changed to the Harmony, what is now known as the Conway circuit. Has three children living: Cyrus F., Fannie E. and Anna M.

SMITH, JAMES G., farmer, section thirty-three, post-office Bedford, was born in England in 1838, and emigrated to this country with his parents in 1852, locating in Illinois, where his father bought a farm and still lives on it. He subsequently went to New Orleans and was there at the breaking out of the rebellion, when troops were being raised for the Confederate army by every known means, but chiefly by the "bulldozing" process. Young Smith escaped north, and (there being at that time no call for volunteers) enlisted at Newport, Kentucky, January 19, 1861, in the Second United States infantry, and served through the campaigns in Missouri under Gen. Lyons. Was at the battle of Wilson Creek where that officer fell. Shortly after was sent with his regiment to Washington, where the famous "Regular Brigade," in which Gen. Meade took such pride, was organized, serving through the campaigns of Virginia, and was with the Army of the Potomac in all their battles and experiences under McClellan, Mead, Pope and Burnside, up to his discharge from the regulars, which occurred in January, 1864. Returning to Illinois, he visited for a while his friends whom he had not seen since his residence in New Orleans. Being determined to see the play to the close, he again enlisted. This time as a volunteer in the Elgin, Illinois, battery, Capt. Woods. Went to the Western department and served under Pap. Thomas. Was engaged several times under that officer, and was at Raleigh, North Carolina, where the rebel Gen. Johnstone surrendered. Shortly afterwards he received his final discharge, at Chicago, in 1865; having served through the entire war, and where the fighting was the hardest, and no doubt has been under fire more times than any man in Taylor county. He is now suffering from palsy, the effects of long service and exposure. Was married in 1866, to Miss Jerusha Duffield, a native of Illinois. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1869, locating where he now resides. He has a well improved farm. His family consists of four children: Cyrus, Willie, Lena and Mary,

SLAWSON, CHARLES I., farmer and stock-raiser, section sixteen, post-office Bedford, was born in Schenectady county, New York, in 1831, and there grew to manhood, and obtained his education in the common schools. Was married in 1865 to Miss Phoebe E. McMinn, also a native of the Empire State. Started west the same year, going to Illinois where he lived five years. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1870. Bought the farm he

now owns the following year. It is now well improved and in a good state of cultivation, and contains 120 acres nicely situated, laying nearly in a square block, with good orchard, and all modern conveniences. It is fenced with osage orange hedge, and divided into convenient fields, yards and lawn, and adorned with shade and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers. He is still making many improvements. They have two children living: Allie L. and Edith P.; two are deceased. The family are members of the Hayden Grove Baptist Church. Mr. Slawson is a member of the Union sabbath-school in which he takes an active interest.

SOWLES, T. M., farmer, section thirty-one, post-office Bedford, was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1840. When a child his parents moved to Indiana. They came to Iowa, locating in Taylor county, in 1857 (were in Wapello county, Iowa, two years previous). Married in 1860 to Miss Susannah Wagoner. Enlisted in August, 1862, in the Twenty-ninth Iowa volunteers, and served till December, 1865. He participated in nearly all the experiences of that command. In 1866 his wife died. His present wife's maiden name was Mary E. Adams. They have six children: Ulysses S., Elizabeth J., Lydia E., Constantine, Ella and Charles. His farm contains eighty acres of improved land. Commencing without means he has been quite successful. Has held the offices of justice of the peace, and nearly or quite all the offices in the township, consecutively, and evidently has the confidence of the people.

STEARNS, WILLIAM H., farmer and stock-raiser, section seventeen, post-office Holt. Among the many old settlers of Taylor county none are more worthy of mention than the subject of this brief sketch. Born in New Hampshire in 1808 he spent his youth on his father's farm. Moved in 1829 to Underhill, Vermont, where he bought a farm and lived upon it twenty-five years. He managed a dairy farm three years. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1856, when neighbors were very scarce. Entered land in the vicinity of the school-house which now bears his name, and traveled to Council Bluffs on foot for that purpose (the land-office being located there). Bought the farm he now owns in 1870 consisting of eighty-five acres, well improved, with good buildings, fine bearing orchard of choice fruit, small fruit in abundance, well fenced, hedged, etc. A beautiful grove of natural growth hickory and oak flanking the buildings north and east. Was married in 1832 to Miss Betsey Clough, also a native of New Hampshire. Of this union there are eight children living: Venilla, wife of A. W. Awney; Sarah A., wife of Mortimer S. Blanchard; Byron H., now of Cloud county, Kansas; Sally, wife of C. G. Straw; Geo. A., Edwin, Laura, wife of Bryant Siebolt and Benj. C.; also, two deceased. Mr. Stearns has had much ex-

perience as a frontiersman, is the father of a fine family, has always led an exemplary life, and at this day has a fine patriarchal appearance; he has as done much for the common weal, has always taken an active interest in organizing and keeping up the schools of his township, is hale and hearty after his long life of usefulness and at this writing has members of the three generations of his offspring visiting the family.

SWANDER, HARRISON, farmer, section twenty-six, post-office Bedford, was born in Senaca county, Ohio, in 1838. Came to Iowa in 1857. Was one of the pioneers of Pleasanton, Decatur county, where he engaged in the mercantile business, was burned out in 1874, and the following year traded a house and lot (all he had left from the fire) for a pony team, and with these and his family came to Taylor county, locating where he now lives. Broke and improved his farm, consisting of eighty acres in a good state of cultivation. Was married in 1860, to Miss Ellen Fairley, who died in December, 1867, leaving two children: Edward A., and Harry E. Married Miss Christena Bessey, the following year. From this union there are two children: Clara May and Clarence F. Served his country during the war of the rebellion. Enlisted in August, 1861, in the Third Iowa cavalry, serving to the close of the war and participating in all the battles of that regiment, among which we make mention of Pea Ridge, Brownsville, Little Rock, Arcadia, Hot Springs; Independence, Missouri, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Elyton, Selma, Columbus, and many skirmishes, forced marches, etc. Was wounded in action at Tupelo, Mississippi. Had his horse shot under him at Big Blue, Missouri. Guarded the president of the defunct Confederacy after his capture, at Augusta, Georgia; veteranized in 1864; served until after the close of the war.

VING, J. R., farmer and stock-raiser, section twenty-eight, post-office Bedford, was born in Louisiana in 1852. His parents died while he was very young, leaving him with an older brother, with whom he lived till some time during the war of the rebellion. While the Union troops were occupying the country adjacent to Morganza, a bend in Louisiana, the subject went into the Federal camp for rations and while there the pickets were relieved and colored men put in their places. These refused to allow him to pass through the lines and he returned to camp. There he met with H. F. Crutchfield, a private of company G, Sixty-sixth Indiana volunteers, who took charge of him and he (boy like), becoming infatuated with the life of a soldier, followed the fortunes of the regiment about eight months, making no effort to get back to his people. Mr. Crutchfield sent him north to Indiana where he subsequently made his home in that gentleman's family, and with them he came to Taylor county, Iowa in 1872. Mr. Ving was married

in 1875 to Miss Allie Moore, daughter of J. D. Moore. Of this union there are two children: Gasland and Artemisia. Has been remarkably prosperous, as at this writing he is the owner of 200 acres of well improved land besides a herd of seventy head of cattle. His people discovered his whereabouts in 1876, since which time he has been in communication with them. Previous to the war his father owned a cotton and sugar plantation in Louisiana near Morganza bend.

WAGONER, CY., farmer and stock-raiser, section nineteen, post-office Bedford, born in Ohio in 1852. Came with his parents to Iowa when but two years old, in 1855. Came to Taylor county in 1858, and has been a resident of this county, as boy and man since. He now owns and occupies the old Wagoner homestead, originally settled by his father, Mr. John Wagoner, a pioneer of Washington township, who died in 1871. A good farm of eighty acres well improved. Was married in 1880 to Miss Charlotte Severns. They have one child, John. Mr. Wagoner's mother, an aged lady seventy-seven years old, and still hearty, is a member of his family.

WAGONER, DANIEL, farmer and stock-raiser, section nineteen, post-office Bedford; born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1833. Was married in 1852 to Miss Mary Bowers, also a native of Ohio. Came to Iowa in 1856, locating in Taylor county, where he now resides, two years later, in 1858; has a well improved farm with good buildings, orchard, fences, well arranged for keeping stock. Has a family of five children living: Christian, Michael, John, Samuel and Jemima, all grown. His sons are doing for themselves, and are residents of Taylor county. Mr. Wagoner is a member of the Free Methodist Church. Takes a lively interest in sabbath-schools, and more than a passing interest in public affairs.

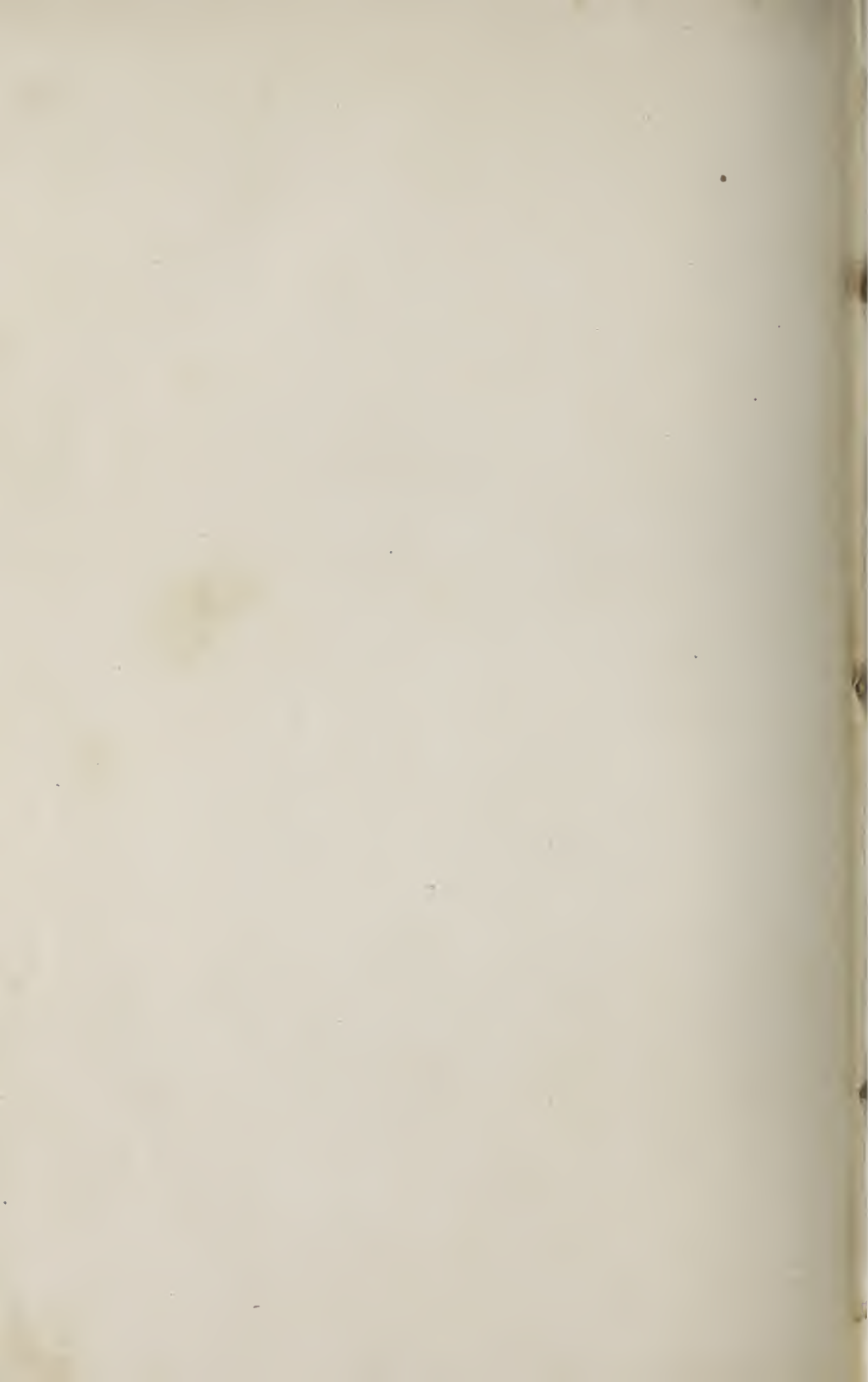
WALKER, WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser, section nine, post-office Holt; born in England, in 1829. Immigrated to America in 1857. After trying various places and occupations he settled in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1858, where he remained till 1871, when he came to Taylor county, Iowa, locating where he now lives, taking up his farm from bare prairie, and by perseverance and industry he has succeeded in making a nice farm of 126 acres, well improved, good fences, fine orchard, shade trees, etc. On every hand is evidence of thrift and prosperity. Feeds out nearly the entire product of his farm on the ground. Was married in England in 1854, to Miss Ann Leverick; by this union they have five children living: Miles, Alfred, William, Mary and Emma. Elizabeth died, aged nine. Mr. Walker has traveled extensively in this and other countries, and thinks Iowa is A 1; and is a great admirer of American institutions.

WILSON, A. W., farmer and stock-raiser, section nine, post-office Holt; born in Ohio, in 1836. Married, in 1861, to Miss Leoanche Mead, a native of Louisiana. Served during the war of the rebellion, in company F, Eighty-eighth regiment Ohio volunteers. Came to Iowa in 1865, and located where he now lives; his farm consists of 120 acres, was timber land originally. Cleared it up and broke it himself. Started with no means but a team, wagon and harness, and \$5.00 in cash. Has a good farm, situated in a nice little valley; natural timber on north and west. Good orchard, also owns twelve acres of timber. Has a family of six children: Ellsworth, Merry, Myra, Nora, William and David.

WILSON, T. O., farmer and stock-raiser, section nine, post-office Holt; born in Ohio in 1832, and there grew to manhood, and obtained his education. Was married in 1862 to Miss Melissa A. Morton, also a native of Ohio. Became a resident of Taylor county in 1865, locating where he now resides. Built a good house, and cut off the young timber from his farm of seventy acres; beautifully located and in a good state of cultivation, with fine orchard of apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes and small fruit in abundance. Raises quite a number of cattle and swine, but takes the greatest pleasure in Norman and Clydesdale horses, of which he has a fine stable. Takes great interest in schools and public affairs, and regards his politics as sacred as his religion. Has two children living: Elsie and Edna; and two gone before to that better land: Ella died at twelve years of age and Emma at two.

YOUNG, GERSHOME, farmer and stock-raiser, section one, post-office Bedford; was born in Knox county, Illinois, in 1845, and there grew to manhood. Was educated at the common schools. Married in 1869 to Miss Mary A. Lang, also a native of Knox county, Illinois. Came to Taylor county, Iowa, in 1870, locating in Holt township. Removed to his present location in 1873, and owns eighty acres of finely improved land, well fenced with orchard and shade trees, with beautiful groves of maples, wind-breaks etc. Has a splendid view of some beautiful country from his yard. Has three children living: Chas. M., Susan and Grace. He is a man of strict integrity and moral habits.











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